No. 30 of 1870.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1870.

*No.* 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of

the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6.—Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7.—All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines and their transport to the locality named for the competition, and the trials will then be made and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

*Simla, the 18th July* 1870.

*No.* 3401.—Under section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Frederick Lyon Playfair, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to be a Justice of the Peace for British India.

*The 19th July* 1870.

*No.* 3418.—The under-mentioned Members of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained certificates of High Proficiency in the Hindi language, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000:—

Mr. W. T. Martin.
Mr. A. G. Walker.

*The 22nd July* 1870.

*No.* 3435.—Under section 21 of Act XV. of 1867 (an Act to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab, and for other purposes), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the towns of Newulgunj and Mahárájgunj, in the District of Oonao, in the Province of Oudh.

*No.* 3437.—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hurronauth Roy, attached to the Azimgurh Dispensary, in the North-Western Provinces, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

*No.* 3406.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency to public inspection upon payment

of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 479.—Captain C. J. Jennings, of the Madras Staff Corps, residing at Madras, for working Punkahs by machinery.

No. 480.—Mr. Richard Johnson, Coach-builder and Government Contractor, Allahabad, for the improvement of Thermantidotes.

No. 496.—Mr. Robert Whebb, of 21, Cockspur Street, Westminster, for improvements in Hats, or coverings for the head.

POLICE.

*The 21st July* 1870.

*No.* 478.—*Appointment.*—Mr. M. P. Hankin, District Superintendent, 5th Class, in the Police Department of the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Class, with effect from the 30th April 1870.

Mr. W. Munton, Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Class, will revert to his substantive appointment of District Superintendent, 5th Class, with effect from the above date.

E. C. BAYLEY,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY.

*Simla, the 22nd July* 1870.

*No.* 166.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the order issued by the Officiating Commandant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, dated the 25th May 1870, appointing, as a temporary arrangement, Subadar Sheikh Hossein Ally, of No. 3 Company, as Acting Subadar-Major of the Erinpoora Irregular Force with effect from the date of Subadar Sadeea's suspension.

GENERAL.

*The 16th July* 1870.

*No.* 1283.—Surgeon J. Henderson, M.D., Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bangalore, arrived at that Station and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 21st March 1870, on return from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

*The 20th July* 1870.

*No.* 1290.—*Leave.*—Lieutenant J. E. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been allowed three months' furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs, with six days' preparatory leave.

Lieutenant Alexander availed himself of the preparatory leave on the afternoon of the 11th June 1870.

*No.* 1291.—*Promotion.*—The following temporary promotions are made in the Hyderabad Commission, consequent on Lieutenant Alexander's departure :—

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant R. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

*No.* 1293.—Major A. J. Bruce, Deputy Superintendent of the Toomkoor District, in Mysore, reported his return to Madras from sick leave to Europe on the afternoon of the 25th February 1870, and his arrival at Bangalore on the forenoon of the 1st March 1870.

*The 21st July* 1870.

*No.* 1305.—Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No. 2107, dated 18th May last, on the afternoon of the 8th July 1870, having previously on the same afternoon made over charge of his office to Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I. & V.C.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ACCOUNTS.

*Simla, the 22nd July* 1870.

*No.* 2211.—In continuation of Notification No. 1092, dated the 8th June 1870, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of May last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

| Governments & Administrations. | May 1868. | May 1869. | May 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government of India ... ... | 97,99,263 | 1,37,90,260 | 1,15,67,665 |
| Bengal ... ... ... | 1,71,99,692 | 1,34,14,434 | 1,37,91,234 |
| British Burmah ... ... | 36,40,501 | 29,59,500 | 37,54,864 |
| North-Western Provinces ... | 1,81,23,536 | 1,37,66,224 | 2,05,84,544 |
| Oudh ... ... ... | 34,78,289 | 35,06,983 | 47,80,982 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 95,63,992 | 81,49,012 | 89,94,758 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 2,54,33,881 | 3,05,39,568 | 3,72,42,836 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 42,21,214 | 49,41,160 | 66,58,284 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 2,35,12,736 | 2,62,71,360 | 2,89,32,294 |
| TOTAL ... | 11,19,73,104 | 11,73,38,501 | 13,63,02,461 |

Published by order of the Governor General in Council.

### LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 21st July* 1870.

*No.* 2136.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rule regarding the furlough allowances of Covenanted Civil Servants and Military Officers :—

The furlough allowance prescribed in section VII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Rules of the 16th June 1868, is claimable whether the Officer on furlough is the substantive holder of an appointment or not.

A Military Officer, who has been in civil employ, but whose employment in the civil department has ceased owing to the completion of his term of service, or to the abolition of his appointment, or to any other reason, and who therefore reverts to military employ, will, from the date of so reverting, be entitled while on furlough to the furlough allowance of a Military Officer not in civil employ.

*Illustration.*—Colonel A. in civil employ, while absent on furlough from a civil appointment which he has held for five years, attains the age of 55, and is under Rule no longer capable of remaining in civil employ. From the date of his attaining that age, he will be entitled to furlough allowance calculated on the pay of his rank as Colonel.

### SEPARATE REVENUE.
### ASSESSED TAXES.

*The 22nd July* 1870.

*No.* 1956.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe, that the following Form and Register shall be added to those prescribed in Resolution No. 2171, dated the 8th April 1870 :—

FORM 6.

*Notice under section* 19 *of the Indian Income Tax Act.*

Number_____

Date_____ To _____

You are hereby required to prepare correctly to the best of your belief, sign and deliver at *(Collector's Office)* the accompanying lists on or before (date). If you fail to do so, you will be liable to be prosecuted under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

List of lodgers or inmates resident in the dwelling house of *(name of person on whom the notice is served)*.

| Names. | Other ordinary residence, if any, at which any lodger or inmate is liable to be assessed under the Indian Income Tax Act, and at which he desires to be so assessed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Village or Town. | District. | Province. |
| | | | |

List of other persons, receiving salary or emoluments amounting to forty-one Rupees ten annas eight pie per mensem or upwards, employed in the service of *(name of person on whom the notice is served)*, whether resident in his dwelling house or not.

| Names. | Place of residence other than the said dwelling house. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Village or Town. | District. | Province. |
| | | | |

I, A. B., do declare that the above lists are correctly prepared according to the best of my belief.

(Signed) A. B.

REGISTER 6.

Register of Notices served under section 19 of the Indian Income Tax Act.

| No. of Notice. | Name of person on whom served. | Date of service. | Date of delivery of lists. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| | | | |

*The 22nd July* 1870.

*No.* 2186.—In exercise of the power conferred by section five of the Indian Income Tax Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act so much of the income and profits of persons residing in the Thurr and Parkur District as accrues and arises in that District and is not chargeable under Part II. or Part III, of the said Act.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 16th July* 1870.

*No.* 703 *of* 1870.—The services of Captain (Brevet Major) H. Moore, of the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India for appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

*The 20th July* 1870.

*No.* 704 *of* 1870.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1035 of the 1st November 1867, the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, together with paragraph 1 of the War Office letter, and the Royal Warrant issued on the 2nd of June 1870, which is hereby made applicable to British troops serving in India, are published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
*No.* 158. *London, the 16th June* 1870.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,—With reference to the Royal Warrant dated the 29th of June 1867, published in your General Order of the 1st of November 1867, No. 1035, I forward, for the information of your Lordship's Government, a copy of a letter from the War Office, dated the 9th instant, together with a copy of a Royal Warrant issued on the 2nd of June 1870, by which you will perceive that the periods necessary to entitle soldiers to the various rates of good conduct pay will be shortened, and that the additional penny a day granted to soldiers who re-engage at the end of their first period of limited service, will not be issued to any man who shall re-engage more than three months after the date of receipt of the Warrant in the District or Command in which he shall be serving.

2. You will take the necessary measures for publishing this Warrant, which is to be applied to British troops serving in India.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARGYLL.

No. 21. WAR OFFICE;
General No. 66. *Pall Mall, S. W., the 9th June* 1870.

*To the Under Secretary of State, India Office.*

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit herewith, for the information of the Duke of Argyll, a copy of Her Majesty's Warrant of the 2nd instant, abolishing the additional pay of one penny a day, now granted to soldiers after the completion of their first term of limited service, and accelerating the various rates of good conduct pay to which they are entitled.

* * * *

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD LUGARD.

ARMY CIRCULAR.

SPECIAL.

WAR OFFICE, *6th June* 1870.

The following Royal Warrant is promulgated to the Army by direction of the Secretary of State for War:—

VICTORIA R.

*Whereas* We deem it expedient to shorten the periods heretofore necessary to entitle the soldiers of Our Army to the various rates of good conduct pay, and to abolish the additional pay of one penny a day now granted to men after the completion of their first term of limited service;

*Our Will and Pleasure* is that Article 779 of Our Royal Warrant of 3rd February 1866, be and it is hereby cancelled; and that the following Article be substituted in lieu thereof:—

779.—Every soldier under the rank of Corporal in Our Life Guards and Horse Guards, or Serjeant in the other branches of Our Army, and every Artificer below the rank of Staff Serjeant (except the soldiers of Our Ceylon Rifles, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, and Gun Lascars provided for in Arts. 797 and 798), shall receive additional pay and good conduct badges at the following rates:—

After having served two years, provided his name shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter's Book for two years immediately preceding his claim,—1*d.* a day, with one good conduct badge.

After having served six years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 1*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim,—2*d.* a day with two good conduct badges.

After having served twelve years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 2*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim,—3*d.* a day with three good conduct badges.

After having served eighteen years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 3*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim,—4*d.* a day with four good conduct badges.

After having served twenty-three years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 4*d* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim,—5*d.* a day with five good conduct badges.

After having served twenty-eight years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 5*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim,—6*d.* a day with six good conduct badges.

*Our Will and Pleasure* is further that the additional pay of 1*d.* a day granted by Our Royal Warrant of 29th June 1867, shall not be issued to any man who shall re-engage more than three months after the date of receipt of this present Warrant in the District or Command in which he shall be serving.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this 2nd day of June 1870, in the 33rd Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

*No.* 705 *of* 1870.—The following temporary promotion is made in the commissioned grade of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Captain S. A. T. Judge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, with effect from the date of his joining the Department, and until further orders.

*No.* 706 *of* 1870.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

*No.* 151, *dated 6th July* 1870.—Granting Lieutenant F. T. Goad, Wing Subaltern, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's general leave of absence from the 20th June 1870 to proceed to Hingolee on urgent private affairs.

*No.* 707 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

*Punjab Frontier Force.*

Lieutenant L. R. Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quarter Master, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), to officiate as Staff Officer during the absence on sick leave of Captain A. G. Ross, or until further orders.

*5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).*

Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Infantry, on probation, to officiate as Quarter Master, *vice* Lieutenant L. R. Battye, or until further orders.

*No.* 708 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Lieutenant George Nicolas Channer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 709 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Richard Edward Oakes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Central Provinces,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

*No.* 710 *of* 1870.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

*No.* 454 *of the* 28*th June* 1870.—Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to the under-mentioned Officer :—

Captain Edward Richard Cumberland Wilcox, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 29th June 1870,—the date of his departure from Bombay on board the steamer *Baroda*.

*No.* 711 *of* 1870.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the under-mentioned Officer, who retired from the Service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (retired list) R. Morrieson, Bengal Infantry,—by the death of Colonel (Major-General) Sir Archibald Bogle, Kt., Bengal Infantry.

*No.* 712 *of* 1870.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 222 of the 24th February 1869, and to Home Department Notification No. 423, dated 24th ultimo, the services of Captain C. Jameson, 2nd in Command, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, now in civil employ, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Home Department.

*No.* 713 *of* 1870.—Under the authority of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the indulgence of free conveyance granted to all Native officers and men when travelling on medical certificate from station to station, by G. G. O. No. 364 of the 8th April 1868, is extended to Native soldiers travelling in charge of sick comrades, when the state of the latter is certified by a medical officer to be such as to render such assistance necessary.

*No.* 714 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Alexander John Cowie, of the Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, British Burmah,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

*No.* 715 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe, on the date specified :—

Captain J. Gregory, of the General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 671 of 1870,—per *Candia*, 3rd July 1870.

*The* 21*st July* 1870.

*No.* 716 *of* 1870.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 682, dated 8th July 1870, for "Lieutenant L. F. Jameson," read *Lieutenant L. F. Jamieson.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

*The* 22*nd July* 1870.

*No.* 717 *of* 1870.—The services of Lieutenant W. H. Browne, of the 1st Battalion, 7th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from the 2nd July 1870.

*No.* 718 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign Robert Nicholls Harington, of the 104th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—26th June 1869.

*No.* 719 *of* 1870.—Ensign R. N. Harington, of the 104th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 718 of this date, will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 26th June 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

*No.* 720 *of* 1870.—The services of Assistant Surgeon A. McM. Paterson, late in medical charge, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 6th April 1870.

*No.* 721 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Second Captain Robert Claude Daubuz, of the Royal Engineers,—for twelve months under the Regulations of 1854.

*No.* 722 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Henry Barchard, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

*No.* 723 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Lieutenant E. E. Gibson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—arrived at Bombay, 1st July 1870.

*No.* 724 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army :—

*2nd Bengal Cavalry.*

Kote-Duffadar Noorool Hussun Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Azeem Khan, invalided.

*7th Bengal Cavalry.*

Kote-Duffadar Shadul Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghasie Khan, invalided.

*3rd Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Kiddernath Pattuck to be Subadar, *vice* Ellahee Khan, invalided.
Havildar Meer Enyat Ally to be Jemadar, *vice* Kiddernath Pattuck, promoted.
Havildar Oomrao Misser to be Jemadar, *vice* Feroze Khan, invalided.
Havildar Sewchurn Tewarry to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheek Golam Ally, invalided.

*29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Golab Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Jymul Sing, invalided.
Havildar Heera Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Golab Sing, promoted.

*3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.*

Jemadar Hurruk Sing Ranah to be Subadar, *vice* Daib Sing Nagee, invalided.
Jemadar Purbutt Sing Dhamee to be Subadar, *vice* Rugbeer Sing Mull, invalided.
Havildar Lall Sing Gossain to be Jemadar, *vice* Run Sing Rowut, invalided.
Havildar Bijairam Powar to be Jemadar, *vice* Hurruk Sing Ranah, promoted.
Havildar Gunga Sing Bisht to be Jemadar, *vice* Purbutt Sing Dhamee, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1870.

*No.* 725 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

*3rd Punjab Cavalry.*

Jemadar Abdool Rahman Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ameeroola Khan, invalided.
Kote-Duffadar Ahmed Alli Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdool Rahman Khan, promoted.

*3rd Sikh Infantry.*

Jemadar Kanh Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Mehtab Singh, invalided.
Color-Havildar Jowahir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanh Singh, promoted.
Color-Havildar Siddah Meer to be Jemadar, *vice* Meer Aslum Khan, invalided.

*4th Sikh Infantry*

Subadar Mussudda Sing to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Fouzdar Sing, invalided.
Jemadar Sobha Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Mussudda Sing, promoted.
Jemadar Shere Deen to be Subadar, *vice* Ameer Khan, invalided.
Havildar Bhugwan Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Sobha Sing, promoted.
Havildar Ishmael Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shere Deen, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1870.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 22nd July* 1870.

*No.* 10 *of* 1870.—The following Notices from the Ceylon *Government Gazette* of the 18th June 1870, pages 813, 815 and 816, are re-published for general information :—

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Notice to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE ; *Kandy, the 16th June* 1870.

HENRY T. IRVING,
*Colonial Secretary.*

The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates.—*See* Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, p. 172.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[ No. 41. ]

CEYLON.

*Light Vessel off the Great Basses Rocks.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 85, dated 12th November 1869, respecting placing a light vessel near the Great Basses Rocks off the south-east coast of Ceylon, during the time of building a lighthouse on the rocks—

The Trinity House, London, has given further Notice that they have received information of the arrival of the temporary light vessel, and they have every reason to believe that she was moored in her position, and exhibiting her light on or before the 1st April 1870.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Hydrographic Notice be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE ; *Kandy, the 16th June* 1870.

HENRY T. IRVING,
*Colonial Secretary.*

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the Chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

HYDROGRAPHIC.

[ No. 9. ]

INDIAN OCEAN.

CEYLON, SOUTH COAST.

*Winds and Currents at the Little Basses Rocks.*

The following Notice on the prevailing winds and set of the currents observed off the south coast of Ceylon, compiled from a memorandum dated April 1869, by Mr. John Buchanan,

Master of the Light Vessel, marking the position of the Little Basses Rocks, has been transmitted to this Department and is published for the information of navigators:—*

*January.*—During this month a strong steady north-east monsoon prevails. The S.S.W. current never shifts, but continues throughout January running from the Bay of Bengal with a velocity varying from 2 to 3½ knots. Sea cross and very rough all the month. Steam vessels steering N.N.E. have remained in sight from the light vessel for two hours, and sailing ships for six days; hence ships bound to the north-east should avoid the south-east coast of Ceylon in January.

*February.*—The same remarks apply to February, although towards the end of the month the wind becomes much lighter, the current also slackens. Occasionally in this month the light vessel swings. In 1868, however, she did not swing until April, while in 1869 she swung in February. At the end of the month, land and sea breezes begin.

*March.*—Throughout this month regular land and sea breezes prevail. The current, although generally S.S.W., is variable at times, setting from different quarters,—one hour in one direction, another probably in the opposite. March is one of the finest months at the Little Basses, the thermometer often reaching 87° in the shade. The land and sea breezes being regular, and the current weak, the passage up or down the coast is easy in this month.

*April.*—The winds are variable during this month, being some times from the north-east, at others from the south-west, blowing from the latter quarter for days together. Some times in the course of a day the light vessel's head will be at almost every point of the compass. Weather becomes gloomy with occasional showers, thunder and lightning are prevalent, with dense blackness over the land. As a rule, very little current is felt, but it occasionally runs strong to the S.S.W.

*May.*—Between the 1st and 20th of this month the south-west monsoon sets in strong and steadily, generally much rain falls, and thunder and lightning are common. During seven years the south-west monsoon sets in regularly from the 4th to the 10th of May; in 1869 it was steady at south-west from April 6th; this year is accordingly an exception to the rule with regard to winds and currents. After May no rain falls until the 20th of October; and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that not a drop of rain falls during the south-west monsoon. The current runs N.E. from one to three knots.

*June, July, August, and September.*—Throughout these four months one day resembles another, the south-west monsoon blowing strong and steadily, generally beginning about 10 A. M., by noon increasing to a gale, so continuing until 4 P. M., and then decreasing towards sun-set; if the gale continues after sun-set, it moderates after 10 P. M., never attaining throughout the night aught beyond a strong breeze. There is a strong current setting N. N. E. from one to three knots. As soon as the sun passes southward of the line, the regular monsoon ceases on the south coast of Ceylon, the wind becomes variable, land and sea breezes setting in with an intervening calm.

A remarkable circumstance occurs with regard to current during the south-west monsoon. After running three knots to the N.E. for ten days, suddenly it slackens, and runs from 2 to 3½ knots S. W. or from the Bay of Bengal, lasting some times only one day, at other times for a week; these changes happen at all times of the moon, and appear to obey no recognized law. By observing these changes in the current, monthly communication was, with extreme difficulty and much risk, kept up with Potana Bay, and thence by land with Galle.

*October.*—During this month regular land and sea breezes prevail, the S.S.W. current runs strong towards the end of the month, at times attaining a rate of five knots. The light vessel does not swing again until the middle of March, so that for five months and a half the current runs steadily out of the Bay of Bengal, with a velocity of from one to 3½ knots, and some times of five knots. In communicating with the shore on the 15th December, the light vessel's boat was swept past Potana, and could neither return to the ship nor land; but at length, when out of food and water, the coast was reached at Kirinde, where the boat remained until February 15th, before a return to the light vessel could be attempted.

*November*, although rainy with thunder and lightning, is not a bad month at the Little Basses. The north-east monsoon blowing strong, and steadily sets in towards the end. The S.S.W. current runs strong, invariably setting floating substances out to sea, accounting for the fact of so few things coming on shore on the south coast of Ceylon.

*December.*—During this month a strong north-east monsoon prevails, and the current attains its greatest strength. The light vessel is uneasy and rolls violently. In December no ship should proceed to the northward along the south-east coast of Ceylon. The period during which ships may proceed north is that intervening between February 15th and November 15th; for three months in the year it should not be attempted.

*Summary.*—There are no regular tides, but the currents from the middle of November, or during the north-east monsoon, set S.S W. out of the Bay of Bengal for five months without variation; thus, a steamer, steering N.N.E., has not only to oppose a three-knot current, but also has the wind dead against her; some steamers make barely two miles an hour when

* *See* Admiralty Charts:—Ceylon Island, No. 813; Indian Ocean, No. 748 *b*.

bound to the northward. During the remaining seven months the currents are nearly equally divided; for about twice a month in the south-west monsoon the current will suddenly change from N.N.E. to S.S.W. When the sun passes northward of the light vessel, there is no more north-east monsoon. During the south-west monsoon, in the event of a vessel making Dondra Head when bound to Galle, which is not uncommon, the master should never attempt to beat to Galle, but recross the line.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE;
*Admiralty, London, 22nd April* 1870.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 19th July* 1870.

*No.* 244.—Mr. C. H. Crondrace, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is granted three months' leave of absence for the purpose of studying the Native languages, with effect from 1st September next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

*The 21st July* 1870.

*No.* 246.—Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough is re-posted to Central India.

*No.* 247.—Mr. D. B. McIntyre, Overseer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Rajpootana to the Punjab.

*No.* 248.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 184, dated 20th May 1870, for Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, opposite the names of Messrs. Barnardo and Target, read *Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.*

TELEGRAPH.

*The 16th July* 1870.

*No.* 243.—Mr. J. S. Lincoln, an Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 2nd July 1870.

*The 19th July* 1870.

*No.* 245.—Mr. T. G. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for twenty-nine days from the 16th May to 13th June 1870, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

*The 21st July* 1870.

*No.* 249.—Mr. J. M. Lane, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, availed himself on the 11th July of the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department, No. 178, dated 13th May 1870.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

*The 18th July* 1870.

*No.* 17*F.*—Mr. R. B. Morrow, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, is reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd Grade with effect from the 25th April 1870, and is transferred to the Central Provinces as an additional Assistant Conservator in lieu of filling up a vacancy among Deputy Conservators.

*The 20th July* 1870.

*No.* 18*F.*—Captain C. W. Losack, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in Oudh, held charge of the Office of Conservator of Forests in that Province from the 21st April to the 19th June 1870.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General of Accounts, High Court, &c.

### MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 14th July* 1870.

The Money Order Offices at Bhurgaum, Kotree, and Pundhurpore, in the Bombay Presidency, having been finally closed, no Money Orders should be drawn on those agencies.

The Money Order Office at Jhung, in the Punjab, closed in April last, having been re-opened, Money Orders can now be drawn upon and by that Office.

*The 16th July* 1870.

The Money Order Offices at Pondicherry and Oosoor, both in the Madras Presidency, having been finally closed, no Money Orders should be drawn on those agencies.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

### REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 13th July* 1870.

*No.* 51.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. H. Dowman, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Sindh, for one month from the 1st instant, under Financial Department order No. 198, dated 18th January 1866.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
*Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

## CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 14th July* 1870.

Under instructions from Government, Baboo Beressur Chowdry, Head Clerk of the Sirhind Division Pay Office at Umballa, has been dismissed from the service of Government, and has been declared disqualified to serve Government for the future in any capacity whatever.

F. D. ATKINSON, *Colonel,*
*Controller of Military Accounts.*

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**Statement of Deposits in District Savings Banks for the week ending 14th July 1870.**

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount principal. | Amount interest. | |
| Bengal ... ... | 1 | 1 | 36 0 0 | ... | ..... | ..... | 36 0 0 |

*N. B.*—Instructions have been issued for opening seven additional Banks in Bengal and seven in British Burmah.

CALCUTTA,
*The 14th July* 1870.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

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## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

### NOTICE.

*List of Estates which have come under charge of the Administrator General during the month of June* 1870.

BURNEY, F., late a Plate-layer in the East Indian Railway, employed under Messrs. Brassey, Wythes and Perry, Contractors.

CORSON, JOHM, late Chief Engineer of the steamer *Cheluba.*

GILLETT, EDWARD, late Commander of the ship *Rajpoot,* belonging to Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.

GILMORE, DANIEL GELSTAN, late a Tea Manufacturer, residing at No. 3, Jaun Bazaar Street, 1st Lane.

GOMES, the REVD. JOSE ST. AUGUSTINHO, late Prior of Bandel, at Hooghly.

KIDD, JAMES, late a Ship-master, residing at Arbroath, in Scotland.

MARTIN, ALLEN C., late Manager of the New Gola Ghaut Assam Tea Company, Limited.

METCALFE, HENRY, late a Captain in the 1st Battalion, H. M.'s 14th Foot.

MOIR, GEORGE, C. B., late a Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

PALMER, W. S., late of Jubbulpore, a Hotel-keeper.

PESKETT, WILLIAM, late a Surgeon-Major in the Bengal Medical Establishment.

PRESTON, EMMA VICTORIA, late a British subject and a spinster, residing at No. 23, Jaun Bazaar Street, Calcutta.

PRYSE, the REV. WILLIAM, formerly of the Welsh Mission Society, and recently a trader in lime, at Sylhet.

READ, JAMES, late a Captain in the 1st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, late in the service of the Oriental Gas Company.

TAIT, W. R., late a Serjeant in the Royal Engineers, and an Overseer in the Department of Public Works.

URQUHART, MRS. ELIZABETH CAROLINE, late a British subject, and a widow, residing in Calcutta.

WALKER, EDWARD ALFRED, late Assistant Patrol of Jhujjur, in the District of Rohtuck, in the Punjab.

WOOD, WILLIAM CARACTACUS, late a British subject, residing at Dehra Dhoon.

*N.B.*—All persons having claims upon, being entitled to, or holding property belonging to the above-mentioned estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA;
*The 2nd July* 1870.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
*Administrator General.*

---

*Admitted claims against the under-mentioned estates are payable on Tuesdays and Fridays as usual.*

| Estates. | Claims or Dividends. | Rates of Dividend per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|
| Crossman, F. G., Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the 45th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. | 1st dividend on judgment claims only. | at 4 as. 7½ p. |
| Farrelly, B., Assistant Apothecary, late in the Subordinate Medical Department. | 1st ditto ... | at 10 as. 6 p. |
| Gill, P., Lieutenant, late of the Unattached List, and Barrack Master of Morar. | 1st ditto ... | at 4 as. 3¼ p. |
| * Hathorn, H. C. V., late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Allahabad. | Claims ... ... | In full. |
| * Spears, Thos., late of Rangoon, a merchant ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto. |
| * Smyth, J. H., Sub-Conductor, late in the Ordnance Department | Ditto ... ... | Ditto. |
| * Turnbull, D. B., late a Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Government Telegraph Department. | Ditto ... ... | Ditto. |
| Webb, John, late of Calcutta, a merchant ... | 1st dividend ... | at 4 as. 9 p. |
| * Weir, John, late a Driver in the service of the East Indian Railway Company. | Claims ... ... | In full. |
| Young, H. E., Lieutenant-Colonel, late of the Bengal Infantry, late 64th Regiment, Native Infantry. | 1st dividend on judgment claims only, simple creditors need not apply. | at 9 as. 1 p. |

*N. B.*—Persons interested in the surplus of the estates marked * are requested to make immediate application to the Administrator General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the Registry Certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

CALCUTTA,
*The 7th July* 1870.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
*Administrator General.*

**Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.**

| DATE. | Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees. | Certificates issued for Rupees. | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay, Rupees. | Assayed, Rupees. | Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees. |
| July 4th, 1870 ... ... | ..... | ..... | 219 | 58,771 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 5th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1,610 | 59,248 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 6th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1,610 | 59,217 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 7th „ ... ... | ..... | 1,519 | 19 | 60,788 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 8th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 60,968 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 9th „ ... ... | .. ... | ..... | 19 | 60,938 | 66,80,717 |

CALCUTTA MINT;
*The 11th July* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Mint Master.*

## POST OFFICE.

*Calcutta, the 9th July* 1870.

*List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 9th July* 1870.

BRADLEY, J. J.
Bhunder Sase.
Bhyman Surutram.
Bagmul Sookh Dyal.
Blacklock, Mrs. A.
Bates, Mrs. G. P.
Bane Madhub Kur.
Bhodasur Chatterjee.
Braham, Mrs. A.

COWAN, W.
Chota Lall Gapaul Chand.
Conny Lall Dey.
Cullen, W. A. B.
Coughlin, D.
Cowper, Capt. H. H.
Clerk, L. J.
Campbell, Mrs. S.
Crossby, Mrs.

DWARKANATH BOSE.
Dowling, J.
Davidson, J.
Davis, E. A.

EWART, MRS. L. W.

FERGUSSON, MRS.
Francis, E.
Fitzgerald, Capt. A.
Falkard, G. M.
Forbes, W.

GONSALVES, W.
Gomes, Mrs. M.
Gilbert, Mrs.

HUGHES, P.
Hankey, Mrs.
Hem Chunder Sircar.
Hera Lall Mookerjee.
Hesse, E.

JOHNSON, MISS. M. K.
Jamety, W. A.
Jerdon, A. L. W.
Johannes, J.
Jones, W.

KIRKWOOD, T. M.
Kirke, C.
Kilby, E.
Kruger, W. F.

LAMTON, G.
Lawrence, J.
Luke, J.
Lakin, J.

MESSRS. PAUL, LYONS & BELL.
Messrs. Walker, Brothers.
Mary, Miss.
Martin, C.
Messrs. G. R. Mullick & Co.
Morton, T. C.
Messrs. Behary Lall Dutt.
Messrs. Charles, Jacob & Co.
Messrs. McCarthy, Fox & Co.
Moran, E.

NOBOKISHORE BOSE.
Nelson, Mrs.

PALMER, H. G.
Petter, Miss G.
Pran Lall Mullick.
Pearson, J. F.
ROSE, W. F.
Ram Narain Dass.
Ram Churn Paul.
Ross, Mrs. A.
Reynell, J.
Reid, R. L.

STAINES, CAPT.
Sandeman, D.
Stevens, H. W.
Simpson, J. C.
Stone, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Saible, John.
Sarkies, J. P.
Sree Nauth Sen.
Scott, R. W.
Sullivan, S. J.
Suton, T.
Smith, G.
Stuart, A. J.

THE HEAD MASTER OF THE PREPARATION SCHOOL.
Tenin, S.
The Manager, Anglo Indian Union Press.

VEAL, W. J.
Verplough, E.

WATSON, J. T.
Ward, Rev. J. M.
Warmen, E.
Wise, C.
Walcer, D.
Wait, W. A.

W. H. McGOWAN,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.


**Memorials to the Queen and the Secretary of State for India, &c.**

The undersigned Vakeel and Attorney formerly practising in Bengal and North-West Provinces, has established an Office in London for the conduct of appeals for justice from Native and European residents in India. For particulars apply by letter to—

LONDON,
*27th April* 1870.

RICHD. CHAS. SAUNDERS,
17 A, *Great George Street,*
*Westminster, London, S. W.*

**For Sale.**

APPLY TO MANAGER, PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LAHORE.

COLLECTION OF ACTS APPLICABLE TO THE PUNJAB.

BY T. W. SMYTH, B.C.S.

*In two Volumes.*

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 24
Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... „ 27
} Postage 2 Rs. extra.

PUNJAB CIVIL CODE.

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Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... „ 10
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BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 6—Postage 8 annas.

The under-mentioned work is published monthly by the Punjab Printing Company:—

THE PUNJAB RECORD

OR

REFERENCE BOOK FOR CIVIL OFFICERS,

Containing Judgments of the Chief Court, the Acts of the Legislature, Departmental Orders, Supreme and Punjab Governments Orders, and Miscellaneous Papers.

The Law portion of the work is edited by E. Reynolds, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Subscription, Rs. 24 per annum (payable in advance) including Postage.

The back numbers obtainable at Rs. 3 each.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

**In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866.** | **And in the matter of the Labour Transport Company.**

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has, by an order dated the ninth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy, appointed Mr. Samuel Upson Phipps, of No. 4, Outram Street, in the town of Calcutta, Assistant to Messieurs Nicol, Fleming and Company, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. Dated this sixteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar, High Court, Calcutta.*

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

**In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866.** | **And in the matter of the Luckimpore Tea Plantation Company, "Limited."**

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman, the appointment of a Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of this Company will be made on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July, instant, at eleven o'clock, at the Court House, Town Hall, Calcutta. Dated this eighteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar, High Court, Calcutta.*

MESSRS. GRAY AND SEN,
*Attornies.*

## IN THE COURT OF THE CIVIL JUDGE OF LUCKNOW.

**In the matter of the Indian Companies Act.** | **And the Oudh Banking Corporation, "Limited," in liquidation.**

Upon hearing Mr. George T. Jackson, General Attorney for the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, and upon reading the affidavit of William Bancroft Thompson, sworn on the twenty-first day of June 1870, and the exhibits thereto attached, it was ordered that a call of Rupees two hundred per share be made on all the contributories of the said Company, and it was ordered that each such contributory do, on or before the twenty-second of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, pay into the Bank of Bengal at Lucknow, in the Province of Oudh, to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Oudh Banking Corporation, "Limited," in liquidation, the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call.

*Dated 1st July* 1870.

W. BLENNERHASSETT,
*Civil Judge, Lucknow.*

GEORGE T. JACKSON,
*Pleader, High Court,*
*General Attorney for the said Official Liquidator.*

## Notice.

Tenders are invited for the supply of corrugated iron of the dimensions and quantities following:—

About fifteen tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.
Size of plate, 7 feet by 2 feet.

About forty tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.
Size of plate, 6 feet by 2 feet.

About fifteen tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.
Size of plate, 8 feet by 2 feet.

And proportional number of rivets for the above. The iron to be of the best quality, and to be loaded into the waggons of the East Indian Railway Company, Howrah. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above or of corrugated iron approximately the size of the above, to be sent before the 31st of July to Charles Fouracres, Officiating Executive Engineer, Dehree Workshops Division. One-half the iron to be supplied at once, the remainder within two months of date of contract.

## CURRENCY NOTES.

*Extract from Financial Department Notification No.* 1004*A*, *dated Simla, the* 30*th July* 1866.

"*Para.* 9.—The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

### Lost.

Half of Currency Note No. A67—17589 for Rs. 10.

DOORGA CHURN MOZOOMDAR.

Currency Note No. A36—02575 for Rs. 50 of the Allahabad Circle.

SOOKHNUNDUN LALL.

Right half of Currency Note No. A41—95041 for Rs 10 of the Allahabad Circle.

AHSAN OOL HUCK.

Left halves of the following Currency Notes of the Lahore or Calcutta Circle:—

No. E4—02592 }
„ E4—02593 } for Rs. 50 each.

W. A. FRANKS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A72—59898 }
„ A72—56231 } for Rs. 20 each.

SOOKMOY NUNDY.

Half of Currency Note No. A7—39740 for Rs. 10.

KALLYPROSUNO CHUCKERBUTTY.

Currency Note No. A18—74164 for Rs. 10 of the Lahore Circle.

PRANKISSEN BANERJEE.

Half of Currency Note No. A66—97556 for Rs. 10.

J. DUNN.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes of the Madras Circle:—

No. B22—31413 }
„ B22—31401 } for Rs. 20 each.

M. VENKUTNARUMPPA.

### Lost.

Right half of Currency Note No. D4—00157 for Rs. 50 of the Allahabad Circle.

SALIGRAM.

Half of Currency Note No. A41—95220 for Rs. 10 of the Allahadad Circle.

A. J. FORBES.

### Lost or Stolen.

Left halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A70—19347
„ A70—17260
„ A64—82611
„ A63—91579
} for Rs. 100 each.

H. G. PUCKLE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A73—50314 for Rs. 20.
„ A68—09652 „ 10.

MAKHUM LALL DUTT.

First halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. D6—12024 for Rs. 10.
„ D4—00800 „ 50.

E. E. GRIGG.

Halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. C64—02284 for Rs. 10, Bombay Circle.
„ D6 —14324 „ 10, Allahabad „

HARMAN & CO.

Half of Currency Note No. A39—04507 for Rs. 100 of the Allahabad Circle.

C. W. WAYKER.

### Stolen.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle:—

No. A35—72696
„ E4—02574
} for Rs. 50 each.

G. HARPER.

### Wrongly Joined.

The following Currency Notes:—

First halves (*i. e.* left do.) { No. A34—37221 / „ A31—77401 } for Rs. 20 each.
First half „ A27—45862
Second „ „ A27—51945
} „ „

C. G. ADAMS.

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

### Lost.

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 1130 of 1842-43 for Rs. 500, and which stands in the name of Mr. Romanjee Sorabjee Settna. Whosoever sends it to Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Settna at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, will be rewarded. The payment of the missing Note has been stopped at the Public Debt Office in Bombay.

CURSETJEE SORABJEE SETTNA.

# MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

*Published at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, during the month of June* 1870.

Sole Agents in Calcutta,—MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., St. Andrew's Library.

| Description. | Size. | Price. Unmounted. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. A. |
| **GENERAL MAPS.** | | |
| Punjab Map, scale 16 miles = 1 inch (2nd Edition) ... ... | 4 Sheets Atlas ... | 4 0 |
| Central Provinces Map, Scale 32 miles = 1 inch ... ... ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 8 |
| Index to Sheets of Jessore District ... ... ... ... | Royal ... | Gratis. |
| District Saugor Map, scale 2 miles = 1 inch with hills ... ... | 6 Sheets Super Royal | 4 0 |
| Rajpootana and adjoining States, Sheet Nos. 1 and 3 (Anastatic,) scale 8 miles = 1 inch ... ... ... ... | Double Elephant ... | each 2 0 |
| Oudh Compilation Map, Sheet No. 4, scale 4 miles = 1 inch (reprint) ... | Do. do. | 2 0 |
| Punjab do. do. No. 8, scale 8 miles = 1 inch (reprint) ... | Do. do. | 2 0 |
| **REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.** *Scale* 1 *mile* = 1 *inch.* | | |
| District Chanda, Sheet No. 5 ... ... ... ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 8 |
| Do. do. do. No. 12 ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 8 |
| Oudh Sheet No. 50 ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 8 |
| Sindh Sheet No. 53 ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 8 |
| Purgunnah Butala District Goordaspore ... ... ... | 4 sheets Imperial ... | 2 8 |
| **TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.** *Scale* 1 *mile* = 1 *inch.* | | |
| Gwalior Sheet No. 1 (b) ... ... ... ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 3 (a) ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 4 (a) ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 9 (b) (reprint) ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 26 (2nd Edition) ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 44 do. ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 46 do. ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 47 (reprint) ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Rajpootana Sheet No. 6 (2nd Edition) ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 10 do. ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 14 do. ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 19 (reprint) ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 24 (2nd Edition) ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| **DISTRICT MAPS.** *Scale* 4 *miles* = 1 *inch.* | | |
| District Lohardugga Sub-Division Palamow and Toreo ... ... | Double Elephant ... | 2 0 |
| **CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS.** | | |
| City and Environs of Lucknow ... ... ... ... | Antiquarian ... | 2 8 |
| Reduced Plan of Calcutta ... ... ... ... | Royal ... | uncolored 0 4 |
| *Scale* 6 *inches* = 1 *mile.* | | |
| Jalindhur Cantonment and Environs ... ... ... .. | 6 Sheets Imperial... | 5 0 |
| Agra do. do. ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 5 0 |
| *Scale* 12 *inches* = 1 *mile.* | | |
| Akyab Cantonment and Environs ... ... ... ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 0 |

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE;
*Calcutta, 10th July* 1870.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.*,
*Surveyor General of India.*

☞With reference to the following advertisements, apply at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, enclosing one anna additional in the Rupee when postage stamps are remitted, to cover discount on sale of stamps. Packing and postage will be charged extra.

*Revised Edition.*

A Collection of Statutes relating to India, passed between the years 1855 and 1869, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, sixth edition. Edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed: by Whitley Stokes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law and Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations. *Price Rs.* 9.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2.

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Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 1st April 1870. *Price Rs.* 2.

**Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.**

Just published, Volume VII., Part 1, Mallet—on the Vindhyan series in the North-Western and Central Provinces.—Oldham—Mineral Statistics of India. Coal.—Medlicott—Geology of the Shillong plateau. pp. 210, maps and illustrations. *Price Rs.* 2-8.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

### Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th July 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1870.

*An Act to enable the Government of India to exempt goods from customs duties.*

Preamble.

For the purpose of enabling the Governor General of India in Council to exempt goods from duties of customs; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Power to exempt from customs duties.

1. The said Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported or exported into or from British India, or into or from any specified port or place therein, from the whole or any part of the duties of customs to which they are liable under the Indian Customs Duties' Act, 1870, or any other law for the time being in force relating to such duties,

Power to cancel exemption.

and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th July 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1870.

*An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.*

Preamble.

Whereas section thirteen of the Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal (No. IV of 1862) declares that the business of the said Bank shall be managed by nine Directors, but does not authorize such business to be managed by a less number; and whereas it is expedient to provide that such business may be managed by a quorum; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Act IV of 1862, section 13.

1. The said section shall be construed as if after the words "more Directors," the words "of whom three shall be a quorum and" were inserted.

Validation of acts of Directors.

2. No act heretofore done by a number of the said Directors less than nine shall be deemed invalid by reason only of its having been done by such less number.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th July 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XX OF 1870.

*An Act to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees' Act, 1870.*

Preamble. For the purpose of correcting two clerical errors in the Court Fees' Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Corrections of Act VII of 1870, section 15, and Schedule I, No. 2.

1. Section fifteen of the said Act shall be read as if for the words "plaint or memorandum of appeal," the word "application" were substituted; and in Schedule I to the said Act annexed, Number two shall be read as if the words "or memorandum of appeal" were omitted therefrom.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

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The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th day of July 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXI OF 1870.

*An Act to regulate the Wills of Hindús, Jainas, Sikhs and Buddhists in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay.*

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to provide rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival, interpretation and probate of the wills of Hindús, Jainas, Sikhs and Buddhists in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Hindú Wills Act, 1870."

Certain portions of Succession Act extended to wills of Hindús, Jainas, Sikhs and Buddhists.

2. The following portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, namely,—

sections forty-six, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-five and fifty-seven to seventy-seven (both inclusive),

sections eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-five, eighty-eight to one hundred and three (both inclusive),

sections one hundred and six to one hundred and seventy-seven (both inclusive),

sections one hundred and seventy-nine to one hundred and eighty-nine (both inclusive),

sections one hundred and ninety-one to one hundred and ninety-nine (both inclusive),

so much of Parts XXX and XXXI as relates to grants of probate and letters of administration with the will annexed, and

Parts XXXIII to XL (both inclusive), so far as they relate to an executor and an administrator with the will annexed,

shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section three hundred and thirty-one of the said Act, apply—

Extent of Act. *(a)* to all wills and codicils made by any Hindú, Jaina, Sikh or Buddhist, on or after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy, within the said territories or the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay; and

*(b)* to all such wills and codicils made outside those territories and limits, so far as relates to immoveable property situate within those territories or limits:

Provisos. 3. Provided that marriage shall not revoke any such will or codicil:

And that nothing herein contained shall authorise a testator to bequeath property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*, or to deprive any persons of any right of maintenance of which, but for section two of this Act, he could not deprive them by will:

And that nothing herein contained shall vest in the executor or administrator with the will annexed of a deceased person any property which such person could not have alienated *inter vivos*:

And that nothing herein contained shall affect any law of adoption or intestate succession:

And that nothing herein contained shall authorise any Hindú, Jaina, Sikh or Buddhist to create in property any interest which he could not have created before the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Partial repeal of Bengal Regulation V of 1799, section 2.

4. On and from that day section two of Bengal Regulation V of 1799 shall be repealed so far as relates to the executors of persons who are not Muhammadans, but are subject to the jurisdiction of a District Court in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Saving of rights of Administrator General.

5. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Interpretation-clause.

6. In this Act and in the said sections and Parts of the Indian Succession Act all words defined in section three of the same Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as the said section three has attached to such words respectively:

And in applying sections sixty-two, sixty-three, ninety-two, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two of the said Succession Act, to wills and codicils made under this Act, the words "son," "sons," "child" and "children" shall be deemed to include an adopted child; and the word

"grand-children" shall be deemed to include the children, whether adopted or natural-born, of a child whether adopted or natural-born; and the expression "daughter-in-law" shall be deemed to include the wife of an adopted son:

And in making grants under this Act of letters of administration with the will annexed, or with a copy of the will annexed, section one hundred and ninety-five of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if the words "and in case the Hindú Wills' Act had not been passed" were added thereto; and section one hundred and ninety-eight of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if, after the word "intestate," the words "and the Hindú Wills' Act had not been passed" were inserted; and sections two hundred and thirty and two hundred and thirty-one of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if the words "if the Hindú Wills' Act had not been passed" were added thereto, respectively.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th July 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one month :—

No. 16 OF 1870.

*A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.*

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to coinage and the mint; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Coinage Act, 1870."

Repeal of enactments. 2. The enactments specified in the Schedule hereto are repealed.

Interpretation clause. 3. In this Act, the expression "Mint" includes the Mints at Calcutta, at Bombay and at such other places (if any) as the Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, direct.

*II.—Gold coinage.*

Gold coins. 4. The under-mentioned gold coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A gold mohur or fifteen-rupee piece.

(2.)—A five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur.

(3.)—A ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.

(4.)—A thirty-rupee piece or a double gold mohur.

Their weight and standard. The weight of the said gold mohur shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows :—eleven-twelfths or one hundred and sixty-five grains of pure gold, and one-twelfth or fifteen grains of alloy.

The other gold coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

*III.—Silver Coinage.*

Silver Coins. 5. The under-mentioned silver coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A rupee to be called the Government Rupee.

(2.)—A half rupee.

(3.)—A quarter rupee, or four-anna piece.

(4.)—An eighth of a rupee, or two-anna piece.

Their weight and standard. The weight of the Government Rupee shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows :—eleven-twelfths or one hundred and sixty-five grains of pure silver, and one-twelfth or fifteen grains of alloy.

The other silver coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

*IV.—Copper Coinage.*

Copper Coins. 6. The under-mentioned copper coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A double pice or half anna.

(2.)—A pice or quarter anna.

(3.)—A half pice or one-eighth of an anna.

(4.)—A pie, being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna.

The copper coins so coined shall be respectively of the following weights:—

A double pice shall weigh two hundred grains Troy.

The pice shall weigh one hundred grains Troy.

The half pice shall weigh fifty grains Troy.

The pie shall weigh thirty-three and one-third grains Troy.

*V.—Devices on Coins.*

Present devices on coins.

**7.** Until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise order under the power hereinafter conferred, the gold, silver and copper coins coined under this Act shall bear on the obverse the likeness and the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the inscription "Victoria Queen," and on the reverse the designation of the coins in English filled by the word "India" with such date and embellishments on each coin as the Governor General in Council shall from time to time direct.

Power to order other devices.

**8.** The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the coining and issuing of all coins authorized by this Act, and prescribe in lieu of the likeness and inscription hereinbefore mentioned, such other likeness and inscription for all or any of the said coins as he shall think fit.

*VI.—Legal Tender.*

Gold coin not a legal tender.

**9.** No gold coin shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:

Proviso as to sums due to Government.

Provided that the coins mentioned in section four shall be received in all the treasuries of British India and its dependencies, in payment of sums due to the Government according to the values therein mentioned,

and that sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia shall be received in such treasuries in payment of sums so due as the equivalents of such sums respectively as the Governor General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.

Silver coins a legal tender.

**10.** The said rupee and half rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:

Provided that the coin shall not have lost more than two per cent. in weight; and provided it shall not have been chipped or filed, or have been defaced or diminished, otherwise than by use.

The quarter rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee, subject to the provisions mentioned in this section.

Copper coin how to be legal tender.

**11.** The double pice shall be a legal tender for a thirty-second part of a rupee or for half an anna; the pice for a sixty-fourth part of a rupee or for one-fourth of an anna; the half pice for the one hundred and twenty-eighth part of a rupee or for one-eighth of an anna;

and the pie for an hundred and ninety-second part of a rupee or the twelfth of an anna:

Provided that none of the said copper coins shall be a legal tender, except for the fractions of a rupee.

Coin coined under former Acts still to be legal tender.

**12.** All silver coin of the weight and standard specified in the Acts No. XVII of 1835 and No. XXI of 1838, issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and before the first day of November 1862, and declared by those Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

and all copper coins of the weight specified in Acts No. XXI of 1835, No. XXII of 1844, and No. XVII of 1855, issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and before the first day of November 1862, and declared by these Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

shall continue to be a legal tender for the amounts thereof, respectively, subject to the same conditions and provisions as under those Acts, respectively, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

*VII.—Diminished, Counterfeit, or Called-in Coin.*

Defacing certain coins.

**13.** When any coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any person being a public servant as defined by the Indian Penal Code, who has reason to believe it to be diminished whether by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or to be counterfeit, or to be called-in by any proclamation, he shall cut, break or deface such coin, or cause it to be cut, broken or defaced.

Loss of defaced coin.

**14.** If any coin so cut, broken or defaced has been diminished otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or is counterfeit, or has been called-in by a proclamation, the person tendering the same shall bear the loss thereof.

Receipt of defaced coin at rate.

But if it has been diminished only by reasonable wearing, or is of due weight, and has been coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India, and has not been called-in by any proclamation, the person cutting, breaking or defacing the same shall receive it at the rate it was coined for.

Adjudication of disputes by Police Magistrate, or by any person exercising magisterial powers.

**15.** Any dispute whether coin so cut, broken or defaced be diminished in manner aforesaid, or counterfeit, or called-in, shall be heard and finally determined, within the limits of the presidency towns by a Magistrate of Police, and, without those limits, by any person exercising powers not less than those of a subordinate Magistrate of the first class.

Indemnification of public servants for anything done before passing of Act.

**16.** All public servants are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding

shall be maintained against any such person in respect of anything so done.

*VIII.—Duty on Coinage of Bullion.*

Duty on produce of gold bullion.

**17.** A duty shall be levied at the rate of one rupee per cent. at the Mint on the produce of all gold bullion and on all gold coin.

Duty on produce of silver bullion.

**18.** All silver bullion or coin (not being struck at the Mint) which may be delivered into the Mint for coinage, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin, and the amount of such duty shall be deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.

Additional duty for coining half or quarter rupees.

**19.** Any person may have his silver bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of a Government rupee on condition of paying a duty at the rate of one per cent. in addition to the duty of two per cent. imposed under section eighteen.

Certificate for produce of bullion.

**20.** The Mint Master, on the delivery of gold or silver bullion or coin into the Mint for coinage, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Assay Master for the net produce of such bullion or coin payable at the General Treasury.

The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, determine by notification in the *Gazette of India* the period for which such certificates shall run.

Withdrawal of bullion.

**21.** The proprietor of any gold or silver bullion or coin so delivered for coinage, who is dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its value, may withdraw such bullion or coin without being subject to the duties on coinage imposed by this Act.

Equivalent for gold bullion equal to or better than standard.

**22.** For all gold bullion or coin, equal to, or better than, the standard prescribed for the gold mohur by this Act, which may be brought to the Mint for coinage, a number of gold mohurs coined under this Act, or Act No. XVII of 1835, or of the halves and quarters of such mohurs, equal, as nearly as may be, to the produce of such bullion, shall be returned to the proprietor after deducting the said duty of one per cent.

Charge for refining.

**23.** All gold bullion or coin inferior to the same standard, which may be brought to the Mint for coinage, shall, in addition to the same duty, be subject to such charge on account of the loss and expense of refining, together with such deduction on account of the inferiority of standard, as the Governor General of India in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, prescribe.

SCHEDULE.

| Number and year of enactment. | Title or subject of enactment. |
|---|---|
| Bengal Regulation II of 1812. | A Regulation for levying a duty on the coinage of silver bullion and on the re-coinage of rupees, and other coins with certain exceptions at the Mints established at Calcutta, Furruckabad, and Benares; for defining the weight and standard of the Benares Rupee; for modifying the rates of duty at present levied in the coinage of gold bullion in the Mint of Calcutta; and also for establishing certain rules for the conduct of the business of the above-mentioned Mints, respectively. |
| Bengal Regulation XIV of 1818. | A Regulation for altering the standard of the Calcutta sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, and for further modifying some of the rules in force respecting those coins. |
| Bengal Regulation V of 1819. | A Regulation for modifying certain parts of the rules in force in regard to the conduct of the business of the Mints subordinate to this presidency. |
| Act XVII of 1835 ... | Gold and silver coinage. |
| Act XIII of 1862 ... | An Act to provide for a new silver and a new copper coinage. |

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to make provision for defacing light-weight, counterfeit and called-in coin. This it proposes to do by three sections (13, 14 and 15), modelled on the Statutes 24 & 25 Vic., c. 95, s. 26, and 33 Vic., c. 10, s. 7.

The opportunity has been taken of consolidating the three Bengal Regulations (II of 1812, XIV of 1818, and V of 1819) and the two Acts (XVII of 1835 and XIII of 1862), in which the law relating to the Mint and the coinage of British India is now contained. The notification of 28th October 1868, as to receiving sovereigns and other gold pieces in payment of sums due to Government, has also been embodied in the Bill. The provisions as to the relative value of the old silver coins and as to contracts for payment of Calcutta sicca rupees, which are found in Act XVII of 1835, have been omitted as obsolete.

J. F. STEPHEN.

SIMLA;
*The 24th May* 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

2. Mr. Morris cannot admit that any good case has been made out by the Railway Company for dispensing with some effectual means of guarding the line, whether by rails, fences, or walls. It seems clear as well from the experience of other jurisdictions as from that of the Central Provinces officials, and, indeed, of the Chief Commissioner himself, that the earthen walls now provided are no adequate protection whatever against the intrusion of cattle; and, even if accidents hitherto have been few in number, it cannot be contended that there is any security, especially in night travelling, on a line on which the trains are bound to run at a high speed, and which is constantly trespassed upon by cattle. This is altogether putting out of the question the annoyance to the people themselves, which cannot be dismissed as unworthy of consideration. Mr. Morris does not think that they are so successful as the Board of Directors* supposes in keeping their cattle off their neighbour's crops, but the result of a trespass of the latter kind would be at worst nothing more than a petty fine, while trespass on the line, as has been seen, often involves entire loss of the cattle. As regards the nature of the country through which the Jubbulpoor line passes, the Chief Commissioner observes that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses tracts of far wilder character and greater extent, and yet the Company has not felt itself justified on this account in neglecting the proper safeguards of a line on which trains travel at a high speed and at night.

* No. 102 of 1869.

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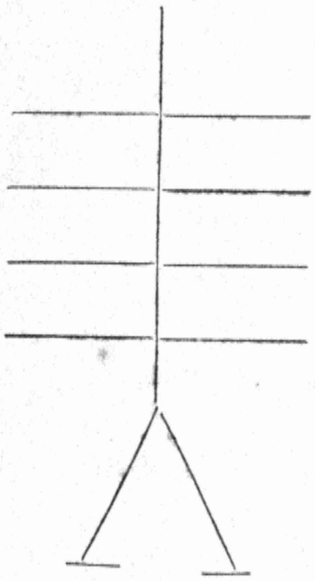
From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. S. TREVOR, Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—No. 613, dated 26th April 1870.

IN reply to your No. 870 G, dated 19th April 1870, I have the honor to inform you that, on the Jubbulpoor Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the fencing consists of four-wire strands supported by iron standards or by wooden posts; a live-fence is also being planted throughout the entire length of the line, which, in a few years, will of itself prove a perfect obstacle to cattle. I may add that the wire-fence above alluded is found to be very efficient in keeping out cattle, and that its cost is about Rs. 1-13 per yard.



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*Endorsed by the Bengal Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—No. 959 G, dated 2nd May* 1870.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway, for information.

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From COLONEL C. J. HODGSON, R.E., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—No. 104, dated 4th May 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 681 G, dated the 23rd March last, regarding the fencing of the Railway line in the North-Western Provinces, and to forward, for your information, a copy of the printed Proceedings of this Government, Nos. 1 to 9, for January 1870, containing the opinions of the several Commissioners of the North-Western Provinces on the subject; also report as in margin, from the Magistrate of Banda of a recent accident on the Jubbulpoor Railway.

No. 450, dated 16th April 1870.

2. I am to state that it is not gathered from your communication what course is advocated by the Bengal Government and yourself; but in the opinion of this Government, the provisions of the law, as it at present stands, which requires Railway Companies to maintain sufficient and secure fences, should be insisted on.

3. Cattle seem to find little difficulty in making paths across the ditch and mound fence, even where this can be maintained to its proper section. A quickset hedge can, it

appears, be made an effective fence; dry stone walling is reported to be so, but where neither of these can be resorted to, an addition of wires to the ditch and mound seems the best contrivance.

4. The accident reported by the Magistrate of Banda shows that the ditch and mound were leaped by terrified cattle, and that the cow-fender attached to the locomotive did not serve to prevent a part of the train being thrown off the rails, and I am to express a hope, therefore, that there may be no further delay in affording the security of proper fences.

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From E. B. THORNHILL, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Banda, to the Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Railway Department,—No. 450, dated 16th April 1870.

IN reply to your docket No. 83, dated the 4th instant, I have the honor to forward a copy of a report from Mr. Spedding, the Joint Magistrate of Kerwie, No. 119, dated the 13th instant, from which you will see that the cattle run over, and the running over which caused the accident to the mail train on the Jubbulpoor line on the 3rd instant, were probably pack-bullocks which had broken loose in consequence of fright during the hail storm which raged on the evening of the 2nd instant.

Frightened cattle would cross a fence that cattle grazing would not cross.

I am quite of Mr. Spedding's opinion that a mere earthen bank is not sufficient protection against the trespasses of the active jungle cattle of Bundlekhund (for the pack-bullocks are turned out in the jungle during part of the year). The fact of the fence being crossed without a way being purposely made through it, affords ample proof that the fence is not sufficient.

I am therefore consulting the Commissioner on the subject, and should he think that the matter is not beyond my competence at present, in consequence of the previous reference to Government regarding the fence, I shall serve a notice on the Railway Company, through the District Engineer, under section 20 of Act XVIII. requiring the Company to erect a proper fence against cattle within a reasonable time, to be specified in the notice.

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Memorandum from C. STEPHENSON, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department,—No. 298 G, dated 13th May 1870.

THE undersigned has the honor to forward herewith copy of letter* No. 1040 of 10th instant, from the Chief Engineer, pointing out the great inconvenience that would arise if Magistrates were allowed to lay down the law as to what should be considered a good and sufficient fence, and to request the interference of Government in the matter.

* An annexure.

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From G. SIBLEY, Esq., Chief Engineer, to the Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway,—No. 1040, dated 10th May 1870.

WITH this I send copy of Mr. Spencer's No. 335 C of 6th instant, giving cover to an order issued by the Magistrate of Kerwie to District Engineer of Jubbulpoor line between 36th and 85th mile, directing him under certain pains and penalties to substitute some particular kind of fence for that now existing, and defining, for the purpose of that order, what a good and sufficient fence shall be held to be.

I would suggest that all orders of this kind shall be sent through the Consulting Engineer who is supposed to be the adviser of Government in such matters, and could, from his personal knowledge derived from inspections and returns which are submitted to him, prevent the issue of absurd or inconsistent orders.

I think that it will lead to great inconvenience if each Magistrate and Justice of the Peace is allowed to lay down the law as to what shall be considered a good and sufficient fence in his own District.

In the present case, the Magistrate states that the existing fencing has been found insufficient to protect the said railway from the trespass of cattle; he does not state how it has been so found, and the only apparent possible ground for such a conclusion is the fact that cattle have been run over.

But that that fact is not conclusive evidence of the insufficiency of such a fence, is shown by the fact that, in the Bengal Division (577 miles), which has, what the Magistrate's orders shall be held to be, a good and sufficient fence, there have been 15 cases of running over cattle,

while in the same period there have been in the North-Western Provinces (557 miles) 16 cases, of which two were wild boars, and on the Jubbulpoor line (223 miles) there were five cases.

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From C. J. SPENCER, ESQ., District Engineer, Jubbulpoor Line, to the Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway,—No. 335 C, dated the 6th May 1870.

I BEG to forward herewith copy of order received this morning from the Magistrate of Kerwie with reference to railway fence in Banda District.

I shall be glad of your orders on the subject.

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Order issued to the East Indian Railway Company, under the provisions of section 20, Act XVIII. of 1854, by R. SPEDDING, ESQ., Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Kerwie,—dated the 29th April 1870.

WHEREAS the earthen fence at present constructed on each side of such portions of the Jubbulpoor Extension, East Indian Railway, as lie between the 36th and 85th mile has been found insufficient to protect the said Railway from the trespass of cattle, the East Indian Railway Company are hereby required to erect a good and sufficient fence in place of the said earthen fence within three calendar months from the date of receipt of the present order, and failing therein the said Company will be liable to a fine of Rs. 25 for every day after the expiration of such period.

This order does not apply to such portions of the railway as are already fenced by a stone wall.

A "good and sufficient fence" under the terms of the present order shall be held to be—

(1) a stone fence similar to that already constructed on certain portions of the said railway; or

(2) a five-wired fence similar to that on the Delhi Railway in place of the present earthen fence; or

(3) a wire-fencing of not less than two strands to be securely fixed on the summit of the present earthen fence as an addition to the said fence.

This order shall be served on the District Engineer within whose length the portions of the railway above defined lie, and such officer, in regard to compliance or non-compliance with the said order, shall be considered as the representative of the East Indian Railway Company.

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From MAJOR F. S. TAYLOR, R.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 1110 G, dated Fort William, the 26th May 1870.

IN continuation of this Office letter No. 1104 G, dated 25th instant, I am directed to forward, for the orders of the Government of India, a copy of the letter noted on the margin, from the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, on the subject of the fencing of the East Indian Railway in the North-Western Provinces.

No. 148 G—R, dated 18th May 1870, from Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.

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From COLONEL C. J. HODGSON, R.E., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—No. 148 G—R, dated the 18th May 1870.

IN continuation of my letter of the 4th instant, No. 104 G—R, I am directed to forward copy of memorandum by the Deputy Consulting Engineer to this Government on the fencing of Jubbulpoor line, as well as copy of papers noted in the margin on the same subject, and I am to remark that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, considers that the ditch and mound can only prove efficient when the slope is steep and angles sharp; and these features (unless perhaps in exceptionally stiff soil) are lost in the course of time, and in soft, loose and sandy soil are hardly present even at the first.

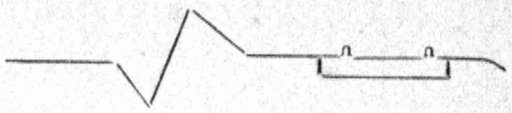
No. 96 of 4th May 1870, from Commissioner, Allahabad Division, with enclosures.

2. His Honor has no doubt that the proper remedy is the wire-fence proposed by Major Bonus, and until it is put up, no prosecution for trespass is likely to hold. If this state of things after due warning is continued, it will be necessary to prosecute the Railway Company for neglect of its legal obligations.

Memorandum by MAJOR J. BONUS, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

HAVING recently passed over this line and inspected the fences, I have the honor to offer the following remarks on the subject:—

The fencing consists chiefly of a ditch and bank in section thus, but in the hilly districts a dry stone wall has been put up.



The dry stone wall forms, I think, an efficient fence. I have seen it used in other lines, and it has always stood well where there is no danger of rapid floods; there is no fear of such floods where the walling is used in the Jubbulpoor line. In some places, the wall is crowned with earth with the view, of course, of keeping the top stones from falling off. I think this is a mistake, the earth permits of the growth of reed and small plants which work their roots down into the wall, and as they increase in size, force the stones outwards till they fall. I do not think it necessary to cope this walling at all, but if it is done, it should be done with ordinary mortar.

But the chief fencing of the Jubbulpoor line is the ditch and bank which I consider a most unsuitable fence. When first made in stiff soil, it is doubtless a sufficient protection, but it contains the elements of its own destruction. The bank is soon overgrown with grasses and plants; rain falls and washes the material from the bank back into the ditch, and in a very short time the section is reduced to one which offers scarcely any impediment to the active half-wild cattle which graze in the vicinity of the line.

In order to keep such a fence in anything like an efficient state, parties of laborers must be constantly employed in clearing the ditch and scarping the bank, and the expense of maintenance must be of necessity very great indeed.

I noticed at several points along the line that men were thus engaged, but the greater part—for the greater part—of the ditch and bank fence was covered with a luxurious growth of grass tempting the cattle to cross the ditch and offering really but a trifling obstacle.

The best thing that can be done is to crown the bank with a wire-fence with iron standard. Wooden posts should not be allowed; they decay, get eaten by white ants, or destroyed by fire, when the grass around is ignited by sparks from the engines the fence soon assumes a wretched appearance, and the expense of new posts has to be incurred. Iron standards should be used then, and these should be of sufficient height to take at least four wires, in the first instance a couple of wires would be sufficient I think, but as the ditch gradually fills up, it will probably be found necessary to add a third and then a fourth wire. This wire fence is an excellent one, I have seen it in use in grazing countries for years, and I have never known it fail. The expense of maintenance is very trifling.

It is not impossible that the Railway Company will object to the first expense of the wire fence. In the end, however, they will benefit, the maintenance being so much less costly than that of the bank and ditch. The fact is that the bank and ditch is not maintained as it ought to be, if it is to be preserved in a state at all approaching efficiency. I think, therefore, with a view of enforcing proper maintenance that the Civil Officers should be instructed to levy fines upon the Company in every instance in which they consider that the due maintenance of the fence is neglected.

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From F. O. MAYNE, ESQ., C. B., Commissioner of 4th or Allahabad Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 96, dated 4th May 1870.

IN continuation of this Office No. 88, dated 25th April, I have the honor to submit a copy of Mr. Spedding's report No. 1518 B, dated 29th September last, on the subject of railway fences on the Jubbulpoor line, East Indian Railway.

2. No reply has ever been received from the Consulting Engineer. The subject is an important one, and I would suggest that the Bengal Government be addressed regarding it.

3. The case of cattle trespassing is somewhat different in these hill tracts to what it is with ordinary village herds. The graziers ordinarily are able to keep cattle out of fields, and to prevent trespass; but in the jungles in the southern tracts of Tirohan large herds are sent to graze, and the herdsmen have little control over these wild animals. The section of the ditch and fence given in the Resident Engineer's letter to Mr. Spedding is manifestly insufficient to prevent animals coming on to the line, a loose stone rubble wall would be far better.

From the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—No. 1185 R, dated Simla, the 5th July 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 1104 G and No. 1110 G, dated the 25th and 26th May 1870, respectively, with copies of a Note by the Consulting Engineer, and of correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on the subject of the fencing of the East Indian Railway, and in reply to state that, after full consideration of these papers, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that, so far as this important trunk line of Railway is concerned, the requirements of the existing law should be complied with without further discussion, and the Railway Company should be at once called upon to provide an efficient fence without delay. The definition of what constitutes an efficient fence may, in each case, be left to be settled by the Local Governments concerned. So long as the safety of the travelling public and the proper protection of the agriculturists and their cattle is sufficiently considered, no interference on the part of the Government of India will be called for. It having been decided by the Local Government what constitutes an efficient fence, it must be left to them and their magisterial officers to take such steps, under the law, as may seem called for, to ensure its provision within a reasonable period.

2. The Government of India are not satisfied, however, that, as a rule, proper care has been taken to ensure the success of a live-fence, and they consider that a ditch with mound surmounted by a couple of wires would form as efficient a fence as the ordinary wire-fence of four strands.

Nos. 1186-7 R.

COPY forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

## EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN HYDERABAD AND CENTRAL INDIA.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department,—Nos. 1259-61 R., dated Simla, the 15th July 1870.

READ again—

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 40, dated Fort William, the 29th March 1870.

We are greatly gratified to be able to inform your Grace that certain negotiations which have been in progress for some months past, relating to the extension of railways in two important Native States, have recently been brought to conclusions which appear to us in every respect highly satisfactory.

2. The first of these cases is that of the line from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Hyderabad.

3. In the earlier discussions regarding this Railway, it had been intimated that the British Government would expect the Nizam's Government to bear at least one-half of the cost of construction. When, during last year, we received the authority of Her Majesty's Government to carry out this line as a State work, we again invited the Nizam's Government to consider the terms on which the needful funds could be supplied, and we have now the honor to inform your Grace of the conclusion that has been come to.

4. His Highness Sir Salar Jung proposes that the Nizam's Government shall provide the whole of the capital required, partly from the means of the Hyderabad State, partly by aid of subscriptions of local capitalists. It may amount to about one million sterling. The Railway will be considered to be the property of the Hyderabad State, and the profits of the working will go entirely to that State. But the construction, management and working of the Railway will be carried on exclusively by the British Government under the general supervision of the Resident at Hyderabad, acting in communication with the Nizam's Government.

5. Thus the construction of this important line will be provided for without placing any charge or liability on the British Government or the revenues of India,

a result which we do not doubt your Grace will agree with us in regarding as highly satisfactory.

6. The surveys for this line of railway, as your Grace has already been informed, are in progress, and the commencement of work may be expected in the course of the present year.

7. The other case refers to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who has intimated to the Governor General's Agent in Central India that he is desirous of placing at the disposal of the British Government a sum of one million sterling as a contribution for the construction of a railway to unite the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Indore.

8. The terms which the Maharaja has proposed are, that he shall receive from the British Government 4½ per cent. interest on the capital thus to be contributed by him, and shall share in half the surplus net profits in excess of that amount. We have readily assented to this, which practically places His Highness in the position of a holder of guaranteed capital under terms financially the same as those granted to the existing Guaranteed Companies.

9. The Maharaja proposes to contribute the million as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| In 1870-71 ... ... ... ... | 250,000 |
| „ 1871-72 ... ... ... ... | 200,000 |
| „ 1872-73 ... ... ... ... | 110,000 |
| „ 1873-74 ... ... ... ... | 110,000 |
| „ 1874-75 ... ... ... ... | 110,000 |
| „ 1875-76 ... ... ... ... | 110,000 |
| „ 1876-77 ... ... ... ... | 110,000 |
| Total ... | 1,000,000 |

10. The yearly sums are to be paid in quarterly instalments. The capital is left at the disposal of the British Government in perpetuity.

11. The necessary measures will at once be taken by us for commencing the survey of the line of railway in question. The country is difficult, and part of it extremely unhealthy for several months of the year; but we hope to be able to make arrangements under which some part of the line at least may be fixed in time to admit of the commencement of actual operations after the close of the ensuing rainy season.

12. We are at present unable to say what the railway to Indore is likely to cost, but it is not improbable that the outlay will exceed the sum to be given by the Maharaja. The intrinsic importance of the line, however, is so great, and the political advantage to be secured by the arrangement proposed so manifest, that we have not hesitated to give our assent to the Maharaja's terms, and to undertake to proceed at once with the construction of the line, accepting the liability of finding the sum, whatever it may be, necessary for completing the junction between Indore and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It will be our chief aim to take every precaution for keeping down the cost of first construction, so as to ensure, as far as possible, the early financial success of the undertaking.

13. We may, we think, properly congratulate your Grace on these events. Two Native Governments have, of their own accord and without solicitation on our part, offered to subscribe £2,000,000 of capital for railway construction in their own territories. It is satisfactory to us to note that in the first year, after the Government had announced its intention of carrying out further extensions of railways in India by its own agency, two Native States should have subscribed such a sum, on terms so favorable as those that we have described, for the construction of lines of railway which, while they will benefit considerably their own States, may also be regarded of primary importance to India as a whole. We cannot but trust that the example set by the Maharaja of Indore and Sir

Salar Jung will be followed by other enlightened rulers, and that we may for the future hope for the more active coöperation of the Native Chiefs and Princes of India in all works of industrial enterprize.

14. We shall take care to keep your Grace informed of our further proceedings in these matters, and of the formal conclusion of the arrangements, an outline of which we have now had the honor to report.

Read also—

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 39, dated India Office, London, the 9th June 1870.

I have learnt, with much gratification, from your despatch No. 40 of 29th March last, to how great an extent their Highnesses Sir Salar Jung, on the part of the Nizam, and the Maharaja Holkar, have agreed to coöperate with your Government in the construction of railways through their respective territories.

2. The arrangement made by Sir Salar Jung, on behalf of the Hyderabad State, is especially satisfactory. That the Government of the Nizam should voluntarily take upon itself the entire cost and risk of a railway to connect the capital of Hyderabad with the Great Indian Peninsula line, and should at the same time, propose to entrust the construction and subsequent management of the work to the British authorities, exhibits at once very enlightened liberality on His Highness's part, and affords a very gratifying proof of the confidence which he has learnt to repose in the British Government. The most appropriate return that can be made to His Highness will be the construction of the railway within the shortest time and in the most efficient manner possible, and every exertion will, no doubt, be made for the purpose.

3. The undertaking of the Maharaja Holkar to place a million sterling at the disposal of your Government, in aid of the expense of a railway to unite the Great Indian Peninsula line with Indore, is also entitled to cordial recognition. The terms on which he has arranged to make this contribution, *viz.*, the annual payment to him of 4½ per cent. on its amount, and of one moiety of any surplus profits realized, although, as you say, practically placing His Highness in the position of a holder of guaranteed stock, constitute at the same time an example of a form of guarantee free from some of the worst defects of the system. It will be of no small advantage to your Government to have under its own exclusive control funds obtained on guarantee.

4. I heartily concur with your Excellency in regarding it as a matter for congratulation that two Native Governments should, of their own accord and without solicitation, have already exhibited so decided an interest in railway extension, and I concur similarly in accepting the example set by them as an earnest of active coöperation in future on the part of the Native Princes of India generally, in all works of industrial enterprise.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these despatches be communicated for information to the Foreign Department, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 19th July 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., *Presiding.*

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble JOHN STRACHEY.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, Q.C.

The Hon'ble B. H. ELLIS.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN, C.B.

The Hon'ble F. R. COCKERELL.

### COINAGE AND MINT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He said that one object of the Bill was to consolidate the five Regulations and Acts relating to coinage and the mint. No alteration had been made in the substance of the existing law, with the exception of the introduction of a section by which power was given to public servants to deface light-weight, counterfeit and called-in coin. His hon'ble friend, Sir R. Temple, would, Mr. STEPHEN hoped, consent to serve on the Select Committee, and would thus have an opportunity, if he thought fit, of suggesting any alterations which might be desirable from a financial point of view.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### LOCAL ACTS CONFIRMATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects. He said that in introducing the Bill he would trespass on the time of the Council for a few moments, as the subject was one of very general importance and interest.

The Council would be aware that the High Court at Bombay had lately held that the local Legislature of Bombay had no power to pass Acts by which European British subjects were subjected to criminal punishment. A European British subject had committed some trifling offence against a local law for which he was fined one rupee. The High Court held that the local Legislature was not competent to pass an Act inflicting such a penalty; that the conviction must be quashed and the fine repaid. The steps by which they arrived at this conclusion were these: The Indian Councils' Act which created the local Legislatures, restrained them from affecting the jurisdiction of the High Court. The High Courts had exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters over Europeans. Therefore, every Act of the local Legislatures which inflicted criminal punishments on Europeans affected the jurisdictions of the High Courts, and was illegal. Upon each of these

points the High Court entered upon an elaborate examination of all relevant authorities and principles, and they arrived at length at the conclusion above stated. MR. STEPHEN thought that they had a perfect right to do so, and he and the Government generally wished to treat their decision with the utmost respect. He, however, could not help saying that the subject was one on which other Courts might arrive at a different conclusion. He had seen careful and elaborate opinions by two of the most eminent lawyers in India, the effect of which was that the Local Governments had the right to pass Acts of the class in question, inasmuch as they did not affect the jurisdiction of the High Courts, but merely conferred concurrent jurisdiction upon the local Courts, and that there was no ground for the opinion that the jurisdiction of the High Courts was exclusive.

MR. STEPHEN'S own opinion was that the point of law was one on which difference of opinion might naturally prevail, inasmuch as it had in all probability escaped the attention of Parliament when the Indian Councils' Act was before them. The matter might probably come before the High Courts at Calcutta and Madras, and if they should take a different view from the High Court of Bombay, the result would be unseemly and highly inconvenient. If, on the other hand, the other High Courts were to concur with the High Court of Bombay, the result would be calamitous, as (amongst others) the Police Acts, the Municipal Acts, and the Gaol Acts, would become a dead letter as regards Europeans. He (MR. STEPHEN) could not regard such a consequence without dismay. Considering that Calcutta and Bombay had each a large sea-faring European population, amongst whom order was preserved principally by the operation of the Police Acts, the consequence of repealing those Acts would be nothing less than disastrous.

Under these circumstances MR. STEPHEN thought it was the clear duty of the Government to interfere. They could not increase the powers conferred by Parliament on the local Legislatures. They could, however, confirm their Acts retrospectively, and give them the same validity as they would have had if they had been passed by the Governor General in Council.

As the Government had no intention of interfering with the privileges of European British subjects, care would be taken to draw the Bill in such a manner as not to subject them to any judicial officer who would not otherwise have jurisdiction over them. Its effect would be to make them punishable for the same offences for which Natives would be punishable under local Acts, but only by the Justices of the Peace who would have jurisdiction over them in respect of offences against the general criminal law.

The Bill would of course contain a clause indemnifying Magistrates who had acted under the Acts intended to be confirmed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BENGAL REGULATIONS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal certain obsolete Regulations of the Bengal Code. He said that the proposed measure was another step towards the execution of the scheme recently laid before the Council by his hon'ble and learned friend MR. STEPHEN for the consolidation of the existing law. There was certainly no part of the Indian Statutes to which the consolidating process could be more advantageously applied than the Regulations of the Bengal Code. Though not embracing any great variety of subjects—for, excluding revenue matters and punishments for heinous offences, the Regulations could not be said to contain much substantive law,—yet their numerical strength and bulk were excessive. It had been frequently asserted that there was at the present time a tendency to over-legislation. If this could be said with any reason in regard to our modern legislation, what must be said of the legislation of the Regulation era? That period extended—at least as regards extant Regulations—from 1793 to 1833. In 1834 there were on the Statute-book 561 Regulations, excluding those which had been rescinded previous to that time, and

also the Regulations of the Madras and Bombay Codes. If we contrasted those figures with the nett result of the legislation which had taken place from that year up to the present time, a period almost corresponding in length with that in which the Regulations were enacted, we should find that, notwithstanding the vast extent of territory which had been added to the British dominions in India since the period just referred to, and the obviously increased requirements of a more advanced state of civilization, the total number of the unrepealed Acts of the Governor General in Council enacted from 1834 up to the present time, was considerably less than the number of Regulations which were in force in 1834.

It was true that in this comparison he (MR. COCKERELL) had not taken into account the enactments of the different local Legislatures, but, on the other hand, he had excluded the Regulations of the Madras and Bombay Codes. He had simply contrasted the nett result of the legislation of the Governor General in Council for all India during the last thirty-six years, with that of the legislation during the previous forty years for the Bengal Presidency only.

Since 1834 considerable progress had been made in reducing the number of the Bengal Regulations. For a large portion of them, the three great Codes,—the Civil Procedure Code, the Indian Penal Code, and the Criminal Procedure Code,—had been substituted. A still larger number had been extinguished as obsolete, or practically useless, by the repealing Act (No. VIII of 1868), and many others had been absorbed in such consolidating enactments as the Rent Law, the Consolidated Customs' Act, the Abkárí Act, the Registration Act, the Stamp Acts, &c. With all these reductions, however, the aggregate of unrepealed Bengal Regulations was still no less than 224—a number equal to, in fact exactly corresponding with, the number of the extant *general* Acts of the Governor General in Council. Of this number, about 62 might eventually be extinguished or absorbed on the passage through this Council of three Bills now before it, namely, the Bill for declaring the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts, the Jails' Bill, and the Coinage Bill. There would still remain 162 Regulations; and the object of the Bill, which he now asked leave to introduce, was to remove by express repeal so much of these enactments as had become obsolete or was unfit for retention as no longer necessary to meet the requirements of the present time, and thus to clear the way for condensing and reducing into the smallest practicable compass as much of the residue of these Regulations as was capable of being re-abridged by consolidation.

This project did not commend itself to approval solely on the ground of the advantage to be derived from the reduction of the *number* of the existing operative Regulations. Much as there was to admire in many of these Regulations as regards their comprehensive and perspicuous style and the benevolent intentions expressed on the preambles, which generally contained a sort of Statement of Objects and Reasons by which their framers were actuated, it must, he (MR. COCKERELL) thought, be admitted that the terseness of expression and scientific arrangement of matter which marked modern drafting were more suited to the practical age in which we lived than the diffuse language and unconnected sequences in which the substance of the Regulations was expressed and arranged. The Bill would provide for the absolute repeal of 43 Regulations, besides the partial repeal of 95 others. The number of Regulations or parts of Regulations thus left might be about 119, which would be classed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Relating to | Land Revenue ... ... ... ... | 57 |
| Ditto | Civil Judicature ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Ditto | Constitution and Jurisdiction of Courts ... ... | 6 |
| Ditto | Police, including police functions and responsibilities of landholders ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Ditto | Pensions ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| Ditto | Personal obligations of the Members of the Covenanted Civil Service ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Ditto | Native officers ... ... ... | 1 |
| Ditto | Rájá of Benares ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Ditto | Nawáb Názim ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Ditto | Miscellaneous Revenue and Customs ... ... | 3 |

and eleven others relating to different subjects which it was perhaps unnecessary to detail here.

It would be seen that the majority of these Regulations related to land revenue. There was, he (MR. COCKERELL) believed, at the present time, a scheme under preparation in England for the consolidation of the entire revenue law of the North-Western Provinces. This work, which presumably included all the matters contained in the Regulations just referred to, would probably at no distant date become the subject of legislation by this Council. This projected Revenue Code was intended for application to the North-Western Provinces only, whereas many of these Revenue Regulations were in operation in both divisions of the Bengal Presidency. But if the Code was adopted by this Council, and superseded the existing revenue Regulations in the North-Western Provinces, the local Legislature of Bengal proper might be expected to undertake a similar consolidation of the revenue law applicable to those Provinces, and in this way the entire body of Regulations relating to revenue might be eventually extinguished.

The twelve Regulations relating to civil judicature could be conveniently absorbed in the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code whenever we were in a position to proceed with that long-projected measure. As regards the Regulations relating to (1) the Constitution and Jurisdiction of the Courts, (2) Police, (3) Pensions, (4) the personal obligations of Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, (5) Ministerial and other Native officers, he (MR. COCKERELL) hoped, as soon as the present Bill was sufficiently matured to clear the way for further action, to bring forward consolidating enactments on each of these subjects.

If these measures should be eventually adopted by the Council, the Bengal Regulations would be reduced thereby to the narrowest possible limits; and MR. COCKERELL ventured to say that a most useful work, both as regards the convenience of the public and the lessening of the labours of those who had to administer the law, would have been achieved.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said that the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell deserved the acknowledgments of the Council for the very great pains which he had taken and for the special knowledge which he had brought to bear on the preparation of his scheme. If the Bill now proposed were passed, the Regulations of Bengal would be brought to the desirable condition to which those of Madras had for some time been reduced, all the dead wood, so to speak, having been cut away. As the present number of Regulations would never be increased, one difficulty in the way of their consolidation would be absent. He hoped that the Government would soon be able to publish all the extant Bengal Regulations in one compact and well-arranged volume.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## HINDU WILLS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved that the further report of the Select Committee on the Hindú Wills' Bill be taken into consideration. He said that, with regard to the provisions of the Bill, he had nothing to add to what he had said at their last meeting in Calcutta. It had been thought desirable to let the Bill stand over in order to give the Government of Bengal and all persons interested in the measure ample opportunity of expressing their views thereon. No communications on the subject had reached the Legislative Department since the 22nd of March last: the Council had waited quite long enough; and it would be wrong to postpone the passage of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN also moved that in section two, line 16, and in section three, last line, for 'May' the word 'September' be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that in section two, line 13, after shall,' the following words be inserted:—

'notwithstanding anything contained in section three hundred and thirty-one of the said Act;'

He said that this amendment was rendered desirable by the provision of section three hundred and thirty-one of the Succession Act, which barred the application of the Act to the very persons to whom this Bill was intended to apply.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL also moved that after section three, the following section be inserted:—

'4. On and from that day, section two of Bengal Regulation V of 1799 shall be repealed so far as relates to the executors of persons who are not Muhammadans, but are subject to the jurisdiction of a District Court in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;'

and that the numbers of the subsequent sections be altered.

He said that the portion of the Bengal Regulation (V of 1799) which it was proposed to repeal, prohibited any interference on the part of the Civil Court with an Executor acting under a will. This provision would appear to extend to the grant of probates which would be thereby stopped. It might be said that the application of the Succession Act superseded the provision of the Regulation referred to; but the second section of the Succession Act restricted its operation to cases to which no other law for the time being in force was applicable. The proposed repeal was therefore desirable to avoid any difficulty to which this conflict of the provisions of the two enactments might give rise.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN expressed his approval of Mr. Cockerell's Motions, which were then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said, that as his official duties had been chiefly in connection with the Lower Provinces of Bengal, to which this Bill was intended to apply, he wished to take this opportunity of expressing his great satisfaction in the course taken by his hon'ble and learned friend, the mover of the Bill, in regard to its passage through this Council. Under the strong conviction that, as the practice of disposing of property by will was greatly on the increase amongst the Hindús of Lower Bengal, the restraints imposed by the Indian Succession Act were not only applicable to those territories, but that their application was urgently needed there, he (MR. COCKERELL) advocated in Committee the extension of the Bill to its present dimensions; and when, in April last, the passage of the Bill seemed likely to be indefinitely postponed on account of the strong objections raised on the subject of perpetuities, it was on the sole ground of expediency, to prevent delay in the application of the general provisions of the Bill for regulating the wills of Hindú testators, that he moved an amendment for the temporary exclusion of the clause containing the rule against perpetuities. He was now very glad that the amendment, which he should certainly not have moved could he have anticipated so early a solution of the question, had not been agreed to. He would not, however, take up the time of the Council by saying any more on the subject of that amendment—a subject which had been so ably and exhaustively dwelt upon by his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Stephen on a former occasion. It was quite clear, as had been said by his learned friend, that we had waited long enough for any further representation on the part of the Local Government, or any refutation by the opponents of the measure of the arguments which had been set forth in support of the clause above referred to. He considered not only that we were fully justified in proceeding to pass the Bill, but that its early coming into operation was on every account most desirable; and he was confident

that the results of its working would be such as to justify the extension of its provisions to Madras and other parts of the Empire.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY said that he did not intend to occupy the time of the Council with any remarks upon the general question regarding which there had been, on former occasions, so much discussion. The admirable speeches of his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, had really left nothing to be said, and he was sure that every member of this Council, and every reasonable man outside its walls, would agree in thanking Mr. Stephen for the service which those speeches had done to the cause of truth and progress in this country. Those speeches had made it impossible that there should be any difference of opinion in this Council, and had rendered it certain that the Legislature would not hesitate to refuse to take the retrograde step which had been urged upon it by a certain section of the community more distinguished for volubility than for wisdom.

There was only one point which MR. STRACHEY wished to notice, because he thought that it possessed some interest and importance, and it had not been referred to in the discussions which had taken place. The Council would remember the series of Executive and Legislative measures adopted, during the last two years of Lord Lawrence's Viceroyalty, with the object of settling the many vexed questions which had given rise to trouble and anxiety in Oudh. The last of those measures which, notwithstanding the part which he (MR. STRACHEY) had taken in originating them might, he hoped he might say, now be pronounced to have been successful,—the last of those measures was that which became law as Act I of 1869. It was intended to define the rights of the taluqdárs of Oudh in their estates, and to regulate their powers of bequest, gift and transfer. It was passed by the Legislature after the full and unreserved approval of the taluqdárs to all its provisions had been communicated to the Government by themselves. MR. STRACHEY would ask the Council to allow him to read the twelfth section of that Act.

> "12. No transfer or bequest under this Act shall be valid whereby the vesting of the thing transferred or bequeathed may be delayed beyond the life-time of one or more persons living at the decease of the transferee or testator, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing transferred or bequeathed is to belong."

Now this section was identical with the rule against perpetuities contained in section one hundred and one of the Indian Succession Act, regarding the introduction of which into the present Bill there had been so much discussion.

The high-spirited nobles of Oudh had showed, on many occasions, how well and intelligently they were able to look after their own interests. They had agreed to adopt the rule against perpetuities without (so far as MR. STRACHEY remembered) the slightest objection being even raised, although every portion of the Act had formed for nearly two years the subject of constant and careful discussion with the taluqdárs. This rule, therefore, which we had been told was a violation of Hindú law and Hindú usages, and Hindú ideas of propriety, had been freely adopted by one of the most important and influential bodies of Hindús in India, and it had been for some time past the law to which two-thirds of the landed property of Oudh was subject.

But the Oudh law went further. MR. STRACHEY would not disguise his opinion that there was one blot upon the present Bill. It placed no check upon the power of bequest to religious uses, and MR. STRACHEY thought there was no country where such checks were more required than in this; for the prevention of the gross and shameful abuses which too often occurred. He did not share the opinion that there would have been anything objectionable in placing some check in Lower Bengal upon this power of bequest, and in illustration of his

opinion he would again appeal to the law of Oudh. He would read to the Council section twenty of the Act which he had already quoted—

> "20. No taluqdár or grantee, and no heir or legatee of a taluqdár or grantee, having a child, parent, brother, unmarried sister, or a nephew, being the naturally born son of a brother of such taluqdár or grantee, heir or legatee, shall have power to bequeath his estate or any part thereof or any interest therein exceeding in amount or value the sum of two thousand rupees to religious, or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than three months before his death, and registered within one month from the date of its execution."

Unless we were to suppose that the Hindú taluqdárs of Oudh were more enlightened than the educated gentlemen of Bengal, MR. STRACHEY could not believe that a rule which the taluqdárs were willing to apply to their own property would have been looked on in Bengal as an interference with the religion of the people.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint :—The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, the Hon'ble Messrs. Strachey and Cockerell, and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to the 2nd August 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

SIMLA,
*The 19th July* 1870.

No. 31 of 1870.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1870.

*No.* 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of

the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6.—Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7.—All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines and their transport to the locality named for the competition, and the trials will then be made and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

*Simla, the 26th July* 1870.

*No.* 3496.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. J. D. Sandford | ... | 3 months. |
| „ C. J. Mackenzie | ... | 3 „ |

*The 28th July* 1870.

*No.* 3514.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. R. B. Foote, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, in Notification No. 3101, dated 28th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

REVENUE.

(GEOGRAPHICAL.)

*The 26th July* 1870.

*No.* 286.—Lieutenant M. T. Sale, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Chota Nagpore Survey, availed himself, on the 29th May last, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 177, dated the 18th idem.

Lieutenant Sale returned to duty on the 29th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 26th July* 1870.

*No.* 352.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment absent on furlough or special leave on 30th June 1870, is published for general information :—

| Nos. | NAMES. | Rank. | Date of commencement of furlough or special leave. | Date of expiry of furlough or special leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Furlough.* | | | |
| 1 | Revd. M. R. Burge ... ... | Senior Chaplain | 14th September 1869 ... | 13th September 1871. |
| 2 | „ G. Lovely ... ... | „ | 20th January 1869 ... | 19th January 1871. |
| 3 | „ W. C. Bromehead ... ... | „ | 20th December 1869 ... | 19th December 1871. |
| 4 | „ J. Cave Browne ... ... | „ | 1st February 1870 ... | 31st January 1871. |
| 5 | „ J. R. Baldwin ... ... | „ | | |
| 6 | „ C. W. Cahusac ... ... | „ | 25th January 1870 ... | 24th January 1871. |
| 7 | „ A. Horsburgh ... ... | „ | 20th February 1869 ... | 19th February 1871. |
| 8 | „ W. C. Bell ... ... | Junior Chaplain | November 1868 ... | November 1870. |
| 9 | „ J. Baly ... ... | „ | 19th March 1870 ... | 18th November 1871. |
| 10 | „ A. W. Irwin ... ... | „ | 1st May 1870 ... | 1st October 1871. |
| 11 | „ W. Ayerst ... ... | „ | 18th October 1869 ... | 17th October 1871. |
| 12 | „ J. Clough ... ... | „ | 15th April 1869 ... | 14th April 1871. |
| 13 | „ J. P. Boswell ... ... | „ | 4th February 1870 ... | 4th February 1872. |

SPECIAL LEAVE—*Nil.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total absent ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency ... ... ... ... | 90 |
| Percentage of absentees ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14·44 |

E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

*Simla, the 29th July* 1870.

*No.* 1336.—The following telegram to the Viceroy and Governor General, from the Secretary of State, is published for general information :—

"The Queen has issued proclamation of neutrality which you will observe in the usual manner."

GENERAL.

*The 27th July* 1870.

*No.* 1327.—Mr. B. L. Rice, Inspector of Schools of the 1st Circle in Mysore, reported his arrival at Madras on the 2nd and at Bangalore on the 4th June 1870, on his return from leave to Europe.

*No.* 1329.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. Macrae, Officiating Civil Surgeon at Shemoga, in the Province of Mysore, have been replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government with effect from the 31st of March 1870.

*No.* 1331.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott, Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Mysore Commission, reported his arrival at Madras on the 16th and at Bangalore on the 17th of June 1870, on return from two years' furlough to Europe.

*No.* 1333.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott, Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Nagar Division during the employment of Major Hay on other duty, or until further orders.

Major A. J. Bruce, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, Officiating Superintendent of the Nagar Division, will revert to the charge of the Toomkoor District on being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott.

Lieutenant E. P. Mattby, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Toomkoor, and Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, will return to the Mysore District, on being relieved by Major Bruce.

*The 29th July* 1870.

*No.* 1356.—Captain H. E. Mottet, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Mysore Commission, reported his arrival at Madras on the 29th of June and at Bangalore on the 4th of July 1870, on return from two years' furlough to Europe.

*No.* 1358.—*Leave.*—Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 5th of April 1870.

*No.* 1359.—*Promotion.*—Mr. H. A. Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Class during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee.

*No.* 1361.—Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 4th of June 1870.

*No.* 1362.—*Appointments.*—Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Class with effect from the 4th of June.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to revert to the 2nd Class with effect from the same date.

Lieutenant R. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to revert to the 3rd Class with effect from the same date.

*No.* 1375.—*Leave.*—Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety days, from the 1st of August 1870, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ACCOUNTS.

*Simla, the 28th July* 1870.

*No.* 2301.—Mr. J. E. Cooke is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

*The 29th July* 1870.

*No.* 2320.—The estate of the late John Grose, Junior, having escheated to the Crown, the assets thereof will be remitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the event of a claim to them not being established within one year from the date of this advertisement.

*No.* 2369.—The estate of Mrs. Mary Ahmuty having escheated to the Crown, the assets thereof will be remitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the event of a claim to them not being established within one year from the date of this advertisement.

*No.* 2429.—Mr. C. R. Kiernander is appointed an Assistant in the Financial Secretariat, *vice* Mr. W. E. Bryan, retired, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle, until relieved by Mr. J. E. Cooke.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 29th July* 1870.

*No.* 2317.—There being an unnecessary diversity in the rules in the three Presidencies for the grant of travelling allowance to Uncovenanted Servants attending examinations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide, in supersession of existing rules on the subject, that an Uncovenanted Servant, obliged to leave his Station to attend an examination, shall, on not more than two occasions of his proceeding to pass for each standard, receive travelling allowance at the ordinary mileage rates, whether eight annas or four annas by road, and three annas or one and a half anna by rail, which may be admissible to him for rapid journeys on the duties of his appointment.

2. Officers in receipt of a fixed travelling allowance may draw the mileage at four annas by road, and one and a half anna by rail (or of eight annas by road and three annas by rail if they be graded with Covenanted Officers) on their surrendering their fixed allowances for the period of their absence from their Stations; but if they fail to pass on the second occasion of going up for the same standard, they will forfeit all travelling allowances for the period of their absence.

*No.* 2399.—The order of this Department, No. 489, dated the 19th May 1870, regarding the grant to acting officers of the full salaries of the appointments in which they are acting, is cancelled.

*No.* 2430.—Mr. F. de H. Larpent, Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Madras, availed himself on the afternoon of the 21st instant of the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department, No. 2061, dated the 15th idem.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

*The 28th July* 1870.

*No.* 2097.—Read again Financial Resolution No. 36, dated 14th August 1857.

RESOLUTION.—Provision was made in this Resolution for granting assistance to the families of public officers killed in the execution of duty.

2. The Governor General in Council deems it expedient to explain that a gratuity is admissible to the family of a public servant only when his death arises, immediately, *from the execution of some duty involving extraordinary bodily risk*, such as opposing, or endeavouring to arrest, a dangerous criminal. The *accidental* death of a public officer, even while he is on duty, gives no claim for a gratuity to his family. On this principle, the Government of India has, more than once, refused gratuities to the families of officers killed through falling from their horses while riding on duty.

3. Doubtful cases should be referred to the Government of India for orders, as for instance, when a Police Officer escorting a prisoner during a season of great heat dies of sun-stroke, or again, a lascar is killed by the snapping of a hawser.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 26th July 1870.*

*No.* 726 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major-General J. Travers, V.C., of Infantry, employed temporarily on the Divisional Staff of the Army, to be brought permanently on the Establishment in succession to Major-General C. Troup, C.B., whose tour of service will expire on the 12th of August 1870.

*No.* 727 *of* 1870.—Attention is called to the correct reading of G. G. O. No. 1118 of 1869, which does not authorize a free kit to soldiers re-engaging under the new conditions, nor any allowance for the additional Indian kit.

Men re-engaging under the new conditions, that is, while serving and before the expiration of their first period of service, are allowed —

| | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bounty ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Gratuity ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Compensation in lieu of furlough ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. ... | 70 | 0 | 0 |

Recruits, on enlistment, are allowed—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bounty ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Enlisting money ... ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Additional Indian kit ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. ... | 30 | 8 | 0 |

together with a complete kit of necessaries free of charge.

Men who took their discharge on the expiration of their first term of service before 1st April 1869, in the United Kingdom, and within thirty-one days of the receipt of the Royal Warrant of 27th February 1869 abroad, and re-engaged within twelve months, were allowed a free kit or commutation allowance according to the necessities of the soldiers, but no bounty or levy money.

*No.* 728 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

*5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).*

Subadar Bhageeram Goorung to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Bankabeer Goorung, invalided.

Jemadar Ram Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Bhageeram Goorung, promoted.
Jemadar Bulbhuddur Negie to be Subadar, *vice* Gooman Sing, invalided.
Jemadar Roop Sing Powar to be Subadar, *vice* Beer Sing, invalided.
Havildar Ruggobeer Nuggurkotee to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Sing, promoted.
Havildar Surrubjeet Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Bulbhuddur Negie, promoted.
Havildar Buctour Bora to be Jemadar, *vice* Roop Sing Powar, promoted.
Havildar Davie Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Nathoo Monaie, invalided.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1870.

*No.* 729 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the escort of the Resident at Nepaul, having been declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Pension Establishment on the stipends noted against their respective names:—

Subadar Seochit Sing,—Rs. 10 per mensem.

Havildars Seoballock Sing and Sungum Sing, and Naicks Gunga Sing, Kissendial Sing, and Seodut Misser,—Rs. 12 per mensem.

Sepoys Auguirda Sing, Prag Misser, Ramontor Patuck, and Bhugwunt Sing,—Rs. 4 per mensem.

Bhistee Shakir Ally,—Rs. 3 per mensem.

*No.* 730 *of* 1870.—ERRATUM.—In the list of stations to comprise the Allahabad Depôt for medical supply, published in G. G. O. No. 668 of the 1st July 1870, for "Berhampore" read *Bulrampore.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 731 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major William Jackson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

*No.* 732 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 150 of the 9th June 1870 :—

*Para.* 12. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of your recommendation that the A. Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, may be permitted to bear on its appointments the words "Taku Forts" and "Pekin," and the K. Company the words "Taku Forts" alone, in commemoration of their services in China.

*No.* 733 *of* 1870.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

*No.* 475 *of the 4th July* 1870.—Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to the under-mentioned Officer :—

Captain John Edmund Waller, of the General List, Infantry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 734 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Native Doctor, declared unfit for further service by an Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Pension Establishment :—

| Rank. | Name. | In what Rank pensioned. | Circle of Payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Meerut Police Hospital.* | | |
| 3rd Class Native Doctor | Buldeo Sing ... ... ... ... | Native Doctor . | Allahabad. |

*No.* 735 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned short-service syce, declared unfit for further service on account of injuries sustained in the execution of his duty, is granted the pension noted opposite to his name :—

| Rank. | Name. | Nature and degree of pension. | Amount monthly. | Circle of Payment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *19th Hussars.* | | | |
| Syce ... | Jowahir ... ... ... | Injury, 3rd degree ... | 1 8 0 | Allahabad. |

*No.* 736 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Serjeant-Major William Marklew, late of the 104th Foot,—rate of pension per diem 2*s.* 6*d.* (two shillings six pence) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

*No.* 737 *of* 1870.—The prescribed superior rates of pension for service exceeding forty years with unblemished character, are granted to the under-mentioned Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, with effect from the dates of their transfer to the Pension Establishment :—

| Rank. | Names. | In what Rank pensioned. |
|---|---|---|
| | *1st Bengal Cavalry.* | |
| Duffadar ... ... ... | Bhumboo Khan ... ... ... ... ... ... | Duffadar. |
| | *2nd Bengal Cavalry.* | |
| Jemadar ... ... ... | Azeem Khan ... ... ... ... ... ... | Jemadar. |
| | *16th Bengal Cavalry.* | |
| Jemadar ... ... ... | Akber Khan ... ... ... ... ... ... | Jemadar. |
| | *Bengal Sappers and Miners.* | |
| Subadar-Major ... ... | Hunnooman Sing ... ... ... ... ... | Subadar-Major. |
| | *3rd Regiment of Native Infantry.* | |
| Subadar ... ... ... | Ellahee Khan ... ... ... ... ... ... | Subadar. |
| Jemadar ... ... ... | Feroze Khan ... ... ... ... ... ... | Jemadar. |
| Drum-Major ... ... | John Risdon ... ... ... ... ... ... | Drum-Major. |
| | *5th Regiment of Native Light Infantry.* | |
| Subadar ... ... ... | Kalkadeen Sookul ... ... ... ... ... | Subadar. |
| | *16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.* | |
| Subadar ... ... ... | Dabeedeen Opadhia ... ... ... ... ... | Subadar. |
| | *41th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native Light Infantry.* | |
| Subadar-Major ... ... | Sheik Durbess ... ... ... ... ... ... | Subadar-Major. |
| Jemadar ... ... ... | Durria Sing ... ... ... ... ... ... | Jemadar. |

*No.* 738 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Captain R. Worsley, of the late 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 199 of 1870,—per *Rangoon*, 10th April 1870.

Lieutenant G. N. Channer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 708 of 1870,—per *Surat*, 17th July 1870.

*No.* 739 *of* 1870.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary A. D. Cooper, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No.* 740 *of* 1870.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the under-mentioned Officer who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (retired list) E. Sissmore, Bengal Infantry, died 19th June 1870.

*No.* 741 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nixon Tronson, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—24th July 1870.

*No.* 742 *of* 1870.—The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.—*To be Major.*

Captain Frederick Augustus Buckley, late 37th Native Infantry,—17th July 1870.

*No.* 743 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under

the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Charles Kenneth Mackinnon,—20th July 1870.

*No.* 744 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Medical Department having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeons Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D., Henry Potter, M.D., Albert Marc Verchere, Charles Hatchell, John Charles Whishaw, Frederick William Alexander DeFabeck, John Berry White, Robert Brown, Archibald Fullerton Richmond, John Joseph McDermott, M.D., and Worseley Poulett Harris, M.D.,—23rd July 1870.

*No.* 745 *of* 1870.—Supernumerary Surgeon James Howard Thornton, M.B., of the Indian Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

*The 27th July* 1870.

*No.* 746 *of* 1870.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 163, dated 23rd June 1870, are published for general information:—

*Para.* 1. The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

Captains L. E. Evans and D. J. Stewart, and Lieutenants E. E. Gibson and C. E. Hunter.

*Para.* 2. The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant-Colonel | W. N. Lees | ... 6 months. |
| „ | „ E. J. Spilsbury | ... ditto. |
| „ | „ A. L. Busk | ... ditto. |
| Major | J. A. Brereton ... | ... ditto. |
| „ | H. A. W. Waterfield ... | ... ditto. |
| Captain | A. B. Melville ... | ... ditto. |
| „ | F. K. Hawkins ... | ... ditto. |
| „ | C. D. G. Newington | ... ditto. |
| Surgeon | A. J. Dale ... | ... 4 ditto. |
| „ | E. McKellar ... | ... 6 ditto. |
| Assistant Surgeon | F. Parsons ... | ... 2 ditto. |

*Para.* 3. The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to retire from the Service, from the dates specified, *viz.*:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Veterinary Surgeon | H. C. Hulse, | from the 3rd August 1870. |
| Conductor | T. F. Branigan, | „ 7th May 1870. |
| „ | W. Wilkinson, | „ 10th June 1870. |
| Captain | J. A. M. Patton, | „ 13th May 1868. |
| „ | G. L. Keir, | „ 2nd June 1870. |

*No.* 747 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*Corps of Guides.*

Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell, Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, and Officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Captain J. W. McQueen, appointed Commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry.

Captain G. Stewart, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Officiating Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides, to be Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Campbell.

*No.* 748 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*6th Punjab Infantry.*

Captain S. J. Browne, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Captain J. W. McQueen, appointed Commandant of the 5th Infantry, and during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Hoste, or until further orders.

*No.* 749 *of* 1870.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to those conferred by the 2nd and 3rd Class Order of Merit on their late husbands, for three years commencing from the dates of the casualties:—

| Name of claimant. | Age. | | Height. | | Caste. | Personal appearance and particular marks. | Village and District. | Nature of relationship to the deceased. | Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made. | | | Date of admission. | Date of Committee's proceedings. | For what period. | By what Pension Pay Master payable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years. | Months. | Feet. | Inches. | | | | | Names. | Rank. | Last Corps. | | | | |
| Jankee .. .. | 28 | 0 | 5 | 1 | Brahman .. | Olive complexion; marks on both cheek-bones, and cut on the left wrist. | Village Ghatmakair, Pergunnah Khorah, District Futtehpore. | Widow.. | Dabeedeen .. | Subadar, 2nd Class Order of Merit. | 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry. | 13th January 1870. | 28th February 1870. | 3 years .. | Allahabad. |
| Lallee .. .. | 50 | 0 | 5 | 4 | Hindoo .. | Boil mark on upper part of left arm; large holes in ears. | Village Baharwar, Pergunnah Roy Bareilly, District Seion. | Widow.. | Mattadeen .. | Subadar, 3rd Class Order of Merit. | 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. | 12th September 1869. | 26th April 1870. | 3 years .. | Allahabad. |

*No.* 750 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned students of the Nagpore Medical School having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the Service as Native Doctors,* with effect from the 1st April 1870, and placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces:—

* Pending the classification of the Native Doctors now in the Service in the grade of Hospital Assistants.

| | |
|---|---|
| Koonjee Beharee Lall. | Sadat Hoosein. |
| Rampersad. | Syed Noor. |
| Abdool Cawder. | Abdool Curreem. |
| Joomun Khan. | Abdool Ruzack Khan. |

Dabee Lall.

*No.* 751 *of* 1870.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of their long and meritorious services, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet pay of their rank being continued to the under-mentioned Native Officers, with effect from the date of their transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment:—

Subadar-Major Hunnooman Sing, of the Sappers and Miners.
Subadar-Major Sheik Durbess, of the 44th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*No.* 752 *of* 1870.—The furlough on private affairs for two years granted to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. M. Wilson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 1178, dated 29th November 1869, is to be held to have effect from the 20th December 1869.

*No.* 753 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Second Captain R. C. Daubuz, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 721 of 1870,—per *Surat*, 17th July 1870.

*The 28th July* 1870.

*No.* 754 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Henry Opie Woodhouse, of the 105th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th May 1869.

*The 29th July* 1870.

*No.* 755 *of* 1870.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 24th June 1870, pages 3108 and 3109, is published for general information:—

*"London Gazette" of the 24th June* 1870, *page* 3108.

WAR OFFICE;
*Pall Mall, the 24th June* 1870.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the re-adjustment of the numbers of the different grades, in accordance with the provisions of clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of the 15th June 1864:—

*The following Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals:—*

Robert Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 25th June 1870.
James Bell, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
James Edwin Williams, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Robert Alexander, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
John Kynaston Luard, C.B., Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Adolphus Derville, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Thomas Littleton Green, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
George Tomkyns, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
William Cavaye, Bombay Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Francis Straton, Madras Cavalry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Charles Richard William Lane, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
John Yaldwyn, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.

*The following Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals :—*

*"London Gazette" of the 24th June* 1870, *page* 3109.

John Fowler Bradford, C.B., Bengal Cavalry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Archibald Spiers Logan, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Edward Messiter, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Henry Macan, C.B., Bombay Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Charles Wahab, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Thomas Assheton Duke, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
James Clarke Charnock Gray, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Charlton Holl, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Charles Hewetson, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Morden Carthew, C.B., Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
William George White, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
James FitzGerald, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Frederick Brooke Corfield, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Sir Edward Green, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th June 1870.
George Farquharson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
William Robert Corfield, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Robert St. John, Bombay Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Arthur Mitford Becher, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th June 1870.
Thomas Fergusson Flemyng, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th June 1870.
Sir Francis Wheler, Bart., C.B., Bengal Cavalry. Dated 25th June 1870.
John Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th June 1870.
James Sommers Down, Bombay Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Willoughby Trevelyan, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 25th June 1870.
Francis Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th June 1870.

The under-mentioned promotion to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Charles Thomas :—

Edward Hinde, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 15th May 1870.
Colonel Charles Arthur Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 16th May 1870.

*No.* 756 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Fourness Wilson, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Deputy Adjutant General,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

*No.* 757 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Private William Smith, late of the 5th Lancers,—rate of pension per diem, 6*d.* (six pence) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

*No.* 758 *of* 1870.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

*Promotions.*

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | To what rank promoted | From what date. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General List, Infantry. | Lieutenant Douglas Cowslade Hennessy | Captain ... | 5th June 1870 | Captain (Major in Staff Corps) F. J. Craigie, Cadre of the late 21st Native Infantry, promoted. |
| | Lieutenant Everard Neal Digges LaTouche. | Captain ... | 5th June 1870 | Captain H. H. Stansfeld, Cadre of the late 6th European Regiment, promoted. |
| | Lieutenant G. S. Sewell (101st Foot). | Captain ... | 10th June 1870 | Captain J. Thomson (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 34th Native Infantry, deceased. |

*Alterations of rank.*

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | To rank from. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General List, Infantry. | Captain (Lieutenant in Staff Corps) C. E. Hunter | 27th April 1870 ... | Captain N. H. Wallace (101st Foot), Cadre of the late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, retired, as notified in *London Gazette* of the 26th April 1870. |
| | Captain James Agnew McNeale. | 9th May 1870 ... | Captain (Lieutenant in Staff Corps) C. E. Hunter, whose rank has been altered. |
| | Captain Charles Frederick Thomas. | 26th May 1870 ... | Captain A. J. Wallace (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 60th Native Infantry, deceased. |
| | Captain R. C. Richardson (104th Foot). | 26th May 1870 ... | Captain A. C. Anderson, deceased. |
| | Captain Arthur Oldham ... | 28th May 1870 ... | Captain C. Middemass, 107th Foot, exchanged to the 16th Foot. |
| | Captain John Andrias Davidson Gordon. | 5th June 1870 ... | Captain A. Oldham, whose rank has been altered. |

*No.* 759.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

*4th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Ahmud Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Bhoorch Khan, invalided.
Havildar Sheikh Sadee to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmud Khan, promoted.

*24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Subadar Heerah Sing to be Subadar-Major from 13th June 1870, *vice* Lodhur Sing, deceased.

*28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Havildar Oomra to be Jemadar from 2nd May 1870, *vice* Raja Ram, deceased.

*39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Havildar Oomed Ally to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewdaun Sing, invalided.

*41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Goburdhun Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Fukeer Mahomed, invalided.
Havildar Bissoon Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Goburdhun Sing, promoted.

*4th Goorkha Regiment.*

Jemadar Singbeer Doura to be Subadar, *vice* Puddum Sing Bhundaric, invalided.
Havildar Meer Sing Goorung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jusbeer Demaie, invalided.
Havildar Khurg Sing Thappa to be Jemadar, *vice* Singbeer Doura, promoted.

The promotions in the 4th, 39th, and the 41st Regiments of Native Infantry, and the 4th Goorkha Regiment, will have effect from the 1st May 1870.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 23rd July* 1870.

*No.* 250.—Mr. G. C. Cooke, Executive Engineer, Erinpoora Division, Rajpootana, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd June 1870, the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 210 of the 18th June 1870, is cancelled.

Mr. Cooke is allowed fifteen days' leave with effect from 25th June preparatory to applying for leave on medical certificate.

Mr. T. W. Miles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, assumed charge of the Erinpoora Division from Mr. Cooke on the 25th June 1870.

*No.* 251.—Major Æ. Perkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to the charge of the Behar Circle, in Bengal, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Briggs, on privilege leave.

*No.* 252.—Mr. E. Durrant, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

*The 28th July* 1870.

*No.* 259.—Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Controller, with effect from the 1st July 1870, *vice* Mr. C. Nuttall, placed on the Pension Establishment.

*No.* 260.—Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, B.S.C., Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Controller from the date on which Mr. Morton was relieved of his duties in the Punjab Central Office of Accounts.

*No.* 261.—The following Memorandum is published for information in the Public Works Department :—

No. 286, dated Simla, the 16th July 1870.

Memorandum by the Government of India, Military Department.

In reply to Public Works Department No. 740 E. G., dated 29th June 1870, enquiring whether service out of Indian of an Officer of Royal Engineers who exchanges into the Imperial and subsequently reverts to Indian service, qualifies for furlough, the undersigned is directed to state that service *in India* alone can reckon towards furlough.

*No.* 262.—The following Resolution is published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

No. 1997, dated Simla, the 19th July 1870.

(Separate Revenue—Assessed Taxes.)

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department.

Read a communication from the Public Works Department, No. 291 A. G., dated 5th July 1870, enquiring whether in the case of an Officer, whose promotion was antedated so that it embraced a period pertaining to 1869-70, the arrears due to the increase made to his salary should be assessed under the Income Tax Act of 1870-71, or under the Acts of 1869-70.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that in cases when the payment of salary has been deferred by accidental causes, it would be equitable to assess it at the rate at which it would have been assessed, had it been paid on the first day of the month following that for which it was due.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Public Works and Military Departments, the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, for information and guidance; and with the remark to the Public Works Department that in the case put by the Comptroller of Public Works Accounts, that portion of the Officer's salary which is due on account of months previous to March 1870 should be assessed under the provisions of Acts IX. and XXIII. of 1869, and the rules relating to those Acts which have not been repealed in respect of taxes due under them.

TELEGRAPH.

*The 26th July* 1870.

*No.* 253.—Mr. C. E. Pitman, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 17th June 1870.

*The 27th July* 1870.

*No.* 254.—Mr. G. Richardson, an Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as a Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from 8th June 1870, the date of his having relieved Mr. T. Blissett of charge of the Arracan Division.

*No.* 255.—Mr. C. B. D. Marks, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe for eighteen months with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 256.—Mr. G. Parry, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe for fifteen months with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, also six weeks' preparatory leave from 1st June 1870.

*No.* 257.—Mr. C. T. Smyth, an Assistant Superintendent, 4th Grade, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate from the 22nd April to the 10th August 1870.

*The 28th July* 1870.

*No.* 258.—Mr. T. G. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, has obtained extension of leave on medical certificate for a further period of three months, with effect from the 14th June 1870, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

*The 22nd July* 1870.

*No.* 19 *F.*—Mr. Baden Powell, C.S., is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, Punjab, in the 3rd Class, with effect from the 1st April 1869, *vice* Dr. J. L. Stewart, proceeded on leave of absence to Europe.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General of Accounts, High Court, &c.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

*Calcutta, the 7th July* 1870.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. John Hector, Agent at Bombay, to be Agent at Moulmein.

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, Agent at Rangoon, to be Acting Agent at Bombay.

Mr. Thomas Dyson, Agent at Moulmein, to be Acting Agent at Rangoon.

Mr. John McGillivray, Accountant at Moulmein, to be in charge of that Branch temporarily.

Mr. John Patterson, late Accountant at Moulmein, has left the Bank service.

*The 20th July* 1870.

Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with section 33 of the Charter Act IV. of 1862, the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 1st August, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.*

### MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 18th July* 1870.

The Money Order Agency at Gooty, in the Madras Presidency, closed in May last, has been re-opened. Money Orders can now be drawn upon and by that Office.

*The 20th July* 1870.

The Money Order Office at Anantapúr, in the Madras Presidency, which was temporarily closed in May last, has been re-opened for business.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

## GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mussoorie, the 22nd July* 1870.

*No.* 35 *of* 1870.—Mr. J. F. Trotter, an Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from 1st August 1870.

*No.* 36 *of* 1870.—Mr. G. A. Anding, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from 1st September 1870, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.*

## REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 19th July* 1870.

*No.* 54.—Mr. Thomas Patterson, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to the 1st Division, North-Western Provinces, availed himself, on the 15th instant, of the leave to Europe for one year granted by the Government of those Provinces.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
*Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

**Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.**

| DATE. | Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees. | Certificates issued for Rupees. | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay, Rupees. | Assayed, Rupees. | Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees. |
| July 11th, 1870 ... ... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 60,915 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 12th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 60,923 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 13th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| „ 14th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 60,933 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 15th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 60,933 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 16th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 60,933 | 66,80,717 |

CALCUTTA MINT;
*The 18th July* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
*Mint Master.*

**Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.**

| DATE. | Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees. | Certificates issued for Rupees. | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay, Rupees. | Assayed, Rupees. | Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees. |
| July 18th, 1870 ... | ... | ... | 19 | 61,023 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 19th „ ... | ... | ... | 19 | 61,023 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 20th „ ... | ... | ... | 19 | 61,024 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 21st „ ... | ... | ... | 19 | 61,024 | 66,80,717 |
| „ 22nd „ ... | ... | ... | 19 | 61,024 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 23rd „ ... | ... | ... | 19 | 61,024 | 60,80,717 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 25th July* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
*Mint Master.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July* 1870.

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54. | 4 PER CENT. LOANS | | | | | | | 4½ PER CENT. | | 5 PER CENT | | 5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60. | 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR | | | | | | | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 years. | | 3 years. | | 5 years. | 10 years. | 15 years. | |
| | | of 1824-25. | of 1828-29 | of 1832-33. | of 1835-36. | of 1842-43 | of 1851-55. | Transfer of 1865. | of 1856-57. | Transfer Loan dated 16th July 1870. | P W of 1854-55. | of 1856-57. | | Repayable January 1869. | 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan repayable 4th July 1870. | Repayable January 1870. | 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan repayable 4th July 1871. | Repayable June 1872. | Repayable June 1877. | Repayable June 1882. | |
| Balance of 30th June 1870 | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,346 | 20,82,134 | 40,06,600 | 1,51,02,600 | 1,19,82,900 | 1,39,72,500 | 14,500 | 46,22,700 | 3,03,700 | 5,74,02,900 | 4,29,28,600 | .. | 60,000 | 1,65,000 | 12,07,000 | 33,08,000 | 33,60,000 | 34,04,000 | 16,40,12,713 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1870 .. | .. | .. | 427 | 853 | 800 | 45,000 | 2,700 | 2,000 | .. | .. | .. | 27,000 | 7,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85,780 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1870 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,25,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,34,000 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1870 .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,133 | 10,400 | 7,700 | 10,400 | 2,500 | .. | .. | .. | 45,900 | 1,44,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,000 | 2,33,533 |
| TOTAL .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,773 | 20,85,120 | 40,17,800 | 1,51,55,300 | 1,19,96,000 | 1,42,02,000 | 14,500 | 46,22,700 | 3,03,700 | 5,74,75,800 | 4,30,89,100 | .. | 60,000 | 1,65,000 | 12,07,000 | 33,08,000 | 33,60,000 | 34,14,000 | 16,45,66,026 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | .. | .. | .. | 12,693 | .. | 29,100 | 5,000 | 73,300 | .. | 17,000 | 17,500 | 2,12,000 | 13,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,80,093 |
| Balance on 15th July 1870 .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,773 | 20,72,427 | 40,17,800 | 1,51,26,200 | 1,19,91,000 | 1,41,28,700 | 14,500 | 46,05,700 | 2,86,200 | 5,72,63,800 | 4,30,75,600 | .. | 60,000 | 1,65,000 | 12,07,000 | 33,08,000 | 33,60,000 | 34,14,000 | 16,41,85,933 |

*Note.*—From 9th June 1867 to 14th May 1870 enfaced from India 875 lakhs, re-transferred from London 562 lakhs.
" 15th May 1870 " 31st " " " 18 " " " 12 "
" 1st June " " 15th June " " " 8 " " " 6 "
" 10th " " " 30th " " " 7 " " " 12 "
" 1st July " " 15th July " " " 5 " " " 4 "
913
596
Balance against India .. 317 lakhs.

596 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, 18th July* 1870.

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

**Statement of Transactions of District Savings' Banks for the week ending 21st July 1870.**

| Province. | Number of Banks open. | Deposits. | | Withdrawals. | | | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount principal. | Amount interest. | |
| Bengal ... ... | 1 | 2 | 51 0 0 | ... | ..... | ..... | 87 0 0 |

*N. B.*—Forms for the Establishment of District Savings' Banks have been supplied to seventeen additional places in Bengal and to seven in British Burmah.

CALCUTTA,
*The 21st July* 1870.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

## POST OFFICE.

*Calcutta, the 18th July* 1870.

*List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 18th July* 1870.

ALLEN AND HAYS.
Aikínuím, J. W.
Alcantra.
Agabeg, P.
August Barow d'Ukerman.

BARTLETT, H.
Buckle, W. B.
Beale & Co.
Bungshee Dhur Sett.
Bhuggobutty Churun Banerjee.
Boosey & Co.
Blain, W.
Broadhead, Mrs. H.
Barnard, C.
Britts, W. J.
Bessin Kristo Coomar.
Bulkley, T. A.

CLARK, G. J.
Charles, Jacob & Co.
Cunliffe, Capt. R. H.
Coombes, E. W.
Casperz, H. P.
Cook, C. J.
Clarke.

DREW, H.
Douglass, Esq.
Dalaney, J.
Dyer, W.
D'Rozario, J. A.
Danil, J. S.

FRANCIS, E.
Fraser, J.
French, J.

GONDLY, S. M.
Goodley, S. M.
Gasper, A.
Gobind Chunder Banerjee.
Gregory, Mrs. V.

HAMILTON, R.
Heines, E.
Haneen Sergeant.
Howart, C.

JOAKIM, E.
Joakim, J.

KURLANDER, S.
Kirkwood, T.

MANSON, G.
Murray & Co.
Middleton & Co.
Mohendrolall Mullick.
Mortho Shaik Hossen.
McArthur, J.
MacArthur, A. J.
Mullick, G. R. & Co.
Moreton, E. A.
Maitra, R. L.
Montuon, W.
Meade, Mrs. G.
McLeod, Capt. J. G.

PETERS & Co.
Pattery, E. E.
Potter, E.
Pattison, W. H.
Pryor, J.
Pudden, P. M.
Patterson, Rev. J.
Prem, Masile & Co.

RAKHAL DASS MOOHOODY.
R. N.
Raillie, N. R.
Rust, T. D.
Rian, J. T.
Ryall, Miss A.
Ray, C.

SCHMIDT, F.
Shanks, W. W.
Simpson, S.
Smith, P.
Sanderson, J.
Sawyer, W. S.
Sianon, T.
Seymore, G. B.
Scullan, Mrs.
Simpson, J. T.

TAILOR, MRS. L.
The Manager Indian Carrying Co.
Treherne, F. H.

UKERMAN, A. B.

WISE, C.
Willis, Mrs.
Williamson, W.
Walter, J.
Warmun, E.
Walsh, H. A.
Waters, Mrs. F. G.

W. H. McGOWAN,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART III.

### Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

**Memorials to the Queen and the Secretary of State for India, &c.**

The undersigned Vakeel and Attorney formerly practising in Bengal and North-West Provinces, has established an Office in London for the conduct of appeals for justice from Native and European residents in India. For particulars apply by letter to—

LONDON, *27th April* 1870.

RICHD. CHAS. SAUNDERS,
17 A, *Great George Street,*
*Westminster, London, S. W.*

**For Sale.**

APPLY TO MANAGER, PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LAHORE.

COLLECTION OF ACTS APPLICABLE TO THE PUNJAB.

BY T. W. SMYTH, B.C.S.

*In two Volumes.*

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 24
Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... „ 27
} Postage 2 Rs. extra.

PUNJAB CIVIL CODE.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... Rs. 12
Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... „ 10
} Postage Re. 1.

PUNJAB LAW OF LIMITATION.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 6—Postage 8 annas.

The under-mentioned work is published monthly by the Punjab Printing Company:—

THE PUNJAB RECORD

OR

REFERENCE BOOK FOR CIVIL OFFICERS,

Containing Judgments of the Chief Court, the Acts of the Legislature, Departmental Orders, Supreme and Punjab Governments Orders, and Miscellaneous Papers.

The Law portion of the work is edited by E. Reynolds, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Subscription, Rs. 24 per annum (payable in advance) including Postage.

The back numbers obtainable at Rs. 3 each.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

**In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866.** | **And in the matter of the Labour Transport Company.**

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has, by an order dated the ninth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy, appointed Mr. Samuel Upson Phipps, of No. 4, Outram Street, in the town of Calcutta, Assistant to Messieurs Nicol, Fleming and Company, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. Dated this sixteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar, High Court, Calcutta.*

## IN THE COURT OF THE CIVIL JUDGE OF LUCKNOW.

**In the matter of the Indian Companies Act.** | **And the Oudh Banking Corporation, "Limited," in liquidation.**

Upon hearing Mr. George T. Jackson, General Attorney for the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, and upon reading the affidavit of William Bancroft Thompson, sworn on the twenty-first day of June 1870, and the exhibits thereto attached, it was ordered that a call of Rupees two hundred per share be made on all the contributories of the said Company, and it was ordered that each such contributory do, on or before the twenty-second of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, pay into the Bank of Bengal at Lucknow, in the Province of Oudh, to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Oudh Banking Corporation, "Limited," in liquidation, the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call.

*Dated 1st July* 1870.

W. BLENNERHASSETT,
*Civil Judge, Lucknow.*

GEORGE T. JACKSON,
*Pleader, High Court,*
*General Attorney for the said Official Liquidator.*

## IN THE COURT OF THE CIVIL JUDGE OF LUCKNOW.

**In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act.** | **And the Oudh Banking Corporation, "Limited," in liquidation.**

Let all parties attend the Court House at Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, at noon on the sixteenth day of August 1870, on the hearing of an application on the part of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company that a call to the amount of Rupees fifty per share may be made on all the Contributories of the said Company.

LUCKNOW,
*The 16th July* 1870.

F. LINCOLN,
*Civil Judge, Lucknow.*

W. B. THOMPSON,
*Official Liquidator.*

PROCEEDING UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

*21st June* 1870. Mr. Thompson, the Official Liquidator of the Bank, files *A.* an amended petition in reference to the call of 200 there made on the present Contributories of the Oudh Banking Corporation, Limited, in liquidation.

It is now proposed that the call be reduced to 50 per share for the present, any other call being made with the Court's permission and on the showing of the Liquidator, should any such further demand be afterwards necessary.

*Appendix.* It is therefore ordered that, a summons be issued to each of the Contributories in the Form at page 27 of Stokes' Indian Company's Act, why this call of 50 per share should not be levied on each of the Contributories.

The order of the Court under date the 21st June 1870, is, by the order of the Court for the issue of a summons to each of the Contributories, suspended for the present.

F. LINCOLN,
*Civil Judge, Lucknow.*

## Notice.

If Captain Maine, of Penang, does not remove his Marine Chronometer, by Edwards, No. 364, it will be sold, to defray expenses, within two months from date.

6-1, HASTINGS STREET,
*Calcutta, 20th July* 1870.

BLACK AND MURRAY.

## Notice.

Tenders are invited for the supply of corrugated iron of the dimensions and quantities following:—

About fifteen tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.
Size of plate, 7 feet by 2 feet.

About forty tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.
Size of plate, 6 feet by 2 feet.

About fifteen tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.
Size of plate, 8 feet by 2 feet.

And proportional number of rivets for the above. The iron to be of the best quality, and to be loaded into the waggons of the East Indian Railway Company, Howrah. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above or of corrugated iron approximately the size of the above, to be sent before the 31st of July to Charles Fouracres, Officiating Executive Engineer, Dehree Workshops Division. One-half the iron to be supplied at once, the remainder within two months of date of contract.

## CURRENCY NOTES.

*Extract from Financial Department Notification No.* 1004*A, dated Simla, the* 30*th July* 1866.

"*Para.* 9.—The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

### Lost.

Right half of Currency Note No. 56950 of the Nagpore Circle.

J. M. SPAN.

First half of Currency Note No. A41—45934 for Rs. 10 of the Calcutta Circle.

HURRIS CHUNDER GHOSE.

Currency Note No. A61—11508 for Rs. 100.

H. WOOD.

Half of Currency Note No. A56—96846 for Rs. 50.

ROBERT CAMPBELL & CO.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A72—77880 for Rs. 20.
„ A73—89350 „ 20.
„ A68—75219 „ 10.

HURRY HUR MOOKERJEE.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle:—

No. A53—94011 for Rs. 20 (half note).
„ A49—39620 „ 10.
„ 63506 „ 10.

JANOKEYNAUTH BANNERJEE.

**Lost.**

Right halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A42—17920 } for Rs. 10 each.
„ A62—49789 }

BHAGABAN CHUNDER SANYAL.

Currency Note No. A36—02575 for Rs. 50 of the Allahabad Circle.

SOOKHNUNDUN LALL.

Right half of Currency Note No. A41—95041 for Rs 10 of the Allahabad Circle.

AHSAN OOL HUCK.

Right half of Currency Note No. D4—00157 for Rs. 50 of the Allahabad Circle.

SALIGRAM.

**Lost or Stolen.**

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A44—81154 for Rs. 20.
„ D6 —02561 „ 10.
„ D6 —12657 „ 10.

R. C. HARRIS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. C64—02284 } for Rs. 10 each.
„ D6 —14324 }

P. RIORDAN.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle :—

No. A57—18955 } for Rs. 50 each.
„ A57—18965 }

G. A. KNEEBONE.

First halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. C50—61855 for Rs. 50, Bombay Circle.
„ A72—81198 „ 20, Calcutta „

LAZARUS PETERS.

First halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. D6—12024 for Rs. 10.
„ D4—00800 „ 50.

E. E. GRIGG.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. C61—02284 for Rs. 10, Bombay Circle.
„ D6 —11324 „ 10, Allahabad „

HARMAN & CO.

Half of Currency Note No. A39—04507 for Rs. 100 of the Allahabad Circle.

C. W. WAYKER.

**Wrongly Joined.**

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle :—

First half No. A62—84650 for Rs. 10.
Second „ „ A62—61533 „ 10.

GOCOOL CHUNDER BURRALL.

**Destroyed by Fire.**

Half of Currency Note No. A64—85123 for Rs. 100.

NUNDORAM KAITY.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th day of July 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

### Act No. XXI of 1870.

*An Act to regulate the Wills of Hindús, Jainas, Sikhs and Buddhists in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to provide rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival, interpretation and probate of the wills of Hindús, Jainas, Sikhs and Buddhists in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Hindú Wills Act, 1870."

Certain portions of Succession Act extended to wills of Hindús, Jainas, Sikhs and Buddhists.

2. The following portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, namely,—

sections forty-six, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-five and fifty-seven to seventy-seven (both inclusive),

sections eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-five, eighty-eight to one hundred and three (both inclusive),

sections one hundred and six to one hundred and seventy-seven (both inclusive),

sections one hundred and seventy-nine to one hundred and eighty-nine (both inclusive),

sections one hundred and ninety-one to one hundred and ninety-nine (both inclusive),

so much of Parts XXX and XXXI as relates to grants of probate and letters of administration with the will annexed, and

Parts XXXIII to XL (both inclusive), so far as they relate to an executor and an administrator with the will annexed,

shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section three hundred and thirty-one of the said Act, apply—

Extent of Act.

*(a)* to all wills and codicils made by any Hindú, Jaina, Sikh or Buddhist, on or after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy, within the said territories or the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay; and

*(b)* to all such wills and codicils made outside those territories and limits, so far as relates to immoveable property situate within those territories or limits:

Proviso.

3. Provided that marriage shall not revoke any such will or codicil:

And that nothing herein contained shall authorise a testator to bequeath property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*, or to deprive any persons of any right of maintenance of which, but

for section two of this Act, he could not deprive them by will:

And that nothing herein contained shall vest in the executor or administrator with the will annexed of a deceased person any property which such person could not have alienated *inter vivos:*

And that nothing herein contained shall affect any law of adoption or intestate succession:

And that nothing herein contained shall authorise any Hindú, Jaina, Sikh or Buddhist to create in property any interest which he could not have created before the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Partial repeal of Bengal Regulation V of 1799, section 2.

**4.** On and from that day section two of Bengal Regulation V of 1799 shall be repealed so far as relates to the executors of persons who are not Muhammadans, but are subject to the jurisdiction of a District Court in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Saving of rights of Administrator General.

**5.** Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Interpretation-clause.

**6.** In this Act and in the said sections and Parts of the Indian Succession Act all words defined in section three of the same Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as the said section three has attached to such words respectively:

And in applying sections sixty-two, sixty-three, ninety-two, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two of the said Succession Act, to wills and codicils made under this Act, the words "son," "sons," "child" and "children" shall be deemed to include an adopted child; and the word "grand-children" shall be deemed to include the children, whether adopted or natural-born, of a child whether adopted or natural-born; and the expression "daughter-in-law" shall be deemed to include the wife of an adopted son:

And in making grants under this Act of letters of administration with the will annexed, or with a copy of the will annexed, section one hundred and ninety-five of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if the words "and in case the Hindú Wills' Act had not been passed" were added thereto; and section one hundred and ninety-eight of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if, after the word "intestate," the words "and the Hindú Wills' Act had not been passed" were inserted; and sections two hundred and thirty and two hundred and thirty-one of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if the words "if the Hindú Wills' Act had not been passed" were added thereto, respectively.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

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## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th July 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month :—

No. 16 of 1870.

*A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.*

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to coinage and the mint; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Coinage Act, 1870."

Repeal of enactments. 2. The enactments specified in the Schedule hereto are repealed.

Interpretation clause. 3. In this Act, the expression "Mint" includes the Mints at Calcutta, at Bombay and at such other places (if any) as the Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, direct.

*II.—Gold coinage.*

Gold coins. 4. The under-mentioned gold coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A gold mohur or fifteen-rupee piece.

(2.)—A five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur.

(3.)—A ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.

(4.)—A thirty-rupee piece or a double gold mohur.

Their weight and standard. The weight of the said gold mohur shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows :—eleven-twelfths or one hundred and sixty-five grains of pure gold, and one-twelfth or fifteen grains of alloy.

The other gold coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

*III.—Silver Coinage.*

Silver Coins. 5. The under-mentioned silver coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A rupee to be called the Government Rupee.

(2.)—A half rupee.

(3.)—A quarter rupee, or four-anna piece.

(4.)—An eighth of a rupee, or two-anna piece.

Their weight and standard. The weight of the Government Rupee shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows:—eleven-twelfths or one hundred and sixty-five grains of pure silver, and one-twelfth or fifteen grains of alloy.

The other silver coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

*IV.—Copper Coinage.*

Copper Coins. 6. The under-mentioned copper coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A double pice or half anna.

(2.)—A pice or quarter anna.

(3.)—A half pice or one-eighth of an anna.

(4.)—A pie, being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna.

The copper coins so coined shall be respectively of the following weights:—

A double pice shall weigh two hundred grains Troy.

The pice shall weigh one hundred grains Troy.

The half pice shall weigh fifty grains Troy.

The pie shall weigh thirty-three and one-third grains Troy.

*V.—Devices on Coins.*

Present devices on coins.

**7.** Until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise order under the power hereinafter conferred, the gold, silver and copper coins coined under this Act shall bear on the obverse the likeness and the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the inscription "Victoria Queen," and on the reverse the designation of the coins in English filled by the word "India" with such date and embellishments on each coin as the Governor General in Council shall from time to time direct.

Power to order other devices.

**8.** The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the coining and issuing of all coins authorized by this Act, and prescribe in lieu of the likeness and inscription hereinbefore mentioned, such other likeness and inscription for all or any of the said coins as he shall think fit.

*VI.—Legal Tender.*

Gold coin not a legal tender.

**9.** No gold coin shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:

Proviso as to sums due to Government.

Provided that the coins mentioned in section four shall be received in all the treasuries of British India and its dependencies, in payment of sums due to the Government according to the values therein mentioned,

and that sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia shall be received in such treasuries in payment of sums so due as the equivalents of such sums respectively as the Governor General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.

Silver coins a legal tender.

**10.** The said rupee and half rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:

Provided that the coin shall not have lost more than two per cent. in weight; and provided it shall not have been chipped or filed, or have been defaced or diminished, otherwise than by use.

The quarter rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee, subject to the provisions mentioned in this section.

Copper coin how to be legal tender.

**11.** The double pice shall be a legal tender for a thirty-second part of a rupee or for half an anna; the pice for a sixty-fourth part of a rupee or for one-fourth of an anna; the half pice for the one hundred and twenty-eighth part of a rupee or for one-eighth of an anna;

and the pie for an hundred and ninety-second part of a rupee or the twelfth of an anna:

Provided that none of the said copper coins shall be a legal tender, except for the fractions of a rupee.

Coin coined under former Acts still to be legal tender.

**12.** All silver coin of the weight and standard specified in the Acts No. XVII of 1835 and No. XXI of 1838, issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and before the first day of November 1862, and declared by those Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

and all copper coins of the weight specified in Acts No. XXI of 1835, No. XXII of 1844, and No. XVII of 1855, issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and before the first day of November 1862, and declared by these Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

shall continue to be a legal tender for the amounts thereof, respectively, subject to the same conditions and provisions as under those Acts, respectively, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

*VII.—Diminished, Counterfeit, or Called-in Coin.*

Defacing certain coins.

**13.** When any coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any person being a public servant as defined by the Indian Penal Code, who has reason to believe it to be diminished whether by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or to be counterfeit, or to be called-in by any proclamation, he shall cut, break or deface such coin, or cause it to be cut, broken or defaced.

Loss of defaced coin.

**14.** If any coin so cut, broken or defaced has been diminished otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or is counterfeit, or has been called-in by a proclamation, the person tendering the same shall bear the loss thereof.

Receipt of defaced coin at rate.

But if it has been diminished only by reasonable wearing, or is of due weight, and has been coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India, and has not been called-in by any proclamation, the person cutting, breaking or defacing the same shall receive it at the rate it was coined for.

Adjudication of disputes by Police Magistrate, or by any person exercising magisterial powers.

**15.** Any dispute whether coin so cut, broken or defaced be diminished in manner aforesaid, or counterfeit, or called-in, shall be heard and finally determined, within the limits of the presidency towns by a Magistrate of Police, and, without those limits, by any person exercising powers not less than those of a subordinate Magistrate of the first class.

Indemnification of public servants for anything done before passing of Act.

**16.** All public servants are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding

shall be maintained against any such person in respect of anything so done.

*VIII.—Duty on Coinage of Bullion.*

Duty on produce of gold bullion.

**17.** A duty shall be levied at the rate of one rupee per cent. at the Mint on the produce of all gold bullion and on all gold coin.

Duty on produce of silver bullion.

**18.** All silver bullion or coin (not being struck at the Mint) which may be delivered into the Mint for coinage, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin, and the amount of such duty shall be deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.

Additional duty for coining half or quarter rupees.

**19.** Any person may have his silver bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of a Government rupee on condition of paying a duty at the rate of one per cent. in addition to the duty of two per cent. imposed under section eighteen.

Certificate for produce of bullion.

**20.** The Mint Master, on the delivery of gold or silver bullion or coin into the Mint for coinage, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Assay Master for the net produce of such bullion or coin payable at the General Treasury.

The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, determine by notification in the *Gazette of India* the period for which such certificates shall run.

Withdrawal of bullion.

**21.** The proprietor of any gold or silver bullion or coin so delivered for coinage, who is dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its value, may withdraw such bullion or coin without being subject to the duties on coinage imposed by this Act.

Equivalent for gold bullion equal to or better than standard.

**22.** For all gold bullion or coin, equal to, or better than, the standard prescribed for the gold mohur by this Act, which may be brought to the Mint for coinage, a number of gold mohurs coined under this Act, or Act No. XVII of 1835, or of the halves and quarters of such mohurs, equal, as nearly as may be, to the produce of such bullion, shall be returned to the proprietor after deducting the said duty of one per cent.

Charge for refining.

**23.** All gold bullion or coin inferior to the same standard, which may be brought to the Mint for coinage, shall, in addition to the same duty, be subject to such charge on account of the loss and expense of refining, together with such deduction on account of the inferiority of standard, as the Governor General of India in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, prescribe.

SCHEDULE.

| Number and year of enactment. | Title or subject of enactment. |
|---|---|
| Bengal Regulation II of 1812. | A Regulation for levying a duty on the coinage of silver bullion and on the re-coinage of rupees, and other coins with certain exceptions at the Mints established at Calcutta, Furruckabad, and Benares; for defining the weight and standard of the Benares Rupee; for modifying the rates of duty at present levied in the coinage of gold bullion in the Mint of Calcutta; and also for establishing certain rules for the conduct of the business of the above-mentioned Mints, respectively. |
| Bengal Regulation XIV of 1818. | A Regulation for altering the standard of the Calcutta sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, and for further modifying some of the rules in force respecting those coins. |
| Bengal Regulation V of 1819. | A Regulation for modifying certain parts of the rules in force in regard to the conduct of the business of the Mints subordinate to this presidency. |
| Act XVII of 1835 ... | Gold and silver coinage. |
| Act XIII of 1862 ... | An Act to provide for a new silver and a new copper coinage. |

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to make provision for defacing light-weight, counterfeit and called-in coin. This it proposes to do by three sections (13, 14 and 15), modelled on the Statutes 24 & 25 Vic., c. 95, s. 26, and 33 Vic., c. 10, s. 7.

The opportunity has been taken of consolidating the three Bengal Regulations (II of 1812, XIV of 1818, and V of 1819) and the two Acts (XVII of 1835 and XIII of 1862), in which the law relating to the Mint and the coinage of British India is now contained. The notification of 28th October 1868, as to receiving sovereigns and other gold pieces in payment of sums due to Government, has also been embodied in the Bill. The provisions as to the relative value of the old silver coins and as to contracts for payment of Calcutta sicca rupees, which are found in Act XVII of 1835, have been omitted as obsolete.

J. F. STEPHEN.

SIMLA;
*The 24th May* 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

No. 29 of 1870.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

### THE COTTON SEASON OF 1869-70 IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND THE BERARS.

From HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, ESQ., Cotton Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,—No. 1892, dated Camp Boolundshuhur, N. W. Provinces, the 25th June 1870.

As the Cotton season has now closed, I have the honor to submit, for the information of your Chamber, a brief Report on the Cotton trade in the Central Provinces, and the Berars, during the past year. On my return from camp, the Annual Report of this Department, containing a detailed account of the experiments undertaken at the Seed-Farms during the year, and other particulars connected with Cotton cultivation and the Trade, will be prepared and submitted to Government, and copies will, in due course, be forwarded to your Chamber. As, however, I am aware that you are anxious to receive, as promptly as possible after the close of the season, a *resumé* of the operations of the year, the following Report has been prepared, which it is hoped may be found to embrace the points of the most immediate interest to your Chamber.

2. *First*, in regard to the area under Cotton cultivation during the year. In my letter dated the 3rd December last, you were informed that the cultivation had been considerably extended. At that date the figures for all the Districts had not been received. A complete Statement is now annexed, from which it will be seen that in the Central Provinces there has been an increase of 73,152 acres, or about 9½ per cent.; in the Berars, an increase of 129,044 acres, or about 10½ per cent.; or, taking the two Provinces together, a total increase of 202,196 acres, or 10 per cent. Thus in the Central Provinces, Cotton now takes up about 6½ per cent. of the cultivated area; in the Berars, about 30 per cent. of the cultivated area.

**Area under Cotton cultivation.**

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AREA UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS DURING THE YEAR 1869-70, AS COMPARED WITH 1868-69.

| DIVISION. | Districts. | Acres. 1868-69. | Acres. 1869-70. | Increase. | Decrease. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAGPORE ... ... | NAGPORE ... ... | 86,081 | 102,949 | 16,868 | ..... | |
| | BHUNDARA ... | ..... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | CHANDA ... ... | 39,169 | 57,527 | 18,358 | ..... | |
| | WURDAH ... ... | 173,514 | 225,332 | 51,818 | ..... | |
| | BALAGHAT ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | TOTAL ... | 298,764 | 385,808 | 87,044 | ..... | |
| JUBBULPORE ... | JUBBULPORE ... | 28,180 | 24,963 | ..... | 3,217 | |
| | SAUGOR ... ... | 24,389 | 28,995 | 4,606 | ..... | |
| | DUMOH ... ... | 14,200 | 16,600 | 2,400 | ..... | |
| | SEONEE ... ... | 5,317 | 6,431 | 1,114 | ..... | |
| | MUNDLAH ... | 1,685 | 1,262 | ..... | 423 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 73,771 | 78,251 | 8,120 | 3,640 | |
| NERBUDDA... ... | BAITOOL ... ... | 537 | ..... | ..... | 537 | |
| | CHINDWARA ... | 37,053 | 29,534 | ..... | 7,519 | |
| | HOSHUNGABAD ... | 16,708 | 10,896 | ..... | 5,812 | |
| | NURSINGPORE ... | 61,828 | 63,895 | 2,067 | ..... | |
| | NIMAR ... ... | 25,625 | 26,946 | 1,321 | ..... | |
| | TOTAL ... | 141,751 | 131,271 | 3,388 | 13,868 | |
| CHUTTEESGURH. | RAEPORE ... ... | 83,436 | 85,800 | 2,364 | ..... | |
| | SUMBULPORE ... | 79,540 | 76,350 | ..... | 3,190 | |
| | BELASPORE ... | 72,922 | 65,974 | ..... | 6,948 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 235,898 | 228,124 | 2,364 | 10,138 | |
| | UPPER GODAVERY | 691 | 573 | ..... | 118 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 750,875 | 824,027 | 100,916 | 27 -4 | Nett increase, acres 73,152. |
| EAST BERAR ... | OOMRAOTEE ... | 182,183 | 325,692 | 143,509 | ..... | |
| | ELLICHPORE ... | 309,172 | 187,942 | ..... | 121,230 | |
| | WOON ... | 131,161 | 134,543 | 3,382 | ..... | |
| | TOTAL ... | 622,516 | 648,177 | 146,891 | 121,230 | |
| WEST BERAR ... | AKOLA ... | 406,862 | 411,690 | 4,828 | ..... | |
| | BOOLDANA ... | 195,123 | 291,762 | 96,639 | ..... | |
| | BASSEIN ... | 62,241 | 64,157 | 1,916 | ..... | |
| | TOTAL ... | 664,226 | 767,609 | 103,383 | ..... | |
| | TOTAL, BERARS... | 1,286,742 | 1,415,786 | 250,274 | 121,230 | Nett increase, acres 129,044. |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCES ... | 750,875 | 824,027 | 100,916 | 27,764 | |
| | BERARS ... | 1,286,742 | 1,415,786 | 250,274 | 121,230 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS ... | 2,037,617 | 2,239,813 | 351,190 | 148,994 | |
| | INCREASE IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.. | ..... .. | ..... | 73,152 | ..... | |
| | INCREASE IN THE BERARS ... | ..... | ..... | 129,044 | ..... | |
| | TOTAL INCREASE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS ... | ..... | ..... | 202,196 | ..... | |

CAMP BOOLUNDSHUHUR;
*The 25th June* 1870.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Cotton Commissioner.*

3. It is satisfactory, too, to notice that in the Central Provinces the increase in the cultivation has chiefly taken place in the Nagpore, Wurdah, and Chandah Districts of the Nagpore Division, which supply the best class of, or Hingunghât Cotton.

In the Central Provinces.

The Jubbulpore Division shows an increase, whilst in the Nerbudda and Chutteesgurh Divisions a small decrease is noticeable. In the latter Division, however, the settlement has not been completed; and, as the totals include the estimated area under cotton cultivation in the Tributary States, the figures cannot pretend to great accuracy.

In the Berars.

4. In the Berars an increase is shown in both Divisions, and there can be no doubt that there the crop is a most remunerative and popular one, and likely long to hold its own. The figures now given will be found to differ slightly from the estimates prepared early in the season. The present totals are those most recently received from the District authorities, and are believed to be sufficiently correct to give a fair idea of the area under Cotton cultivation. The increase in the Oomraotee District and the decrease in Ellichpore is owing chiefly to territorial exchanges, a considerable Cotton-growing tract having, during the past year, been transferred from Ellichpore to the former District.

Damage to the Crop by the Rain and Boll-worm.

5. With such a considerable increase in the cultivation, a larger supply of Cotton than usual was, of course, looked for. You are already aware of the causes that have led to the disappointment of these expectations, and my Monthly Reports, and the Export Statements furnished to you by Mr. Dunlop, will have shown your Chamber the effect on the crop and on the trade, of the unseasonable rain that fell late in the season, and continued with more or less persistency until March. The season opened with excellent prospects. There was at first just enough sun and rain, and the crop throughout the country promised well. Then came the heavy rain when the plant was in flower, which did considerable damage not only in Central India, but in the North-Western Provinces and other Cotton-growing tracts. For long it was hoped that the increased area under Cotton cultivation would more than counter-balance the damage done by the rain. Even comparatively late in the season, it was felt that continued fine weather would revive the plants, and perhaps give a larger crop than had been known in any former year. But rain, and what was equally destructive to the Cotton, damp, cloudy-weather continued to the end of March, and the crop, already damaged by the rain, suffered most severely from the "boll-worm," too well known in America, but which has never before been regarded with much anxiety in Central India. Although from the first I had been most anxious not to cause unnecessary alarm, still by the commencement of February there had been so little improvement

that it then became sufficiently apparent that there would be a decrease in the exports; and writing to your Chamber on the 9th of that month, I was obliged to state that there would probably be a falling off of about one-fifth, or, taking the annual exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars towards Bombay at from 250,000 to 275,000 bales, the exports for the season would probably fall to about 200,000 or 220,000 bales.

6. The result has unfortunately proved this reduced estimate to be only too correct. The annexed Statement (**B.**) shews in detail the exports of cotton by Railway from these Provinces to Bombay, made up to the 19th instant, according to the calculation explained in my former Reports. The quantity carried by Railway this season is taken to represent about 208,884 bales of 400lbs. each, or 104,000 Bombay kandies. To this must be added the exports by road from Berar across the Sawurgaon Ghât into the Bombay Territory. The totals then stand thus—

Falling off in the exports.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS TOWARDS BOMBAY, DURING THE SEASON 1869-70.

| | Full-pressed Bales. | Half-pressed Bales. | Dokras or loose bags. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Railway ... ... ... | 122,880 | 69,351 | 49,959 |
| By Road ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 17,094 |
| TOTAL BALES ... | 122,880 | 69,351 | 67,053 |

Taking the dokra at one-third of a "bale," and the full-pressed bale and half-pressed bale to be equal to about half a "Bombay kandy," or a bale of about 400lbs., the exports towards Bombay for the season 1869-70 are then as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| By Railway ... ... ... ... | 208,884 bales |
| By Road ... ... ... ... | 5,698 „ |
| Total ... | 214,582 bales |

making a total of 214,582 bales, and showing a decrease on the exports of the previous year of 61,130 bales, or about 22 per cent., as will be explained by Statement (**C.**) given in the opposite page.

## Statement B.

STATEMENT SHEWING IN DETAIL THE QUANTITY OF COTTON EXPORTED TOWARDS BOMBAY FROM THE STATIONS OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS, DURING THE SEASON OF 1869-70, AS COMPARED WITH THE EXPORTS OF 1868-69.

| STATIONS. | EXPORTS IN THE SEASON OF 1868-69. | | | EXPORTS IN THE SEASON OF 1869-70. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full-pressed Bales. | Half-pressed Bales. | Dokras or loose bags. | Full-pressed Bales. | Half-pressed Bales. | Dokras or loose bags. |
| NAGPORE ... ... | ..... | ..... | 680 | ..... | 258 | 920 |
| SINDEE ... ... | ..... | ..... | 296 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| WURDAH ... ... | 4,224 | 17,409 | 1,095 | 9,856 | 10,769 | 25 |
| POOLGAON ... ... | ..... | 8,759 | 1,536 | ..... | 6,188 | 487 |
| CHANDOOR ... ... | ..... | 4,379 | 654 | ..... | 1,368 | 708 |
| BUDNAIRA ... ... | 23,384 | 37,608 | 883 | 37,986 | 11,945 | 132 |
| MOORTIZAPORE ... ... | ..... | 13,980 | 1,483 | ..... | 11,040 | 2,931 |
| AKOLA ... ... | ..... | 4,804 | 2,237 | ..... | 3,360 | 733 |
| SHEOGAON ... ... | 14,772 | 50,860 | 3,921 | 18,322 | 16,691 | 5,465 |
| KHANGAON ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,948 | 2,553 | 2,397 |
| NANDOORAH ... ... | 27,801 | 39,976 | 17,554 | 19,768 | 5,179 | 1,307 |
| MULKAPORE ... ... | ..... | ..... | 4,261 | ..... | ..... | 1,718 |
| KHUNDWAH ... ... | ..... | ..... | } 35,400 { | ..... | ..... | 10,406 |
| BOORHANPORE ... ... | ..... | ..... | } | ..... | ..... | 6,084 |
| HURDAH ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 626 |
| SEONEE ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 649 |
| ETARSEE ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 818 |
| SOHAGPORE ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,091 |
| GARRAWARRA ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,462 |
| TOTAL BALES ... | 70,181 | 177,775 | 70,000 | 122,880 | 69,351 | 49,959 |

TOTALS.

| | 1868-69. | 1869-70. |
|---|---|---|
| Full-pressed Bales ... ... | 70,181 | 122,880 |
| Half-pressed Bales ... ... | 177,775 | 69,351 |
| Dokras or loose bags $\frac{70,000}{3}$ = | 23,333 | $\frac{49,959}{3}$ = 16,653 |
| | 271,289 | 208,884 |
| Decrease in 1869-70, Bales ... ... | 62,405 | |

## Statement C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON EXPORTED FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS TOWARDS BOMBAY DURING THE SEASONS 1868-69—1869-70.

| | Season 1868-69. | Season 1869-70. |
|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. |
| By Railway ... ... ... ... | 271,289 | 208,884 |
| By Road ... ... ... ... | 4,423 | 5,698 |
| TOTAL BALES ... | 275,712 | 214,582 |
| DECREASE IN 1869-70, BALES ... | ... ... ... | 61,130 |

CAMP BOOLUNDSHUHUR;
*The 25th June* 1870.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Cotton Commissioner.*

7. An examination of Statement **B.** will show that this decrease has been distributed pretty evenly over the whole Cotton-producing country, and that, as compared with the returns of last year, each station shows a falling off in the exports. In fact, the damage to the crop was general throughout the Districts of the Central Provinces and the Berars that supply Bombay with Cotton. It will be noticed that "Khangaon" now appears in the list of Railway stations, and considering that the season was a bad one, and that the station was opened late in the year, the little line may be considered to have done pretty well, having carried about 40,000 bales of cotton, besides a certain quantity of other traffic. From Nandoorah 25,000 bales were despatched during the season, but nearly the whole of this was exported before the line to Khangaon was opened, and in all probability the whole of this quantity would have been sent from Khangaon had not an unfortunate delay occurred in the construction of the Branch Line.

**Decrease, Season 1869-70.**

**Traffic on the Khangaon Branch Line.**

8. For the first time, too, some of the Stations in the North-East of the Nerbudda Valley are included in the Annual Statement of Exports. The quantity of Cotton sent to Bombay from these stations is small, and even before the Main Line to Jubbulpore was opened, they contributed some few bales which were sent down by cart to the Railway at Khundwah. But the effect of the opening of the line, and the extension of Cotton Agencies in the interior will, doubtless, be to stimulate the trade, and to encourage the cultivation of Cotton in the neighbouring Districts. I am sorry I am not able to include in this Statement the exports from Jubbulpore towards the West, or to give details of the Cotton sent this season by Railway from the North-Western Provinces to Bombay. I am unwilling to delay this report for this information, which will, however, be given hereafter in my Annual Report. I may mention, however, that I learnt at Mirzapore that the imports to that mart, this season, of Cotton from Jubbulpore and the neighbourhood had much fallen off. This was to some extent to be attributed to the bad season. But it was generally believed that much of the Cotton that would otherwise have come to Mirzapore had been drained off towards Bombay. At Cawnpore and Agra also, I learnt that one or two consignments of Cotton had been sent from those markets to Bombay. But this subject will be treated of more at length in my Report on the North-Western Provinces.

**Nerbudda Valley Cotton.**

9. Some of the Cotton, for which credit has been taken in the Statement of Exports from the Central Provinces, and the Berars was, doubtless, grown in the Nizam's Territory, South of Berar, and sent to our markets for sale. I am not able at this moment to give the exact figures of such imports, but they will be published hereafter, when the Trade Returns are received. The Territory of His Highness the Nizam, which adjoins the Berars, has almost as much interest for your Chamber as the Berars themselves. As much of the very excellent Cotton

**Cotton from the Territory of His Highness the Nizam.**

which is exported to Bombay by the Nagpore Extension of the G. I. P. Railway, and the Poonah-Sholapore Line is grown in this Territory, I availed myself of an opportunity, during the presence in the Berars of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., the Minister of His Highness the Nizam, to represent to His Excellency how valuable returns of the area under Cotton cultivation, and periodical information regarding the condition of the growing crop, would be to your Chamber, and to all interested in the Cotton trade. Sir Salar Jung was pleased to express his willingness to consider the matter favorably, and I hope to be able to send you hereafter full information regarding the Cotton prospects in that part of India.

10. Another point to be noticed in the Statement of Exports is the proportion borne by pressed to unpressed cotton. In my last Annual Report it was noticed how the system of full-pressing and half-pressing the Cotton in the interior had extended throughout the Central Provinces and in the Berars. During the season 1868-69, 8 per cent. of the Cotton sent by Railway went down in *dokras* or loose bags, 66 per cent. in half-pressed bales, and 26 per cent. in full-pressed bales: or 8 per cent. of the quantity was sent down as "loose Cotton" and 92 per cent. was "pressed." This season sees a still further advance in the proportion of full-pressed Cotton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only of the exports having been sent down in *dokras* or loose bags, $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in half-pressed bales, and the large quantity of 59 per cent. in full-pressed bales. Indeed, although the total exports this season by Railway have fallen short of last year's supplies by 62,405 bales, still 52,699 more full-pressed bales were sent down this year to Bombay than last year, the figures for 1868-69 and 1869-70 being respectively 70,181 full-pressed bales and 122,880 full-pressed bales.

**Progress in the system of pressing Cotton.**

11. The great progress made during the last few years in pressing Cotton in the Districts will be seen by the accompanying Table.

PERCENTAGE OF COTTON EXPORTED BY RAILWAY DURING THE UNDER-MENTIONED YEARS.

| | Dokras or loose Bags. | Half-pressed Bales. | Full-pressed Bales. | Total Dokras or loose Bags. | Total pressed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1865-66 ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| „ 1866-67 ... ... | 85 | 13 | 2 | 85 | 15 |
| „ 1867-68 ... ... | $27\frac{1}{2}$ | $55\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | $27\frac{1}{2}$ | $72\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 1868-69 ... ... | 8 | 66 | 26 | 8 | 92 |
| „ 1869-70 ... .... | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $33\frac{1}{2}$ | 59 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $92\frac{1}{2}$ |

Or, in other words, in 1866 the whole of our Cotton went down to Bombay in loose bags or *dokras*.

In 1867, the system of pressing was commenced. At first "full pressing" did not make much way, 2 per cent. only of the crop passing through the full

presses. The half-presses, however, secured 13 per cent. of the Cotton, and the nett result that in that year 15 per cent. of the crop went down pressed, more or less, against 85 per cent. of *dokra* Cotton.

In 1868, the proportion of full-pressed and half-pressed Cotton advanced to 17 per cent., and 55½ per cent. of the crop, respectively, against 27½ per cent., the figures to which *dokras* had sunk, or nearly three-fourths of the crop was pressed against a balance of one-fourth of loose Cotton.

In 1869, the number of full-pressed bales rose to 70,500, and the half-pressed bales to 177,000 of a crop of 270,000 bales; that is to say, 26 per cent. of the crop went to the full-presses, and 66 per cent. to the half-presses, making the percentage of pressed Cotton to *dokras* as 92 to 8.

Now, during the season that has just closed, the number of full-pressed bales rose to 122,880; the number of half-pressed bales sank to 69,351; and only 49,959 *dokras* were sent by Rail. That is to say, 59 per cent. of the crop exported went to the full-presses, 35½ per cent. to the half-presses, making the proportion of pressed Cotton to *dokras* as 92½ to 7½.

12. The number of full-presses, too, has considerably increased, and the markets of Khangaon, Sheogaon, Akote, Oomraotee, Wurdah, and Hingunghât are now all supplied with machinery for packing the bales for export; and, as noticed in my last Report, the Cotton grown in the vicinity of these markets can now be purchased and pressed under the superintendence of European merchants on the spot, and the full-pressed bales may be conveyed by Railway from the press-houses in the Berars to the wharf at Bombay, and put on board ship without any chance of the bales being tampered with, and the Hingunghât or Oomraotee Cotton which they contain being mixed with Cottons of inferior growths. Believing as I do that this system of purchasing the Cotton at the fountain head, and packing it for export on the spot, is calculated to sustain the fair reputation of the Cotton supplied by our Provinces, and to some extent, at least, to check adulteration, I confess that, with my present lights, I regard the extension of this system with unmixed satisfaction. I believe that contrary views are held by some gentlemen of great experience, and for whose opinions I have the greatest respect. I am not as yet so prejudiced in favor of any particular system as not to be open to conviction, and I should be glad to receive from your Chamber, which, on all occasions, has been good enough to afford me the most cordial assistance, an expression of opinion regarding the working of this system, and of its effect on the Cotton trade.

**Increase in the number of Presses.**

**Merits of the system of pressing in the Districts.**

13. It is but fair that I should here mention that there has been no recurrence of the blocks on the Railway line which some years ago used to form a prominent subject in my Report, and that the working of the traffic has been satisfactory.

**Satisfactory working of the Railway Traffic.**

14. From the Reports that have been from time to time submitted to you, your Chamber must be aware of the steps that, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy, have been taken during the year to improve the cultivation of the Cotton crop, and to assist the trade in these Provinces. It may, however, be convenient to follow the plan pursued on former occasions, and, at the close of the season, to recapitulate briefly the chief measures that have been adopted towards these ends. You will, doubtless, remember that, on the samples of exotic Cotton grown in the Berars being submitted to you last season, your Chamber expressed very decidedly the opinion that "no exotic variety that could be grown in the Berars will equal in value and usefulness the indigenous varieties of the country known as Oomraotee and Hingunghât; and the Committee are of opinion that whatever can be done to maintain the present high character of these varieties, or if possible to improve it, would be one of the most important services that can be rendered to the cause of improved Cotton cultivation in the Districts of country under the Cotton Commissioner's superintendence."

Measures adopted to improve the cultivation.

Opinion of the Chamber on the subject.

15. The season in which the samples submitted to your Chamber had been grown had not been a favorable one, and it was therefore determined to try these foreign varieties yet once more. And they have now had another and very careful trial during a season which, although unfavorable to the indigenous plant, may, from the excessive moisture, be considered to be unusually in favor of the exotic varieties. But with all the advantages of constant rain, which the plants seemed thoroughly to appreciate, the result has been unfavorable, the out-turn small, and the produce inferior. Your Chamber will, perhaps, reserve its opinion on the subject until the receipt of the samples of the produce which have been prepared for you. But I shall be surprised if the result should affect the views now held by you on the subject. The exotic plants will receive a further trial this season, and, perhaps, with the assistance of the experienced Gardeners who have recently arrived, some success may yet be achieved.

Failure of the exotic plant.

16. The hybrid plants, sent out by Major Trevor Clarke, have been watched with great attention. It is almost too early yet to give a decided opinion regarding their merits, but the plants are being most carefully studied by the Seed Gardeners, who have already had some experience in such experiments.

The hybrid plants.

17. In accordance with your recommendation, the greatest attention has been paid to the indigenous varieties. Besides the three Assistants appointed at the commencement of last season, the staff of the Cotton Department has recently been strengthened by the appointment of four experienced European Gardeners as Superintendents of experiments. These Gardeners have been placed under the orders of the Assistants to the Cotton Commissioner at the Model Farms of Sheogaon,

Improvement of the indigenous plant.

Oomraotee, and Hingunghât, and the fourth has been attached to the Farm recently established at Boolundshuhur, in the North-Western Provinces. At these Model Farms, indigenous seed, selected during the former season on the plan advocated by Major Trevor Clarke, has been most carefully sown and cultivated.

Selection of Seed.

Various experiments have been tried with more or less success with manures, deep ploughing, &c. Notwithstanding an unusually bad season, the result has been satisfactory, the staple has been pronounced to be excellent, and the out-turn of cleaned Cotton to the acre from the selected seed has been large, and in one case the combined effect of good seed and deep ploughing resulted in an out-turn of 255lbs. of cleaned Cotton to the acre. The case was, it is true, an exceptional one, as the soil of the field in which the crop was sown was superior to the ordinary run of the Cotton-growing tracts. But from ordinary fields in the Farm during this, an unfavorable, season, as much as 176lbs. of cleaned Cotton was picked from the acre. The results are, therefore, encouraging.

18. The greatest care has been taken in selecting the seed on the pedigree system from this season's crop, the inferior bolls being kept separate and the *Kapas*, or Cotton in the seed, being divided into four classes. Much of the best selected seed has been distributed among the most intelligent landholders of the neighbourhood, and the remainder has been reserved for sowing in the Model Farms.

19. Whilst the most strenuous efforts are being made to improve the *quality*

Increase of the out-turn.

of our produce—the length and strength of the staple of the indigenous Cotton, at the same time the hardly less important question of the increase of quantity—the out-turn to the acre, has, as will be seen from the above remarks, received some attention; for the measures adopted for the improvement of the staple will, it is hoped, have some effect on the out-turn also; and it may not unreasonably be expected that the produce of the healthy seed, thus carefully selected, may show a marked improvement in quantity as well as in quality. A variety of experiments have been undertaken at the Farms to ascertain the means by which the increase of the out-turn may be most successfully and economically ensured. The respective

By use of manures.

merits of the various manures are being carefully tested; the "Fertilizer" sent by the Cotton Supply Association; the Australian guano, of which a consignment was received from the

Experiments with manures.

Government of India; and the Jail *poudrette*, of which great hopes as an effective and economical manure are entertained, have all been put down at the Seed Gardens. The imported manures were unfortunately received too late in the season to admit of the experiments being made as thoroughly as could have been desired, and the same difficulty prevented the combined effect of irrigation and manure on the Cotton plant receiving a perfectly satisfactory trial.

20. During the ensuing season, however, the experiments with irrigation will

With irrigation.

be conducted on more advantageous terms. The Seed Farm at Sheogaon has this season been extended to 230 acres. The site is admirably situated, and it is hoped that by damming up the

neighbouring stream an effective and economical water-supply may be ensured. The Special Irrigation Engineer recently appointed to Berar is now engaged in examining this site. Besides Cotton, a variety of experiments will be undertaken at this and the other Farms with the Rhea plant and a variety of other produce.

At the Sheogaon Farm.

21. The Farm at Oomraotee this season consists of 280 acres of land, and arrangements have been made for a variety of experiments with the assistance of irrigation, manure, &c.

At Oomraotee.

22. The Farm in the Hingunghât country has been moved to a village named Mudnee, in the vicinity of Wurdah, the Head Quarters of the Wurdah District. At Mudnee a special irrigation scheme has been sanctioned and completed, and the experiments will have the advantage of an abundant supply of water.

In the Hingunghat Country.

23. The Farm at the place where I now am (Boolundshuhur, North-Western Provinces), is in the heart of the Cotton country, near the great market of Khoorjah, and on the canal, from which a permanent supply of water is available. The site possesses every advantage. About 150 acres are being sown with selected Cotton seed.

At Boolundshuhur.

24. So far as can at present be judged, it would appear that deep ploughing is of great benefit to the plant, and those parts of the Seed Farms which have been thus treated show very favorably by the side of the fields cultivated according to the ordinary Native method. The plants on the well-ploughed fields were much stronger and healthier than their neighbours, and, as already noticed, 180lbs. of clean Cotton per acre was picked from these fields. This season an ordinary Native field hardly yielded 50lbs. to the acre. The experiments of this season have indeed been so encouraging that it is proposed to order from England a Steam Plough for use in the Central India country.

Deep ploughing.

25. The Seed Farms are also used as Al-fresco Agricultural Schools. The sons of some of the principal cultivators are employed on the Farm, and the various experiments are explained to them, and to the villagers who occasionally visit the Farm to learn the results of our operations, and who express considerable astonishment at the excellent crops, not only of Cotton, but of tobacco, Carolina paddy, and other produce raised at the Seed Gardens.

Al-fresco Schools.

26. The remaining measures adopted by the Cotton Department during the year relate chiefly to the encouragement given to the extension of the trade in Central India. The greatest importance is attached to these measures, as it is believed that the establishment of Mercantile Firms in the interior, who are willing to pay a good

Measures to assist the trade.

price for good Cotton, offers the very best inducement to the landholder to cultivate this crop carefully, and to extend its cultivation as much as possible. At the same time the improved machinery for preparing and pressing the Cotton introduced by these Firms ensures, there can be little doubt, the arrival of a large portion of the crop in the European market in a creditable condition.

27. Every endeavour has, therefore, again been made to remove obstacles from the path of the trade's progress, and to supply its requirements. Thus the means of communication in the Cotton Districts have been much improved by the local authorities. The arrangements for the Cotton traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as already noticed, have been perfected.

**Improvement of the means of communication in the Cotton Districts.**

28. The construction of the branch line of Railway to Khangaon was but the commencement of a system for joining our now isolated Cotton markets to the main line. As you are aware, this little line was opened in March last, and has already done its share in the carrying of this season's Cotton traffic.

**The Khangaon Line.**

29. The branch to Oomraotee has been surveyed, and it is hoped that the line may be ready for next season's work.

**The Oomraotee Line.**

30. The line through Hingunghât to Chanda also has been surveyed, and there is a hope of that market soon enjoying the advantages of Railway communication. I am aware that the importance of the recent discoveries of Coal in this quarter are fully appreciated by your Chamber. Besides the cheapening of the carriage of goods by Railway which may be expected to follow the employment of this Coal, the discoveries will, it is hoped, prove of great advantage to the Steam Factories for cleaning and pressing Cotton which are now at work in the Central Provinces and the Berars. Surveys of both sides of the Wurdah River are now nearly completed, and it is anticipated that work may be commenced in the early part of 1871. The direction taken by the proposed line of Railway will much depend on the result of the further investigations that are now being made regarding the extent and direction of the Coal Field.

**The Branch to Hingunghat.**

**The importance of the Coal discoveries.**

31. The scheme proposed some years ago by Sir Richard Temple for a light Railway or Tramway from Nagpore to the Chutteesgurh country is again under consideration; and, as it has an indirect bearing on the Cotton question, it may be noticed here. Chutteesgurh does not produce much Cotton, but the available supply of grain in those Districts is very large. If this grain-producing country could be tapped by a Railway, and the large supplies of grain poured

**The Chutteesgurh Line.**

at a cheap rate into the Nagpore country, the cultivators would be able to devote to Cotton much of the land which is now taken up with food grains, and the construction of this line, in addition to the other advantages promised, would thus help to extend the cultivation and increase the supply of Cotton.

The Lines to Indore and Hyderabad.

32. The branch Railway from Khundwa to Indore, and that from Goolburgah to Hyderabad, have also some interest for the Cotton trade, as both these lines will carry some Cotton. The surveys are now being pushed on.

Telegraph communication with the Cotton Districts.

33. During the past season the Offices of the Government Telegraph were at work in the Cotton markets of Khangaon, Akote, Oomraotee, and Hingunghât, and I think it will be generally admitted that, on the whole, the service was well performed. Some delay in the transmission of messages was temporarily caused during the construction of a new line, which was set up by the Telegraph Department with the special object of providing a separate wire for the Cotton Merchants, and preventing the messages from the Cotton Districts being delayed by the through traffic between Bombay and Calcutta, which sometimes happened when but one wire was available. And some inconvenience was occasioned by the premature closing of the Telegraph Office at Akote. The latter subject has, however, been brought to the notice of Government, and it is not anticipated that any similar inconvenience will occur in future.

Tour in the North-Western Provinces.

34. As your Chamber is aware, I have been for some time past on tour in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. A Farm, on the principle which has been found successful in Central India, has, as already noticed, been established in the North-Western Provinces; and it is hoped that other measures conducive to the improvement of the cultivation and the assistance of the trade in Cotton may soon be adopted.

Stocks.

35. In regard to stocks there is, I believe, very little Cotton remaining in the Districts. The prices that have ruled throughout the season have been so favorable that there has been little inducement to either the cultivator or the dealer to keep his Cotton back, and the improved communications now prevent any delay in transit. My Assistants, who have made careful enquiries on this subject, estimate the quantities in stock as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In the Hingunghât country ... ... ... | 2,000 | bales. |
| „ East Berar ... ... ... ... | 4,000 | „ |
| „ West Berar ... ... ... ... | 2,000 | „ |

36. In conclusion, I would notice that, although the past season has been, as the preceding paragraphs will have shown, an unfavorable one, and although the exports have fallen short of the supplies of former years, still the

prospects of the Cotton trade in the Central Provinces and Berars are far from discouraging. A larger quantity of Cotton was sown in 1869-70 than in any previous year. And had it not been for the exceptional weather, the crop would, undoubtedly, have been the largest ever exported from Central India. Indeed, the cultivation has been steadily increasing year by year, and prices have ruled so high during the season that has just closed, and, notwithstanding the damage to the crop, the cultivators have done so well, that there is every prospect of even a still larger area being sown with Cotton during the season which has just commenced. But on this and other subjects connected with the state of the weather and the prospects of the crops, I shall hope to keep your Chamber fully informed in my future Reports.

Conclusion.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,

*Cotton Commissioner.*

*Dated Camp Boolundshuhur, 25th June* 1870.

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*P. S., dated Simla, the 4th July* 1870.

THIS Report has been delayed for a few days, in order that the latest information regarding the prospects of the season 1870-71, which may now be considered to have fairly commenced, might be supplied to your Chamber. Abundant rain has fallen, and as yet, at least, the prospects are favorable.

HINGUNGHAT.—The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, writing under date the 20th instant, states,—

"On the night of the 17th, we had the first burst of the monsoon, and the weather since then has been almost continuously drizzling rain.

"The cultivators have not yet begun sowing, and will not begin to do so until three or four more heavy showers of rain have fallen, for as yet the rain has not penetrated to any great depth. At the Mudnee Farm we are quite ready to begin sowing as soon as a favorable opportunity occurs."

EAST BERAR (OOMRAOTEE).—Writing under date the 23rd instant, the Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner reports,—

"From the 12th up to date, we have had very heavy showers of rain, by which the soil has become so thoroughly saturated that some of the cultivators

have now commenced to sow their fields with Cotton. The detail of the rain-fall is given below—

| | | | | | *Inches.* | *Cents.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Up to the 12th June | | | ... | ... | 2 | 33 |
| On the | 16th | „ | ... | ... | 0 | 5 |
| „ | 17th | „ | ... | ... | 4 | 35 |
| „ | 18th | „ | ... | ... | 0 | 25 |
| „ | 20th | „ | ... | ... | 0 | 33 |
| „ | 21st | „ | ... | ... | 1 | 30 |
| „ | 22nd | „ | ... | ... | 0 | 7 |
| | | Total Inches | | ... | 8 | 68 |

"The rain which fell on the 17th was exceedingly heavy. Rain fell continuously for nearly 48 hours, and the water has soaked well into the ground.

"The Monsoon has commenced this time earlier than was expected. On account of the heavy unseasonable showers that fell during the past two or three months, the cultivators seemed to fear that the rains might fail us towards the middle or close of the season, when they will be urgently required. This unexpected early rain has hurried on the sowing operations, and many of the fields are yet to be got into order, and the cultivators are now busily engaged in sowing or preparing their fields.

"The work in our Seed Garden was stopped for four days owing to the heavy rain, as was the case everywhere in the country. I am glad to report that since yesterday at noon the weather has been fine, and the work in our garden is now going on rapidly.

WEST BERAR.—The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, under date the 10th, writes,—

"On the night of the 7th, we had 1 inch 90 cents. of rain, consequently the ground has been pretty well saturated; in fact so much so that I have not been able to do any thing with it for the last two days."

And again, under date the 24th, he adds,—

"We have had very heavy rain, as much as 8½ inches."

Very heavy rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, and in Central India, and, as far as I can learn, all over the country; and the prospects in every direction are reported to be favorable.

The following reports have just been received by Telegraph :—

HINGUNGHAT, 4TH JULY.—Rain-fall up to date 8·49 inches. From the 22nd to the 1st no rain fell. During the last four days the rains have set in again steadily, and the prospects of the crop now look well.

OOMRAOTEE (EAST BERAR), 4TH JULY.—Rain-fall up to date nine inches. Cotton crop most flourishing.

AKOLA (WEST BERAR), 4TH JULY.—Rain-fall 8·75 inches. Weather fine during last fortnight, and Koonbies (cultivators) busy sowing. Rain is now threatening. Prospects could not be more favourable.

SIMLA,
*The 4th July* 1870.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Cotton Commissioner.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## PROTECTION FROM HEAT OF SERVANTS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES AND OF PASSENGERS IN TRAINS.

From MAJOR F. S. TAYLOR, R.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 1067 G., dated Fort William, the 18th May 1870.

IN acknowledgment of Resolution No. 614 G, dated April the 5th, on the subject of the protection of Europeans from heat, I am instructed to forward, for the information of the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 277 G, with its enclosure, from the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Company, expressing an opinion unfavorable to the introduction of tatties.

2. It is, however, the conviction of the Consulting Engineer to this Government, as expressed in the accompanying Note dated 2nd May, that great improvements are possible in the existing first class carriages at a moderate cost, and that carriages so altered might be easily ventilated and cooled with tatties. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore, while regretting the indisposition evinced by the Agency to meet the views of the Government of India, would recommend that these additional papers on the subject of American carriages be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in continuation of those sent with my letter No. 594 G, dated 11th March 1870, for communication to the Directors of all Indian Railways for their consideration.

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From E. PALMER, ESQ., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department,—No. 277 G, dated Calcutta, the 3rd May 1870.

IN acknowledging receipt of your No. 918 of 26th ultimo, and in reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the protection of passengers during the hot season, I have the honor to enclose copy of Chief Engineer's No. 978 of 2nd instant, remarking on the matter, and to state that the Agency entirely concur in the views therein expressed.

Upon receipt of Locomotive Superintendent's report, the Board of Agency will be in a position to discuss more fully the question of affording extra protection from the sun for engine drivers,

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From G. SIBLEY, ESQ., Chief Engineer, to the Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway,—No. 978, dated Calcutta, the 2nd May 1870.

YOUR docket No. 1332 of 14th ultimo.

I delayed replying formally to the above hoping to have received the Locomotive Superintendent's views as to whether he thought any modification of the hoods of the locomotives was necessary with the view to mitigate the severe trial which the running and working of the train is supposed to prove, especially to drivers and firemen.

I have not yet had reply, but I hear that he is away up-country and is investigating the question.

With reference to the suggestions to fit tatties to the windows of all first and second class carriages with appliances for watering them, I do not think that the advantage to be derived is commensurate with the outlay necessary for constructing the large reservoirs that would be required over each compartment, with the corresponding feeding, tubing, &c., and, further, with the great practical difficulty of replenishing these at frequent intervals.

That the public would be ready to pay the extra charge requisite to cover such expenses, when spread over only six weeks or two months of the year, I take leave very strongly to doubt. Such luxuries of travelling can be applied to a viceregal suite of carriages built and run regardless of all costs, but would never be paid for by the general public.

As evidence that they are not necessaries of travelling, I may state that I am myself in the habit of travelling at all seasons of the year, and I do not use them.

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Note by MAJOR F. S. TAYLOR, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of the improvement of First Class Carriages in India,—dated Calcutta, the 2nd May 1870.

SINCE the discussion on the subject of an experimental palace car (or grand saloon) for India, which closed with my letter to the Board of Agency, No. 473, dated 28th February, I have taken the opinions of several practical railway men, and have carefully sounded the views of gentlemen in the habit of frequently travelling by rail, both on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

As there seems, at first sight, no important difference in the latest improved first class carriages on the two lines, I was surprised to find that the balance of private opinion was in favor of the Great Indian Peninsula carriages; but on closer inquiry I ascertained that it was nothing but the longitudinal sleeping couches of the Great Indian Peninsula saloon carriage that had turned the scale in their favor, and on careful consideration I now feel quite satisfied that *the longitudinal sleeping berth* is an absolutely essential feature in the "through carriage" of the future.

In a compartment of the best East Indian sleeping carriage (the full paying load of which is only eight fares in two separate compartments), the two berths next the engine are almost unbearable in the hot weather from want of ventilation, while a great deal of floor space is taken up in providing double the quantity of sitting accommodation required. The Great Indian Peninsula saloon carriage, on the other hand, with a smaller paying load, is unnecessarily lavish of floor space, and is open to the same objection as respects the cross berths next the engine. In neither carriage is any scientific ventilation possible.

These are all radical defects which cannot be removed.

During my recent journeys on the line, while endeavouring to solve the problem at issue and at the same time overcome the objections raised by the Chief Engineer to the interior arrangements of my first design for a palace car, my attention was accidently drawn to the first class American carriage constructed on Mr. Rendel's designs in 1868, described in my Note of 9th April, but now banished from the main line, and it at once struck me that this carriage, if properly fitted up, would be far better adapted to the requirements of the through traffic in India than any English carriage, however improved, and that a single seat in it would be more worth securing than a compartment in the other.

I accordingly prepared a sketch of the alterations I wished to recommend and forwarded it to the Board of Agency, but failed to obtain their consent to the experiment being tried until the Board of Directors have expressed their views on the general question of palace cars for India. They at the same time express an unfavourable opinion of the design.

See my letters No. 870, dated 20th April, and No. 261, dated 26th April, in reply, annexed.

The subject cannot, however, be allowed to rest here, as His Excellency the Governor General in Council has already interested himself in the question of improvement, and I therefore now bring forward standard designs for an ordinary "through saloon" carriage, and a "grand saloon," the latter to be carried on trucks on the American palace car principle,—and challenge further criticism on both.

From a railway point of view, it must be noted that in these designs the paying load as well as the first cost are identically the same as in the existing stock of the English pattern. The public, on the other hand, have the advantage of 1½ feet additional width, owing to the doors being placed at the ends of the carriage; the seats are properly proportioned to the actual number of occupants, thereby doubling the open floor area; all the sleeping berths are arranged longitudinally under the windows; the ridge ventilator raises the height of the carriage in the centre to 9 feet, and the whole carriage can be scientifically ventilated from end to end, and cooled with tatties fixed in the end doors. In an American carriage the air entering from the front is purified by passing it forcibly over water which saturates the dust and deposits cinders and sparks. The supply of air so obtained would be insufficient in this country if the side windows were closed, because a strong current is required; but I am in hopes that the well-known Indian expedient called a tattie will be found an efficient filter as well as refrigerator, and may be used all the year round as a preventive to dust. If these tatties can be damped efficiently by mechanical means, some trouble may be saved, but it is also quite practicable to employ a coolie to water them from the platform.

The grand saloon is simply the equivalent of two ordinary saloon carriages placed upon trucks on the American system, with a view to secure greater smoothness of motion and freedom from jar and noise. These grand saloons would be run probably in connection with the English mail steamer only, and the advantages offered to passengers would be the run "through" with the mails, avoiding hotel expenses at the port; the Railway Company guaranteeing through booking, and finding suitable conveyances to and from the steamers. On board the steamers the Purser might be constituted the Railway Company's Agent for through booking.

Throughout this discussion my aim has been to show that a radical improvement in the system of first class transport was not only feasible, but really necessary if the Railway Companies hoped to compete with the sea route. It has been shown, I think, conclusively that no such expense as that stated by the Chief Engineer need be entailed on the Railway Companies, for existing stock can be altered at a moderate outlay, and new stock built without any additional expense; and also that there is a radical defect in the English pattern of carriage which cannot be overcome by such alterations as those approved by the Chief Engineer; and I must point out, in conclusion, that if the Board of Agency really desire to have the public verdict, they must no longer withhold their consent to an experiment on an adequate scale.

The Chief Engineer, whose views are supported by the Board of Agency, would wish it to be inferred that perfect privacy is obtained in the English carriages; but in fact, unless a whole compartment is taken and paid for, no privacy whatever is secured; and it remains to be seen whether, in a carriage, such as I recommend, fitted with every comfort where a single seat can always be secured and a reasonable amount of isolation and privacy obtained, the standard of manners in this country is equal to the strain of journeying by rail under conditions similar to those obtaining on board ocean steamers.

## APPENDIX.

From MAJOR F. S. TAYLOR, R.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway,—No. 876, dated Calcutta, the 20th April 1870.

ADVERTING to previous correspondence on the subject of American passenger carriages, and with special reference to my No. 834 G, dated 16th instant, forwarding a Government Resolution No. 614 R, dated 5th April, on the subject of the protection of passengers during the hot season, I have the honor to solicit your attention to the accompaying Note dated 9th current, and to inform you that I shall be happy to undertake to superintend the re-fitting of the first class carriages of the American pattern if the Board of Agency will authorize the work being put in hand. The cost will be trifling, and I have every reason to hope that a most comfortable vehicle, fitted with tatties, and adapted for through traffic to accommodate twelve people, can be turned out.

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Note by MAJOR F. S. TAYLOR, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of the construction of passenger carriages on the American pattern,—dated Calcutta, the 9th April 1870.

I FIND that, in the year 1868, sufficient carriages of first, second, and third class for running one train were built by the East Indian Railway Company, with end doors and platforms and a passage down the centre, on the American system, but that the train has never been fairly tried as a whole. The first and second class carriages have already been condemned, and the third class are now being run next the engine on a mixed train, the guard in the front break-van having through communication.

Mr. Pearce, the able Superintendent of the Carriage Department of the East Indian Railway, who built the above-mentioned carriages, had not, I believe, at that time seen drawings of a real American carriage, nor has he or the Traffic Manager had any practical experience of the working of American railways; it can therefore hardly be a matter of surprise that the experiment has failed, for, in my opinion, the only feature of the American system which is unsuited to existing Indian railways, or unnecessary under the English system of working, has been adopted.

The central passage, which here sacrifices so much valuable sitting space, is provided for in American carriages by increased width, some of the larger class of stock having a breadth of 11′, with a gauge of 4′ 8½″; but unfortunately no such lateral expansion is now possible, even on future Indian railways of the standard gauge of the 5′ 6″, because the vehicles would not be interchangeable, and this objection, coupled with the fact that the trunk lines are already fully stocked on the English method, are obviously insuperable obstacles to the general introduction of American carriages; but it must, I submit, for ever remain a source of profound regret that Indian railways are debarred from increasing the carrying capacity of their vehicles by lateral expansion, for experience shows that 12′ is not an extreme width for a passenger carriage on a 5′ 6″ gauge, and I fully believe that on the low speed system (now almost universal in America) goods wagons of the same width could also be run with perfect safety.

Although, however, I have endeavoured to show that this first experiment on the American system is a failure, I am very far from saying that Indian railways cannot profit by American experience in carriage-building. To begin with, I have already urged the construction of an experimental palace car (or grand saloon), the main feature of which is the adaptation of the American truck system to the principal working parts of an ordinary vehicle so admirably effected by Mr. Pearce in the design submitted to Government, by which expedient I hope to attain far greater smoothness of motion, and freedom

from jar and noise. Another marked feature of the palace car design is the lofty ridge ventilator or lantern extending from end to end of the carriage, raising the roof in the centre to a height of 9 feet, allowing a free circulation of air, and admitting of scientific ventilation. Of the internal fittings, and distribution of the State rooms as designed by me, I will at present say nothing, because on this important question of personal comfort so much difference of opinion exists; but an experiment is now being tried, with the concurrence of the Board of Agency, on an officers' carriage, and I wait the result in perfect confidence that, in respect of comfort also, American experience will prove of the greatest value.

On the question whether any real advantage is gained by the substitution of end doors and a through passage, I will observe that for through or reserved carriages the arrangement adds to the privacy, and admits of additional width, for which reasons I have embodied this feature of an American carriage in the design for an experimental "grand saloon" for India, but I think the plan as applied to an ordinary carriage is a positive disadvantage. Nothing whatever is gained by collecting the tickets inside the carriage; on the contrary, unless the Conductor is extremely sharp, anybody may evade him during his rounds, and slip out at his destination without taking a ticket, and the precautions practised by Conductors "out West" are, as I have seen and felt, more ingenious than agreeable; the fact being, that the through passage was solely designed for the issue of tickets *en route*, and then their collection becomes an idle form.

On the other hand, the system of dividing the third class carriages into distinct compartments, each with its separate door, was adopted after most careful consideration as the only effectual check against over-crowding helpless Native travellers, and it also affords the greatest possible facilities for ingress and egress. I note further that Mr. Batchelor has pointed out the risk of a serious catastrophy in event of a panic among the Natives in a carriage with an open platform, and against all these objections has to be set the very doubtful advantage of an occasional patrol of the train by the guard, who, if anything is really the matter, should be at his brake, or communicating with the driver.

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From E. PALMER, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department,—No. 261, dated Calcutta, the 26th April 1870.

IN acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 876 of 20th instant, and enclosures, I have the honor to inform you that as the proposal contained therein appears to present the same objectionable features as your former one, the Agency are of opinion that it would be advisable to await the views of the London Board on the question of the introduction of palace cars in India now before them, as advised to you in Agency letter No. 128 G of 28th February last.

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From MAJOR F. S. TAYLOR, R.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 1088 G, dated Fort William, the 23rd May 1870.

IN continuation of this Office letter No. 1067 G, dated 18th instant, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a further communication from the Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway, on the subject of the employment of tatties on engines for the protection of drivers from heat.

No. 301 G, dated 14th May 1870.

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Endorsed by E. PALMER, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway,—No. 301 G, dated Calcutta, the 14th May 1870.

COPY of the following forwarded to the Consulting Engineer, Government of Bengal, for information, in continuation of Agency letter No. 277 G of 3rd instant.

Extract from MR. CAMPBELL's letter No. 2041—673 A. to G. SIBLEY, ESQ., Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, dated 7th May 1870.

IN reply to your No. 312 of the 21st ultimo, and the Government of India's No. 614 of the 5th idem, I beg to state that after obtaining the views of the majority of our leading enginemen, and from my past experience, I am fully of opinion that our present arrangement of engine awnings affords almost as complete a protection from the sun as could be desired. The only thing wanting is a back purdah to each engine, which I have arranged to supply.

With reference to the use of *khus-khus* tatties for reducing the temperature on the foot plates of our engines, I beg to point out that it is quite understood among the men in the North-West portion of the line that *khus-khus* can be obtained for the asking, but as it has a great tendency to cause rheumatism, it consequently is not much used.

I may mention that it is not while our engines are in motion that our men suffer from the heat, but while they are at a stand at road side stations, oiling their engines, and shunting wagons; while so employed, they are subject to the direct rays of a burning sun with no other protection than small caps which the men usually wear in preference to the usual *sola topies*, they find the latter inconvenient.

Although I am not in favor of weather boards in this country, I intend fitting one or two of our engines with them as a trial, and will see how far they help to add to the comfort of the men, and I will let you know the result as early as possible.

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Endorsed by G. SIBLEY, ESQ., Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway,—No. 1037, dated Calcutta, the 9th May 1870.

FORWARDED to the Chairman, Board of Agency, in continuation of this Office No. 978 of 2nd instant.

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From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 2096, dated Lahore, the 27th May 1870.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 615R, dated 5th April 1870, suggesting that the attention of the Punjab Railway officials be invited to the necessity of protecting, by every means in their power, railway travellers and servants from extreme heat in trains, and in reply to forward copies of the papers detailed in the margin, which will acquaint the Government with the steps that have been taken in the matter.

Note by Deputy Consulting Engineer, dated 27th May 1870.
* Agent's, No. 2208, dated 26th May 1870. (Not published.)
Minutes of Meeting held on 27th April 1870.
Minutes of Meeting held on 14th May 1870.

2. From the papers it will be observed that the railway authorities have at present been wholly unable to suggest any practical expedient for reducing the extreme temperature that prevails in the carriages during the summer, but that further experiments are being conducted with this end in view, the result of which will be further reported to the Government of India.

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Note by the Deputy Consulting Engineer on Government of India's letter No. 615 R, dated 5th April 1870,—dated Lahore, the 27th May 1870.

THE subject of the protection of railway travellers from heat was considered at two meetings held on the 27th April and 14th May, but at neither of these meetings was any plan brought forward which was found, on experiment, to be capable of being practically adopted.

2. As regards the addition of an upper roof to the third class carriages, it is doubtful whether in a carriage with open sides any diminution of temperature can be effected by this means. In experiments made in one of the sidings in the Lahore Station-yard, I was unable to observe any difference exceeding a degree between a single-roofed third class carriage with open sides, a single-roofed third class carriage with fixed venetians, the lower compartment of a double-storied third class, and a double-roofed guards' van. The difference in the temperature as shown by the thermometer when hung in similar positions in the various carriages was less than the difference when hung in different places in the same carriage. Unless some very decided difference can be shown to result from the additional roof, I should be unwilling to see the estimated amount of Rs. 28,800 expended for this purpose.

3. The experiment of fitting a tattie to a passenger carriage has been tried on these railways. The tattie was fixed in an opening made for the purpose in the front end of the carriage, and watered by a bheestee sitting on a low sided truck in the train in front. The effect was that, after a very short run, the tattie got choked with dust. But apart from the trouble of keeping the tattie clean, there would exist an almost insuperable difficulty in keeping the tatties wet were they generally employed. No practical self-acting method appears yet to have been devised without requiring an extravagant supply of water, and to employ the passenger himself to wet his own tattie is hardly feasible. Were the carriage unoccupied, or were the passengers to fall asleep, the tattie would most probably be soon on fire.

The expense of the arrangements, the liability of the tattie when dry to catch fire, the stoppages at stations required to fill the tattie tanks and clean or change the tatties, the waste of motive powers in hauling so much additional weight, are objections sufficiently grave to discourage the use of tatties in carriages, even were the Company's Medical Officer in favor of, instead of opposed to, their adoption on sanitary grounds alone.

4. To subject drivers, guards, and firemen, &c., to the effect of a tattie would, even if practicable, expose them to constant and violent changes of temperature, far more injurious in its consequences than mere heat, the detrimental effect of which can be greatly mitigated, if not entirely removed, by the simple expedients published last year by Dr. Plank.

5. At the first meeting held on the 27th April, the Chief Engineer pointed out that the number of deaths of passengers in carriages during the cold weather of 1868 was actually double of the number during the six hot months of the year, and this remarkable fact is certainly supported by the mortuary returns of the Punjab, so far as showing that the mortality from April to September does not exceed that from October to March.—(*Vide* Table accompanying.)

6. But even if the risk of life is not increased by extreme heat, the object of decreasing the temperature in railway carriages is one so obviously desirable that no efforts will be spared by the Punjab Railway authorities to attain it if practicable. But that this end will be achieved, as long as English models are slavishly adhered to in the construction of carriages, I consider more than doubtful. The construction of the present carriages, small in themselves and divided still further into separate compartments thus necessitating a cooling apparatus for each compartment, and a consequent multiplication of parts, increases the difficulty of cooling the carriages to such an extent that the question becomes one rather of a better construction of stock than of inventing a cooling apparatus which would be worth while to apply to a carriage on an American model.

7. At present I am unaware of any expedient which promises to be more successful than the American plan of forcing the air entering the carriages through a spray of water, thus both cleaning it from dust and cooling it, being both self-acting and requiring a minimum of water.

*Mortuary Returns of the Punjab during the three years*—1866, 1867, *and* 1868.

| Months. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October ... ... ... | 16,909 | 33,668 | 21,667 | 72,244 |
| November ... ... ... | 17,975 | 28,478 | 25,011 | 71,464 |
| December ... ... ... | 21,826 | 25,656 | 20,488 | 67,970 |
| January ... ... ... | 15,632 | 20,746 | 43,464 | 79,842 |
| February ... ... ... | 13,754 | 15,812 | 18,861 | 48,427 |
| March ... ... ... | 14,463 | 16,366 | 19,405 | 50,234 |
| Total for six cold months ... | 100,559 | 140,726 | 148,896 | 390,181 |
| April ... ... ... | 17,636 | 20,368 | 17,282 | 55,286 |
| May ... ... ... | 18,764 | 29,616 | 27,702 | 76,082 |
| June ... ... ... | 17,900 | 30,269 | 25,624 | 73,793 |
| July ... ... ... | 12,750 | 27,505 | 20,415 | 60,670 |
| August ... ... ... | 12,591 | 26,787 | 17,887 | 57,265 |
| September ... ... ... | 17,589 | 31,134 | 18,905 | 67,628 |
| Total for six hot months ... | 97,230 | 165,679 | 127,815 | 390,724 |

No. 20P—20D of 1870.

PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAYS.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting held on the 27th April 1870, to consider the observations contained in letter No. 615 R, Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 5th April 1870, on the subject of protection from heat of passengers and servants of Railway Companies in trains during the hot season.

*Present:*

Major-General S. A. Abbott, *Agent.*

L. Conway-Gordon, *Dy. Consg. Engr. for Railways, Punjab.*

R. Bocquet, *Locomotive Superintendent.*

A. Saunders, *Assistant Traffic Manager.*

The mortuary returns of railways for 1868 having been read, show deaths, on all lines, as follows:—

Six cold months ... {November, December, January, February, March and April ...} at 62

Six hot months ... {May, June, July, August, September, and October ...} at 31

I.—The Locomotive Superintendent represents that cost of double roofs to third class carriages would be about Rs. 150 each, and for seventy-four of the Punjab and one hundred and fifteen of the Delhi line the cost would be Rs. 11,100 + 17,700 = 28,800.

II.—That to supply the tattie arrangement to first and second class carriages at about Rs. 96 each, the cost for twenty-six of the Punjab and forty-seven of the Delhi line would be Rs. 2,496 + 4,518 = 7,014 on the plan produced. Proposes an angular tattie to project beyond the window, moveable at pleasure, to be watered by a flexible tube at will of passenger; but his opinion is decidedly against.

It will also be a source of great sickness consequent on sudden changes of temperature, and would be very liable to catch fire, and to keep clean of dirt or dust, would require to be submerged under water, or a hose played upon them about every 30 miles run.

It would also add a weight of half or two-thirds of a ton weight of water to each passenger carriage, representing seven to eight passengers without luggage.

Locomotive Superintendent thinks that hats and *kummarbands* for drivers should be insisted upon, but particularly objects to drivers having tatties on the engines. He would like to have the Medical Officer's opinion on the subject.

The general impression of the meeting is, that tatties are impracticable, but think—

1*st*, that medical opinion should be taken;

2*nd*, that two third class carriages be subjected to experiment of thermometer, one with and another without double roof;

3*rd*, that experiment be made according to two proposals put forward by Messrs. Bocquet and Saunders, and the subject be adjourned for further consideration.

(True Extract.)

S. A. ABBOTT, *Major-General,*
*Agent, Punjab and Delhi Railways.*

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
*Dy. Consg. Engr. to Govt., Punjab.*

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No. 21P—21D of 1870.

PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAYS.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting held in continuation of Meeting of the 27th April 1870, dated Lahore, the 14th May 1870.

*Present:*

MAJOR-GENERAL S. A. ABBOTT, *Agent.*
L. CONWAY-GORDON, *Dy. Consg. Engr. for Railways, Punjab.*
G. STONE, *Officiating Chief Engineer.*
R. BOCQUET, *Locomotive Superintendent.*
G. FINCH, *Auditor.*
H. P. ASHWORTH, *Store-keeper.*
A. SAUNDERS, *Assistant Traffic Manager.*

READ—

Letter of 4th May 1870, from Dr. C. M. Smith, Consulting Physician to the Punjab and Delhi Railways, reporting that he considers tatties to railway carriages impracticable, and that if they could be worked, they would prove more prejudicial than otherwise; but suggesting more ventilation by through draft fore and aft, and that drivers and stokers should wear good *solá hats* and *kummarbands.*

Read also—

Locomotive Superintendent's letter No. 88 of the 11th May, reporting as follows:—

Two descriptions of tatties were applied to a carriage with a trough above, and flexible tube to be used by the passengers.

While in motion the cooling effect was good; but on stopping at a station, the carriage was most uncomfortably hot and steamy, and one tattie caught fire the first half hour.

Proposes, however, to make an experiment with cloth on rollers, revolving in a water trough.

Is opposed to the cutting up of the ends of the carriages as suggested by Dr. Smith, and adds that, if through draft was so obtained, the passengers would suffer from dust, sparks, &c., which would more than counteract any benefits of increased current of air.

Locomotive Superintendent has not made the experiment with thermometer on the third class carriages; but Agent is informed that the experiment made by the East Indian Railway, gave a difference of 1½° in favor of double roof.

No. 174 P—215 D.

RESOLVED that this meeting is fully impressed with the belief that the application of tatties, or any substitute for them, is impracticable; and if practicable, would endanger the health and safety of the passengers.

That under the pressure put upon the Company to exercise economy, the addition to the third class carriages of a second roof, at a cost of Rs. 28,800 would not be compensated for by a diminution of $1\frac{1}{2}^{o}$ of temperature to that class of passengers, who, when travelling, are ordinarily content with a thin umbrella or a *sirkee* tattie, or, as in the Government Bullock Train, with a thin canvas cover.

The meeting considers that drivers, firemen, and guards should be made to wear thick head-dresses of approved material and waist bands, and that the Locomotive Superintendent and Traffic Manager be instructed accordingly.

(True Extract.)

S. A. ABBOTT, *Major-General,*
*Agent, Punjab and Delhi Railways.*

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From the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Department, to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 790, dated Bombay Castle, the 1st June 1870.

IN reply to Resolution No. 618R of the Government of India, I am directed to inform you that the matter of protecting railway passengers from heat during the hot season is still under discussion with the railway authorities, but that there has not been time yet to carry out the necessary alterations.

2. As regards existing stock, there will probably be a little difficulty in designing an efficient tattie; the attempt was made on a first class family carriage on the Great Indian Peninsula and proved a failure. In the second class carriages, the proportion of European travellers is so small that there would hardly be a demand for such a convenience.

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From the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department,—No. 1115 R, dated Simla, the 23rd June 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 776, dated 30th May 1870, trasmitting a copy of a plan of proposed sleeping-carriages for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with estimate for constructing 14, amounting to Rs. 1,05,700, and requesting that early sanction to put the carriages together may be given, as the frames, now in Bombay, are liable to injury during the monsoon, and as it is expected that increased traffic on the extended railway will render more passenger carriages necessary.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that, although a six-passenger unit compartment is not likely to afford, generally, so much privacy as is usually looked for by English travellers, the proposed arrangements for 12 passengers, and the interior conveniences shown on the tracing, appear to be commodious, nevertheless the Governor General in Council is disappointed with the design. The attention of all railway authorities in this country was lately forcibly drawn to the want of protection of passengers travelling in the hot weather, and, judging from the tenor of your letter No. 790, dated 1st June, the Government of India believed that both the Government of Bombay and the Agents of the Railways in that Presidency were impressed with the necessity of remedying obvious deficiencies in the passenger carriages. An excellent opportunity is afforded now that a proposal to build 14 new carriages, expressly for long journeys, is brought forward, but the old pattern is still closely adhered to, although a decidedly improved distribution of the partitions and sleeping berths is designed.

3. The ill-effects of vibration, noise, heat and dust are felt very severely during the long journeys taken by European travellers in India. The inconveniences experienced from these annoyances (heat excepted) may, it is known, be reduced by the introduction of swivelling trucks beneath the floor of the carriage by extra springs, clamped close-fitting windows and ventilators, by use of modern improvements in India rubber, and by filtration of air through water. The fact that the frames of the vehicles to be erected are already made, may forbid the adaptation of any of the special contrivances adverted to; but the matter is so important that it is well worthy of consideration whether it would not be expedient to use these frames in some other way, and adopt a totally new design for the required carriages. This point, I am to request, may receive the attention of the Government of Bombay and the Railway Officers.

4. But the inconveniences which the suggested modification of design would remove are minor annoyances compared with the suffering and even danger resulting from excessive heat. To protect passengers from the sun, carriage-builders have remained content with the simple expedient of a double roof and sun-shade, but these are insufficient, and more is required. Artificial means of cooling carriages may certainly be applied, be the design what it may, and if the existing carriage frames must be utilized in the manner proposed by the local authorities, it ought not to be difficult to arrange the means of introducing artificially cooled air.

5. With the above remarks, and trusting to the Government of Bombay to see that the best attention is given to the introduction of devices for the protection of passengers from heat, the Governor General in Council instructs me to convey sanction to the erection of these 14 new carriages. Copies of papers and plans, explanatory of modifications in passenger stock on the American model, recommended by Major Taylor, Consulting Engineer in Bengal, are herewith sent for consideration. The Government of India have no doubt that a composite carriage may be designed on bogie trucks, with a proper proportion between the net and gross load, while the increased width obtained by abolishing side-doors opening outwards, will admit of very much improved accommodation being afforded to the occupants. But as to the interior arrangements for privacy, the Government of India are disposed to think that the public will prefer the greater seclusion afforded by carriages on the English model, and they see no reason which should militate against their being ventilated and cooled by proper appliances as readily as carriages on the American model, if not with more facility.

6. This sanction has been registered as No. 12 B—R of 1870.

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From the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 961, dated Bombay Castle, the 7th July 1870.

I AM directed, in reply to your letter No. 1115R, dated 23rd ultimo, to observe that the plan of the sleeping carriages, forwarded to you with my letter No. 776 of 30th May 1870, was prepared in England, and that the carriages were built at Home to that design.

2. The Railway Company are not unwilling to put up tatties, or introduce any other devices that can be suggested for the comfort of their passengers, but they have not yet settled on any design for tatties, and their attempts in that direction have hitherto been failures. Your letter has been communicated to them, and this Government will endeavour to carry out the wishes of the Government of India, as far as they possibly can do; but they fear that, with the exception of tatties, it is not now possible to do anything to add to the conveniences of the carriages that are about to be put together.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department,—Nos. 1285—90 R, dated Simla, the 22nd July 1870.

READ again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 614—231R, dated 5th April 1870.
" " " letter No. 1115R, dated 23rd June 1870.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 1067G, dated 18th May 1870.

Ditto from ditto, No. 1088G, dated 23rd May 1870.

Ditto from the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 2096, dated 27th May 1870.

Ditto from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Railway), No. 790, dated 1st June 1870.

Ditto from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Railway), No. 961, dated 7th July 1870.

OBSERVATIONS.—Early in April last, the Governor General in Council invited the attention of Railway Companies through the Local Governments to the urgent necessity for devising some means for the better protection, from extreme heat, of passengers and of Railway servants employed in working and running trains during the hot season. No definite measures were enjoined, as His Excellency in Council preferred to leave complete scope to the ingenuity and resource of the talented body of men whose services are at the disposal of the Railway Companies in India, and trusted that the Agents would themselves be solicitous on the subject, and would see that the matter was at once taken up with zeal and intelligence by the heads of departments concerned. The obvious advantage which would result from the application of tatties to the windows of carriages and break-vans was, however, alluded to, and special attention was directed to the cabs of the locomotive engines. It was the especial desire of the Government that something should be done during the then impending hot season, as well as hereafter, to mitigate the discomfort, suffering, and danger experienced from extreme heat in travelling by railway.

2. The responses to the invitation of the Governor General in Council are most disappointing, and, in one case, that of the East Indian Railway are characterized by apparent indifference.

The Bombay Government reports that difficulties are experienced, that one attempt has failed, that the subject was still under discussion, but that there had not been time to carry out the necessary alterations. Nothing has, in fact, been done, but there seems to be a prospect of something being done some day.

In Bengal, the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway appears to be unable to recommend any improved or additional means of protection for his subordinates. The Chief Engineer, without sufficient reason, appears to assume that the public would not pay any extra charge for the cooling of their carriages. In this opinion His Excellency in Council does not concur; and His Excellency in Council fears that the dissatisfaction and discomfort of the public will not be relieved by the knowledge that the Chief Engineer is not in the habit of using any cooling apparatus in his own private carriage.

The Government Controlling Officer dwells upon the inconvenient form of the existing carriage-stock, and makes proposals for its improvement. This is doubtless a matter for serious consideration, but such improvement must be a work of much time, as well as of very heavy expense unless new stock

be required. What is wanted is the immediate application of some mechanical contrivances capable of easy and general introduction.

In the Punjab experiments have been tried, and others are being conducted. The opinion is recorded that tatties are impracticable, that they are objectionable on sanitary grounds, and that considerations of economy forbid the application of double roofs to third class carriages. The one measure ordered is, that railway servants liable to exposure shall be compelled to wear a suitable head-dress and a sash round the waist. The exposure and suffering entailed on people travelling otherwise than by rail, are referred to as proofs that improvements in the direction indicated are not absolutely demanded in railway carriages; and the trouble and expense of alterations are dwelt upon as if such considerations were of primary importance, compared with the saving of human life. The facts that people suffer and die elsewhere, and that the rate of mortality in some parts of India is less in the hot than in the cold season, appear to be accepted as a sufficient reason for regarding, as not of pressing importance, the removal or mitigation of such a serious cause of suffering and mortality as that under consideration.

3. Whatever may be the habits of individuals, or the possible risks of exposing either passengers or railway servants to alternations of temperature by the adoption of devices for its reduction, there should be no question that such contrivances should be at command, even if it does not suit everyone to employ them; and the opportunity of obtaining the verdict of the travelling public as to their efficacy and, if efficient, as to the prudence of taking advantage of them, should at least be afforded. So far as can be ascertained from the papers, not even a single carriage, fitted with appliances designed to secure the object in view, has been placed at the disposal of the public experimentally.

4. The Governor General in Council would fain hope that the interests of humanity have not been intentionally disregarded by anyone in this matter. Be this as it may, the hot season of the present year has been lost, and the action taken to meet the expressed wishes of the Government has been so inadequate that, so far as this side of India at least is concerned, the subject can no longer be allowed to rest wholly with railway authorities whose coöperation has, at the best, been so lukewarm. Measures should therefore be at once taken to have the various means of effecting the object in view fully considered by competent persons, so that, when the season permits, experiments may be initiated and conducted under their supervision. It is, in the opinion of the Government of India, the undoubted duty of the Railway Companies to prosecute such experiments at their own charges; but rather than risk that another hot season shall come and find the question in the same unsatisfactory state as at present, the Governor General in Council has resolved to authorize a grant of public money not exceeding Rs. 5,000 for the purpose. This expenditure should be limited to the actual cost of experiments. No additional salaries can be granted for such a purpose. The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company is probably as much interested in the practical solution of the question at issue as any other Company; and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh should be requested to arrange for the formation of a Committee, consisting of an Officer of the Consulting Engineer's Department, and such Officers of the Railway as the Agent may nominate, under the presidency of Major-General Beadle himself, if agreeable to him. This Committee should enter on the consideration of the subject without delay, and, as positive conclusions are arrived at, report them for information, bearing in mind that the chief essential is, that the question shall be practically advanced in time to admit of action being taken on other railways before next hot season.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Bengal and Punjab for information.

Also, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for information and further needful action.

Also, to the Financial Department for information, with intimation that no additional funds will be required unless the ordinary State grant for Guaranteed Railways should be found insufficient to meet the charge.

Also, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information.

Also, that it be published in the Supplement of the *Gazette of India* with the connected papers.

No. 32 of 1870.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1870.

*No.* 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of

the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6.—Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7.—All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines and their transport to the locality named for the competition, and the trials will then be made and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

*Simla, the 3rd August* 1870.

*No.* 3601.—The services of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Behary Lall Ghose are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

*No.* 3604.—Mr. T. Oldham, LL.D., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, availed himself on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 3115, dated the 29th June last.

JUDICIAL.

*The 3rd August* 1870.

*No.* 1355.—*Appointment.*—Assistant Surgeon C. Cameron, Civil Surgeon, Roy Bareilly, to officiate as Superintendent of the Central and Divisional Jails of Lucknow, with effect from the 25th May last, *vice* Assistant Surgeon J. Ellis, M.B., absent on furlough.

*The 5th August* 1870.

*No.* 1369.—*Appointment.*—Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjie, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon, *vice* Lieutenant Alexander.

REVENUE.
(GEOGRAPHICAL.)

*The 3rd August* 1870.

*No.* 296.—The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Department with effect from the 1st April 1870 :—

Captain J. H. W. Osborne, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant W. Barrow and Captain H. C. B. Tanner, Officiating Deputy Superintendents, 3rd Grade, to be Deputy Superintendents, 3rd Grade.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 5th August* 1870.

*No.* 364.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote the Reverend A. W. Irwin, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain from the 29th ultimo.

E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY.

*Simla, the 5th August* 1870.

*No.* 169.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders issued by the Officiating Commandant, Central India Horse :—

Consequent upon the departure of Captain H. F. Showers, Officiating Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, on leave to England for two years on medical certificate, Lieutenant J. Colledge, Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, will officiate as Adjutant, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

Lieutenant J. B. Watts, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, will officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his other duties, until further orders,

POLITICAL.

*The 3rd August* 1870.

*No.* 1366.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. George Ruckert to officiate as Consul for Belguim at Akyab during the absence of M. Lewis Achard.

*The 5th August* 1870.

*No.* 1380.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to continue to Heera Sing, of Kotar, for life, the title of "Raja Bahadoor," which was conferred upon his father, the late Mian Bahadúr Sing, for services rendered to the State in 1857.

GENERAL.

*The 4th August* 1870.

*No.* 1402.—Mr. J. H. Morris, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, reported his departure from Bombay for Europe on furlough by the steamer *Salsette* on the 13th July 1870.

*The 5th August* 1870.

*No.* 1415.—*Leave.*—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, 3rd Assistant to the Agent, will officiate as 2nd Assistant during Lieutenant Ridgeway's absence, in addition to his own duties.

*No.* 1422.—*Appointment.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General L. Barrow, C.B., to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. H. Davies, C.S.I.

*No.* 1424.—The services of Mr. P. S. Melvill, Commissioner of the Rawul Pindee Division, in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ACCOUNTS.

*Simla, the 4th August* 1870.

*No.* 2503.—To the Notification of this Department, No. 2301, dated the 28th ultimo, the words *and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle,* are added.

*The 5th August* 1870.

*No.* 2565.—In continuation of Notification No. 2211, dated the 22nd July 1870, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

| Governments and Administrations. | June 1868. | June 1869. | June 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government of India ... ... | 85,10,315 | 95,26,817 | 1,13,96,105 |
| Bengal ... ... ... | 1,74,41,113 | 1,50,42,646 | 1,49,51,970 |
| British Burmah ... ... | 25,19,033 | 29,88,752 | 27,50,490 |
| North-Western Provinces ... | 2,16,81,761 | 1,48,74,419 | 2,41,33,186 |
| Oudh ... ... ... | 46,43,467 | 37,75,673 | 63,08,804 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 1,09,99,484 | 1,07,26,296 | 1,14,40,931 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 2,36,08,370 | 2,96,15,650 | 3,39,55,116 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 43,94,472 | 55,21,566 | 68,20,440 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 2,24,06,723 | 2,61,18,441 | 3,04,71,972 |
| TOTAL ... | 11,62,04,738 | 11,81,90,260 | 14,22,29,014 |

*No.* 2587.—Mr. E. Rule is appointed Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. C. R. Kiernander is appointed Officiating Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. R. W. Mathews is confirmed in the office of Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay.

Mr. J. G. Hewson, Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment.

### EXPENDITURE.

### ADMINISTRATIONS AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

*The 4th August* 1870.

*No.* 2043—Read the under-mentioned orders of this Department regarding the complement of classified officers employed in it :—

Notification No. 1641, dated the 9th March 1870.

Resolutions Nos. 1923 and 2024, dated the 21st March and 29th April 1870.

RESOLUTION.—In continuation of the above-mentioned orders, the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, shall, like the corresponding officer in the Punjab, be Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency in his circle, and that the Accountants General and Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab shall distribute, at their discretion, among their gazetted subordinates, the duties appertaining to the Account and Currency Departments under their control, reporting the distribution to this department.

2. In accordance with these resolutions, His Excellency in Council is pleased to abolish the office of Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, and to provide for the performance of the duties of that office and the similar office in the Lahore Circle, which was abolished on the 9th March 1870, by sanctioning the appointment of two additional Assistants to the Accountants General in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, who shall ordinarily be in the fifth class of the Financial Department.

3. Under these orders the sanctioned complement of classified officers in the Financial Department will stand as shown in the margin, and the schedule contained in the resolution No. 202A of the 29th April 1870, showing how the offices in the department will be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes, will need some modification as regards offices ordinarily tenable in the first and fifth classes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First | Class | 6 |
| Second | „ | 7 |
| Third | „ | 10 |
| Fourth | „ | 10 |
| Fifth | „ | 13 |
| Sixth | „ | 9 |
| | | 55 |

4. Further, His Excellency in Council observes that it may often be convenient that the officer appointed to any of the three offices of Inspector of local Offices of Account, Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, should be in the second class and should continue to hold the particular office among the said three officers to which he is first appointed after promotion to the first class. His Excellency in Council observes also that as the Assistants in the Account and Currency Departments have not, like the first Assistants, separate recognised duties, their present designations are inappropriate. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to decide that the Inspectorship of local Offices of Account shall, like the Deputy Comptroller Generalship of Accounts, and the Assistant Secretaryship to the Government of India in the Financial Department, be ordinarily tenable either in the first class or in the second; and that the designations of the Assistantships in the Account and Currency Departments shall be altered as shown in the margin. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to decide that the designations of the two Assistants in the Financial Secretariat shall at once be altered to Assistants to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department. The schedule above referred to must accordingly be further modified, and must stand for the future as shown below :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts ... | ... to | Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts. |
| Second and other Assistant Comptrollers General of Accounts | ... to | Assistants to the Comptroller General of Accounts. |
| First Assistant Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces | ... to | Assistant Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. |
| Other Assistant Accountants General | ... to | Assistants to Accountants General. |
| First Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay ... | ... to | Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay. |
| Second Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta | ... to | Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. |
| Second Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay | ... to | Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay. |

*First Class—six officers.*

Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal; Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle; and two of the following three officers, *viz.*,

Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, Inspector of local Offices of Account, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

*Second Class—seven officers.*

Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, Inspector of local Offices of Account, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India; Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle; Accountant General, British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces.

*Third Class—ten officers.*

Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Punjab; Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts; Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay; Controller General of Money Order Offices; Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.

*Fourth Class—ten officers.*

Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council; Examiners of Claims, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; three Assistants to the Comptroller General of Accounts; Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta; Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

*Fifth Class—thirteen officers.*

Two Assistants to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Two Assistants to the Comptroller General of Accounts.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One Assistant | „ | Accountant General, | | Madras. |
| „ | „ | „ | „ | Bombay. |
| Two Assistants | „ | „ | „ | Bengal. |
| „ | „ | „ | „ | N. W. Provinces. |
| „ | „ | „ | „ | Punjab. |
| One Assistant | „ | „ | „ | British Burmah. |

5. To give effect to these orders Mr. W. Waterfield, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle; Mr. R. A. Sterndale is appointed an Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, but to continue to officiate as Third Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts; Mr. G. W. Bagley is appointed an Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; and Mr. J. G. Hewson is appointed an Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Home Department, the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Comptroller General of Accounts, the several Accountants General, the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, and Messrs. W. Waterfield, R. A. Sterndale, G. W. Bagley, and J. G. Hewson.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 3rd August* 1870.

*No.* 2490.—The Governor General in Council has decided that leave granted to a public officer by any duly empowered authority, may be retrospectively commuted by the same authority to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent under rule to allow to him when his original leave was sanctioned.

*The 4th August* 1870.

*No.* 2499.—In the Notification of this Department, No. 2430 of the 29th ultimo, for "Madras" read *Punjab*.

*The 5th August* 1870.

*No.* 2501.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman, Accountant General, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the 1st September.

*No.* 2559.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts during the absence of Mr. E. Gay, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(POST OFFICE.)

*The 4th August* 1870.

*No.* 2562.—Under the provision of section 20 of the "Indian Post Office Act, 1866," the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that banghy parcels posted on and after the 1st September 1870, shall be subject to the rates and conditions hereinafter described, these rates and conditions being in supersession of those prescribed in the Notification of this Department, No. 1381, dated 18th June 1869.

2. The postage chargeable on banghy parcels conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian Post between any two Indian Post Offices, whether by sea or land, or partly by sea and party by land, shall be chargeable by weight according to the following scale, *viz.*:—

| Not exceeding in weight | | | | For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof up to the limits mentioned. | Parcels exceeding 8 seers (640 tolas) cannot be received for transmission along any line of road on which the banghy parcels are carried by foot-runners, and no parcel exceeding 25 seers (2,000 tolas) can be received for despatch under any circumstances whatever. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 Tolas. | 20 Tolas. | 30 Tolas. | 40 Tolas. | | |
| 3 annas ... | 6 annas ... | 9 annas ... | 12 annas ... | 3 annas. | |

*The 5th August* 1870.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following revised paragraphs 11 and 21 of the Rules for the treatment of official correspondence published in Financial Notification No. 1865, dated 10th March 1870:—

*Paragraph* 11 *as at present.*

(11.) Communications sent by private persons to Government officials relating to the affairs of Government, may be endorsed according to the specimen Form given on the margin under the full signature of the sender. The address must include the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent. Such covers will be charged on delivery at the rate to which they would have been liable if prepaid by stamps. This Rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a Police Officer; of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector; of aided schools forwarding returns required by a Government Inspector, and of any similar reports or returns required by Government for its own purposes from private individuals, societies, associations, or institutions.

*Service Bearing.*

To

The District Supdt. of Police,
Lucknow.

*Signature of sender.*

*Paragraph* 11 *as now modified.*

(11.) Communications sent by private persons to Government officials relating to the affairs of Government, and endorsed according to the specimen Form given on the margin under the full signature of the sender (the address including the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent), will be charged on delivery at the rate to which they would have been liable if prepaid by stamps. This Rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a Police Officer; of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector; and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

*Service Bearing.*

To

The District Supdt. of Police,
Lucknow.

*Signature of sender.*

*Paragraph 21 as at present.*

(21.) Government Officers are bound to receive and pay any postage which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service," or "Service Bearing." If the charge of postage results from any irregularity or omission on the part of the sender, his faults should be represented to the proper authority.

*Paragraph 21 as now modified.*

(21.) Government Officers are bound to receive and pay any postage which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "on Her Majesty's Service." If the charge of postage results from any irregularity or omission on the part of the sender, his faults should be represented to the proper authority.

*Note.*—The Rule in paragraph 11 as now modified will apply only to the particular cases specified, and to any other cases in which it may be desirable for the Government to pay the postage. It will rest with Government officials or Departments to authorize private individuals corresponding with them to send their communications "service bearing," it being optional with the officials addressed to refuse to take delivery of covers improperly forwarded to them without pre-payment of postage. The postage on a cover so refused will of course, under ordinary rules, be recoverable by the Post Office from the sender.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 1st August 1870.*

*No. 760 of 1870.*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major-General J. S. Paton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, temporarily to the divisional staff of the Army, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major-General W. F. Beatson, or until further orders.

*No. 761 of 1870.*—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Ousceley, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—29th July 1870.

*No. 762 of 1870.*—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

| Rank and Names. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In succession to. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps. | Lieut.-Colonel | 16th May 1870 | Major-General C. T. E. Hinde, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased. |
| Captain Edmund John Lemoyne Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps. | Major ... | | |

*No. 763 of 1870.*—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Hugh Norris Hodgson,—27th July 1870.

*No. 764 of 1870.*—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisons of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Henry Scott Vincent Fisher,—28th July 1870.

*No.* 765 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant William Brereton Birch,—30th July 1870.

*No.* 766 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Troop Sergeant-Major James Edwards, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, from the Military Train,—rate of pension, 1*s.* 3*d.* (one shilling and three pence) per diem, paid up to the 30th June 1870.

*No.* 767 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Captain L. E. Evans, of the late 15th Regiment of Native Infantry,—arrived at Bombay on the 8th July 1870.

*The 2nd August* 1870.

*No.* 768 *of* 1870.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 467 of the 13th July 1870, the services of Captain A. Cook, of the Madras Staff Corps, late Superintendent, 4th Grade, in the Police Department of British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George.

*The 3rd August* 1870.

*No. 769 of* 1870.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the under-mentioned heirs are admitted to Native Family Pensions from the dates specified opposite to their names, and the Pay Master of Pensioners in whose circle the individuals reside will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned:—

| Name of claimant. | Age. Years. | Age. Months. | Height. Feet. | Height. Inches. | Caste. | Personal appearance and particular marks. | Village, and District. | Nature of relationship to the deceased. | Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made. Name. | Rank. | Last Corps. | Date of Admission. | Date of Committee's Proceedings. | Amount of pension. | For what period. | By what Pension Pay Master payable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. A. | | |
| Jeejoo .. | 33 | 0 | 5 | 5½ | Mahomedan .. | Fair complexion, and small mole on left cheek. | Chitourgurh, Battala, Goordaspore. | Widow.. | Hakim .. | Havildar.. | Abyssinian Mule Train. | 8th April 1868. | 25th March 1870. | 4 8 | For life .. | Sirhind Circle. |
| Run Singh .. | 52 | 0 | 5 | 7 | Chahul, Sikh.. | Complexion middling; long face, long nose; scum over right eye; scar of boil on top of right thigh. | Bundhair, Dumowlee, Nuttha. | Father.. | Unook Sing .. | Sepoy .. | 6th Company, 14th Native Infantry. | 13th November 1863. | 17th April 1864. | 2 12 | For life .. | Ditto. |
| Kaun Singh .. | 61 | 0 | 5 | 5 | Sikh, Bhynial. | Complexion middling; old appearence; scars of small-pox on the face, and scar of boil on right chin. | Chupper, Ghunour, Puttealla. | Father.. | Bheer Sing .. | Sepoy .. | 14th Native Infantry | 13th November 1863. | 9th March 1864. | 2 12 | For life .. | Ditto. |
| Gunesh * .. | 26 | 0 | 5 | 6 | Khuthree .. | Fairish complexion; no particular marks; hairy body. | Sungoo, Peshawur, Peshawur. | Son .. | Durbarrah Sing | Jemadar.. | Late 9th Punjab Infantry. | 3rd November 1858. | 20th April 1870. | 12 3 | 12 years .. | Rawul Pindee. |
| Keasuree † .. | 40 | 0 | 4 | 11 | Goorkhee .. | Complexion fair; three dark marks on a row on her chin. | Almora, Column, Kumaon. | Widow.. | Jogeah Demale | Rifleman.. | Sirmoor Battalion | 10th June 1857. | 3rd May 1870. | 2 12 | For life .. | Sirhind Circle. |

* Pension to commence from date of casualty. The arrears to be restricted to two years antecedent to date of assembly of the Investigating Committee. A gratuity of one year's pay of the regimental rank of the deceased Officer is also sanctioned.

† Arrears of pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee's Proceedings.

*No.* 770 *of* 1870.—Surgeon-Major H. Baillie, M.D., of the Medical Department, Presidency Surgeon, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st August 1870 preparatory to retiring from the service.

*No.* 771 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Captain B. G. Vyvyan, of the General List, Infantry,—arrived at Fort William on the 27th July 1870.

*No.* 772 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Surgeon James McDonald, of the Madras Medical Establishment,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

*The 4th August* 1870.

*No.* 773 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

*9th Bengal Cavalry.*

Jemadar (late Naib Ressaldar) Ummer Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mirza Jewun Beg, invalided.

*9th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Ramanund Pande to be Subadar from 22nd May 1870, *vice* Kissoon Pershad Chowbe, deceased.

Havildar Shah Mohomed to be Jemadar from 22nd May 1870, *vice* Ramanund Pande, promoted.

*20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Meer Mahomed to be Subadar, *vice* Cowdoo, invalided.

Havildar Meer Alum, to be Jemadar, *vice* Meer Mahomed, promoted.

The promotions in the 9th Bengal Cavalry and 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, will have effect from the 1st May 1870.

*No.* 774 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*1st Punjab Cavalry.*

Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, Adjutant and Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain G. Stewart, appointed Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant H. Dela M. Hervey, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Atkinson.

Lieutenant D. S. Cuninghame, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant Hervey.

*6th Punjab Infantry.*

Lieutenant T. F. Bruce, Adjutant and Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer during the period Captain S. J. Browne may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

*The 5th August* 1870.

*No.* 775 *of* 1870.—Surgeon-Major D. McDonald, M.D., Officiating Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government, is allowed general leave of absence on private affairs for two days, *viz.*, the 8th and 9th July 1870, in extension of privilege leave.

*No.* 776 *of* 1870.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1020 of 6th October last, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the padlock with key for barrack boxes authorized to be issued free of cost to soldiers after arrival, or on enlistment in India, will become the absolute property of the soldier, and not included as a part of his kit on quitting India; and that, after such issue shall have been made, every soldier will be required to keep up a serviceable padlock during his stay in the country.

All padlocks that may remain unissued out of the reserve allotted to each regiment, will, as one of the articles of necessaries peculiar to Indian service, be returned to the department of issue and accounted for in the same way as other regimental stores.

This Order is to be applicable to the three Presidencies.

*No. 777 of* 1870.—With reference to General Order of the 20th December 1822, the following Statements of Deposits in the Presidency Pay Office and in the General Treasury, Bank of Bengal, on account of the estates of deceased Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, are published for the information of the Army :—

*Statement of sums deposited in the Presidency Pay Office on account of the estates of deceased Native Officers and Men, from January to May* 1869, *and remaining unpaid.*

| Number and date of letters with which received. | Date of Deposit. | From whom received. | Names of the parties. | Rank and Corps. | Amount deposited. | Amount paid. | Amount remaining unpaid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. |
| Statement No. 6 1st Jan. 1869 | 12th Jan. 1869 | The Officer Commanding Left Wing, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry. | Sungum Tewary ... ... | Sepoy, No. 1511, 5th Company | 1 2 5 | ..... | 1 2 5 |
| | | | Kalka Sing, 2nd ... ... | „ „ 1610, 5th „ | 1 2 5 | ..... | 1 2 5 |
| | | | Mohabeer Sing ... ... | „ „ 1698, 7th „ | 2 2 5 | ..... | 2 2 5 |
| | | | Sreegobind Ram ... ... | „ „ 1655, 7th „ | 1 2 5 | ..... | 1 2 5 |
| | | | Munglee Sing ... ... | „ „ 2100, 7th „ | 2 2 5 | ..... | 2 2 5 |
| „ „ 7 1st „ „ | 12th „ „ | The Officer Commanding Right Wing, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry. | Ruheem Khan ... ... | „ „ 1159, 2nd „ | 60 0 0 | ..... | 60 0 0 |
| | | | Chate Doobey ... ... | „ „ 658, 3rd „ | 49 12 0 | ..... | 49 12 0 |
| „ „ 2 11th „ „ | 19th „ „ | The Officer Commanding 4th Punjab Infantry. | Lena Singh ... ... | „ 2nd Company ... | 39 14 0 | ....r. | 39 14 0 |
| Letter „ 6 8th „ „ | 21st „ „ | The Officer Commanding 14th Regiment, Native Infantry. | Heera ... ... | „ No. 563, 1st „ | 20 6 5 | ..... | 20 6 5 |
| | | | Preem Sing ... ... | „ „ 423, 8th „ | 2 5 3 | ..... | 2 5 3 |
| „ „ 17 21st „ „ | 25th „ „ | Colonel G. F. Fisher, Commanding 5th Native Infantry. | Kassee Sing ... ... | „ „ 2573, 4th „ | 108 2 7 | ..... | 108 2 7 |
| | | | Bhola ... ... | „ „ 2418, 3rd „ | 20 13 5 | ..... | 20 13 5 |
| | | | Khurruck Singh ... ... | Lascar, 6th Company ... | 51 15 5 | ..... | 51 15 5 |
| | | | Uttroo ... ... | Sepoy, No. 2592, 5th „ | 76 9 7 | 76 9 7 | ..... |
| „ „ 22 26th „ „ | 4th Feb. „ | Major H. N. Hodgson, Commanding 38th Regiment, Native Infantry. | Ooggur Sing ... ... | „ „ 1047, 2nd „ | 95 12 1 | ..... | 95 12 1 |
| | | | Gokool Sing ... ... | „ „ 405, 3rd „ | 67 4 6 | ..... | 67 4 6 |
| | | | Khedaroo ... ... | „ „ 255, 4th „ | 0 11 0 | ..... | 0 11 0 |
| | | | Buldeo ... ... | „ „ 1172, 4th „ | 0 11 0 | ..... | 0 11 0 |
| | | | Rughput Sing ... ... | „ „ 1029, 5th „ | 2 8 6 | ..... | 2 8 6 |
| | | | Chutter Sing, 2nd ... | „ „ 815, 5th „ | 34 0 5 | ..... | 34 0 5 |
| | | | Kissoonpersaud Sing ... | „ „ 790, 5th „ | 23 10 2 | ..... | 23 10 2 |
| | | | Singharoo ... ... | Havildar „ 1100, 6th „ | 2 6 4 | ..... | 2 6 4 |
| | | | Thakoor ... ... | „ „ 933, 6th „ | 11 4 0 | ..... | 11 4 0 |
| | | | Kaissioree, 1st ... ... | „ „ 746, 6th „ | 2 3 8 | ..... | 2 3 8 |

*Statement of Sums deposited in the Presidency Pay Office on account of the estates of deceased Native Officers and Men, &c.,*—concluded.

| Number and date of letters with which received. | | Date of Deposit. | From whom received. | Names of the Parties. | Rank and Corps. | Amount deposited. | Amount paid. | Amount remaining unpaid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. |
| Letter No. 22 ... | 26th Jan. 1869... | 4th Feb. 1869 .. | Major H. N. Hodgson, Commanding 38th Regiment, Native Infantry. | Toolsie ... ... | Havildar, No. 566, 7th Company | 45 12 4 | ..... | 45 12 4 |
| | | | | Buldeo ... ... | „ „ 107, 7th „ | 56 13 2 | ..... | 56 13 2 |
| | | | | Ramrutton ... ... | „ „ 634, 7th „ | 24 0 3 | ..... | 24 0 3 |
| | | | | Gurgaram ... ... | „ „ 163, 7th „ | 21 1 3 | ..... | 21 1 3 |
| | | | | Laikha ... ... | „ „ 1320, 8th „ | 15 15 6 | ..... | 15 15 6 |
| | | | | Ramsookh ... ... | „ „ 1321, 8th „ | 16 12 11 | ..... | 16 12 11 |
| Statement ... | 2nd Feb. „ ... | 10th „ „ ... | The Officer Commanding, 4th Goorkhas. | Kurbeer Goorung... ... | „ 5th „ | 13 9 7 | ..... | 13 9 7 |
| | | | | Surrubjeet Bisht ... ... | „ 7th „ | 17 15 1 | ..... | 17 15 1 |
| Statement & letter No. 38. | 3rd „ „ ... | 12th „ „ ... | Captain B. R. Chambers, Officiating Commandant, 3rd Seikhs. | Jowahir Sing ... ... | Private, 2nd „ | 31 11 9 | ..... | 31 11 9 |
| | | | | Nuzur Khan ... ... | „ 1st „ | 4 9 0 | ..... | 4 9 0 |
| | | | | Kaim Khan ... ... | „ 5th „ | 4 14 5 | ..... | 4 14 5 |
| | | | | Kundhara ... ... | „ 8th „ | 12 10 2 | ..... | 12 10 2 |
| | | | | Sahib Khan ... ... | „ 6th „ | 23 7 9 | ..... | 23 7 9 |
| | | | | Dewah Sing ... ... | „ 8th „ | 32 13 6 | ..... | 32 13 6 |
| | | | | Excess ... | „ „ „ | 0 10 0 | ..... | 0 10 0 |
| Statement ... | 31st Jan. „ ... | 20th „ „ ... | Lieutenant-Colonel T. Rattray, Commanding, 42nd Assam Light Infantry. | Futteh Sing ... ... | Sepoy, No. 1209, 1st „ | 71 5 5 | ..... | 71 5 5 |
| | | | | Jungbeer Soonwar ... | „ „ 1055, 3rd „ | 8 5 9 | ..... | 8 5 9 |
| | | | | Chutter Munnie Thappa ... | „ „ 1059, 3rd „ | 6 5 9 | ..... | 6 5 9 |
| | | | | Gokul ... ... | „ „ „ „ „ | 20 0 11 | ..... | 20 0 11 |
| ... | 16th Feb. „ ... | 22nd „ „ ... | The Officer Commanding 10th Regiment, Native Infantry. | Rughoonundun Sing ... | „ Rifle Company | 42 6 0 | 42 6 0 | ..... |
| | | | | Jowalla, 1st ... ... | „ 7th „ | 0 13 10 | ..... | 0 13 10 |
| No. 19 A ... | 24th „ „ ... | 4th March „ ... | Captain W. Winson, Commanding 18th Regiment, Native Infantry. | Pertab Singh ... ... | „ 4th „ | 3 14 5 | ..... | 3 14 5 |
| | | | | Chuttoor Singh ... ... | „ 1st „ | 77 12 6 | ..... | 77 12 6 |
| | | | | Pahalwan ... ... | „ 3rd „ | 43 6 1 | ..... | 43 6 1 |
| Statement ... | 1st March „ ... | 10th „ „ ... | Colonel W. P. Hampton, Commanding 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry. | Kalka Sing ... ... | „ 3rd „ | 21 10 0 | ..... | 21 10 0 |
| | | | | Sewgolaum Tewary ... | „ 4th „ | 28 13 8 | ..... | 28 13 8 |
| | | | | Lutchmun Sing ... ... | „ 4th „ | 18 7 5 | ..... | 18 7 5 |
| No. 119 ... | 28th April „ ... | 4th May „ ... | Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Obbard, Commanding 41st Regiment, Native Infantry. | Rubbee Lol ... ... | No. 1528, 5th „ | 21 3 7 | ..... | 21 3 7 |
| | | | | | TOTAL, Rs. ... | 1,365 8 5 | 118 15 7 | 1,246 8 10 |

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
*The 31st May* 1869.

(Signed) H. COWPER, *Lieutenant,*
*Officiating Deputy Pay Master.*

*Statement of sums deposited in the General Treasury, Bank of Bengal, on account of the estates of deceased Native Officers and Men, from 1st June to 31st December 1869, and remaining unpaid.*

| Number and date of letters with which received. | Date of Deposit. | From whom received. | Names of the Parties. | Rank and Corps. | Amount deposited. | Amount paid. | Amount remaining unpaid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. |
| | | | Deobeer Groon ... | Rifleman A, 2nd Goorkha Regt. | 9 9 7 | ..... | 9 9 7 |
| | | | Kirpassoor Thappa ... | " " | 5 6 4 | ..... | 5 6 4 |
| | | | Moha Sing Rana ... | " " | 0 15 6 | ..... | 0 15 6 |
| | | | Jassram Bhudaree ... | " " | 25 14 5 | ..... | 25 14 5 |
| | | | Dhunraje Groon ... | " B " | 19 1 2 | ..... | 19 1 2 |
| | | | Doorga Rana ... | " " | 9 7 5 | ..... | 9 7 5 |
| | | | Futteh Bahadoor Sahie ... | " " | 2 12 0 | ..... | 2 12 0 |
| | | | Dhun Sing ... | " " | 0 11 1 | ..... | 0 11 1 |
| | | | Bulbuddur Khuttree ... | " " | 0 12 0 | ..... | 0 12 0 |
| | | | Bilbuddur Rana ... | " " | 14 2 5 | ..... | 14 2 5 |
| | | | Dabe Annud ... | " " | 4 3 0 | ..... | 4 3 0 |
| | | | Jeetmaun Sing Groon ... | " " | 15 14 1 | ..... | 15 14 1 |
| | | | Dulbeer Rokah ... | " C " | 11 4 8 | ..... | 11 4 8 |
| | | | Mahurdur Sahie ... | " " | 10 7 3 | ..... | 10 7 3 |
| | | | Dhurrum Sing Ghurtee ... | " " | 7 12 2 | ..... | 7 12 2 |
| | | | Koosul Poon ... | " " | 3 2 0 | ..... | 3 2 0 |
| 9th June 1869 ... | No. 176 ... | 17th June 1869... | My Sing Thappa ... | " D " | 14 0 0 | ..... | 14 0 0 |
| | | Officer Commanding 2nd Goorkha Regiment. | Pathoo Sahie ... | " " | 17 12 6 | ..... | 17 12 6 |
| | | | Rugobeer Thappa ... | " " | 16 14 10 | ..... | 16 14 10 |
| | | | Gungeah Thappa ... | " " | 3 3 10 | ..... | 3 3 10 |
| | | | Ooday Sing Ghurtee ... | " " | 2 11 3 | ..... | 2 11 3 |
| | | | Dabee Sing Thappa ... | " E " | 18 4 6 | ..... | 18 4 6 |
| | | | Nan Sing Nurgerkotee ... | " " | 4 7 9 | ..... | 4 7 9 |
| | | | Jewun Chund ... | " " | 12 3 0 | ..... | 12 3 0 |
| | | | Singbeer Ghurtee ... | " " | 9 6 1 | ..... | 9 6 1 |
| | | | Dhurrum Sing Ghullay ... | " " | 21 0 6 | ..... | 21 0 6 |
| | | | Toolaram Thappa ... | " F " | 7 15 4 | ..... | 7 15 4 |
| | | | Deergoo Booratho Ree ... | " " | 8 14 0 | ..... | 8 14 0 |
| | | | Nursing Bhundaree ... | " " | 8 10 10 | ..... | 8 10 10 |
| | | | Gungram Bhist ... | " " | 3 1 8 | ..... | 3 1 8 |
| | | | Jugutram Thappa ... | " " | 3 0 8 | ..... | 3 0 8 |
| | | | Singbeer Poon ... | " " | 115 2 0 | ..... | 115 2 0 |
| | | | Jahur Sing Thappa ... | " " | 15 14 11 | ..... | 15 14 11 |
| | | | Duljeet Borah ... | " G " | 6 13 8 | ..... | 6 13 8 |
| | | | Runjeet Bhist ... | " " | 25 3 5 | ..... | 25 3 5 |

*Statement of sums deposited in the General Treasury, Bank of Bengal, on account of the estates of deceased Native Officers and Men, &c.,*—concluded.

| Number and date of letters with which received. | Date of Deposit. | From whom received | Names of the Parties. | Rank and Corps. | Amount deposited. | Amount paid. | Amount remaining unpaid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. |
| 9th June 1869 ... No. 176 ... | 17th June 1869 | Officer Commanding 2nd Goorkha Regiment. | Runbeer Bhundaree ... | Rifleman 2nd Goorkha Regt. | 59 11 5 | ..... | 59 11 5 |
| | | | Imaum Sing Thappa ... | „ G, „ | 7 1 0 | ..... | 7 1 0 |
| | | | Deorajee Khuttree ... | „ „ | 11 10 11 | ..... | 11 10 11 |
| | | | Hur Sing Thappa ... | „ „ | 17 6 11 | ..... | 17 6 11 |
| | | | Bhugteah Lamah ... | „ „ | 12 4 0 | ..... | 12 4 0 |
| | | | Byrub Thappa ... | „ „ | 3 15 9 | ..... | 3 15 9 |
| | | | Hurkbeer Poon ... | „ H „ | 26 8 5 | ..... | 26 8 5 |
| | | | Umur Sing Borah ... | „ „ | 14 13 0 | ..... | 14 13 0 |
| | | | Heera Money Kwas ... | „ „ | 11 11 6 | ..... | 11 11 6 |
| | | | Muthun Sing Groon ... | „ „ | 4 6 4 | ..... | 4 6 4 |
| | | | Nam Sing Nugerkotee ... | „ „ | 2 4 6 | ..... | 2 4 6 |
| | | | Booderbeer Chund ... | „ „ | 7 14 6 | ..... | 7 14 6 |
| | | | Suntoo Borah ... | „ „ | 23 1 2 | ..... | 23 1 2 |
| 21st July 1869 ... ..... | 31st July „ ... | Officer Commanding 3rd Goorkha Regiment. | Soorbeer Ghurtee ... | Recruit, 2nd Company, 3rd Goorkha Regiment. | 17 0 11 | ..... | 17 0 11 |
| | | | Hurree Lall Khuttree ... | Sepoy, 6th Company, „ | 17 13 10 | ..... | 17 13 10 |
| | | | Jushbeer Thappa ... | Recruit, 5th „ „ | 0 15 0 | ..... | 0 15 0 |
| | | | Purteemun Thappa ... | „ 1st „ „ | 1 14 11 | ..... | 1 14 11 |
| 15th Sept. 1869... No. 128 ... | 28th Sept. „ ... | Officer Commanding 39th Regiment, Native Infantry. | Nuthoo ... | Cook, 1st Company, 39th Regiment, Native Infantry. | 3 14 0 | ..... | 3 14 0 |
| | 5th Nov. „ ... | Officer Commanding 4th Goorkhas. | Dummer Sing Goorung ... | Sepoy, 5th Company 4th Goorkhas. | 23 9 2 | ..... | 23 9 2 |
| 22nd Nov. 1869... No. 27 ... | 7th Decr. „ ... | Officer Commanding 3rd Punjab Infantry, Abbottabad. | Bore Sing ... | Sepoy, 1st Company, 3rd Punjab Infantry. | 21 10 4 | ..... | 21 10 4 |
| | | | Jervohir ... | Sepoy, 2nd Company, 3rd Punjab Infantry. | 10 14 0 | ..... | 10 14 0 |
| | | | Nehal Sing ... | Sepoy, 7th Company, 3rd Punjab Infantry. | 0 3 10 | ..... | 0 3 10 |
| | | | Goolam Shah ... | Sepoy, 5th Company, 3rd Punjab Infantry. | 0 11 6 | ..... | 0 11 6 |
| | | | Shameeah ... | Sepoy, 7th Company, 3rd Punjab Infantry. | 0 3 11 | ..... | 0 3 11 |
| | | | | | 758 0 8 | ..... | 758 0 8 |

*N. B.*—The Deva Nagri portion of the above Statements will be distributed hereafter through the Presidency Office.

*The 18th June* 1870.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) G. FITZGERALD,

*1st Assistant Comptroller General.*

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 1st August* 1870.

*No.* 263.—Mr. J. P. Doyle, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Central India to the Central Provinces.

*The 3rd August* 1870.

*No.* 265.—The under-mentioned Assistant Engineers have passed the examination in the Native language according to the departmental standard:—

Beharee Lall, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India.

Khetternath Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India.

*No.* 266.—The services of Hurree Chund, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Central India, are dispensed with.

*No.* 267.—Mr. R. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, is appointed to the charge of the Jubbulpore Circle, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rose, Officiating Superintending Engineer.

*The 4th August* 1870.

*No.* 268.—Mr. O. H. Clark, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is granted twenty months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 269.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 240 of 15th July 1870, omit the words "in addition to his own duties."

*The 5th August* 1870.

*No.* 270.—Mr. J. James, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on return from leave, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

*No.* 271.—Mr. J. J. Carey, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from Hyderabad to Central Provinces in the Buildings and Road Branch.

### TELEGRAPH.

*The 1st August* 1870.

*No.* 264.—Under the provisions of section 22 of Act VIII. of 1860 (being an Act for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India), His Excellency the Governor General in Council hereby declares that section 5 and sections 9 to 22, inclusive (with the exception of the concluding sentence of the last-named section) of the said Act, shall be applicable to the Telegraph Cable laid from Madras by the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company, Limited, and to all persons using the same, or employed in connection therewith.

### REVENUE—FORESTS.

*The 4th August* 1870.

*No.* 20 *F.*—Captain C. W. Losack, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in Oudh, is transferred to Bengal, and is promoted to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators with effect from the date of joining his appointment in Bengal.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Colonel, R.E.,*

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General of Accounts, High Court, &c.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

*Calcutta, the 28th July* 1870.

Mr. John Hector has been allowed sick leave to Europe for twelve months.

Mr. Thomas Smith, Agent at Nagpore, to act as the Bank's Agent at Bombay temporarily.

Mr. J. R. Fraser, Accountant at Nagpore, to be in charge of that Branch during the absence of Mr. Smith.

*The 1st August* 1870.

Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with Section XVII. of the Charter Act IV. of 1862, a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect a Director in the room of F. R. Grant, Esq., proceeded to England.

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.*

### REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 27th July* 1870.

*No.* 55.—*Transfer.*—Mr. Benjamin Anderson, Probationary Surveyor, 4th Grade, from the Rohilkhund Division to the 1st Division, Oudh, with effect from the 1st August.

*Appointments.*—Messrs. E. J. Martin and W. D. Corbett, to be Probationary Surveyors of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st August.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.*

*STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 19th July 1870.*

| LIABILITIES. | | | | ASSETS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ... ... ... ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 | Government Securities ... ... ... ... | 87,41,521 | 14 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... ... | 15,80,384 | 12 | 4 | Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ... | 56,69,908 | 2 | 3 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | | Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto ... | 42,38,873 | 14 | 6 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 97,78,821 15 3 | | | | Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto ... | 1,72,78,011 | 14 | 2 |
| Ditto ditto at Branches ... 1,42,04,288 3 11 | 2,39,83,110 | 3 | 2 | Dead Stock ... ... ... ... ... | 11,35,940 | 15 | 5 |
| | | | | Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 12,749 | 1 | 0 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 2,77,31,063 | 1 | 8 | Balances with other Banks ... ... ... ... | 5,13,767 | 7 | 10 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... ... ... | 3,78,257 | 7 | 2 | Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 1,70,999 | 4 | 10 |
| | | | | | 3,77,61,772 | 10 | 0 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 8,58,889 | 10 | 9 | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| | | | | Cash and Curreney Notes at Head Office ... 1,63,24,026 13 1 | | | |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,25,45,905 12 0 | 3,87,69,932 | 9 | 1 |
| Total ... | 7,65,31,705 | 3 | 1 | Total ... | 7,65,31,705 | 3 | 1 |

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.*

## *STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 26th July* 1870.

### LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ... ... ... ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... ... | 15,80,384 | 12 | 4 |
| General Treasury balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,01,38,874 0 0 | 2,41,28,315 | 2 | 2 |
| Ditto ditto at Branches ... 1,39,89,441 2 2 | | | |
| Other deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 2,85,77,652 | 6 | 7 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... ... ... | 3,68,683 | 15 | 11 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 7,89,216 | 2 | 2 |
| Total ... | 7,74,44,252 | 7 | 2 |

### ASSETS.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... ... ... | 88,30,315 | 10 | 0 |
| Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ... | 57,31,908 | 2 | 3 |
| Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto ... | 47,48,423 | 1 | 10 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto ... | 1,67,52,884 | 0 | 3 |
| Dead Stock ... ... ... ... ... | 11,36,478 | 13 | 5 |
| Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 12,366 | 1 | 0 |
| Balances with other Banks ... ... ... ... | 6,30,241 | 15 | 10 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 1,71,299 | 9 | 8 |
| | 3,80,13,917 | 6 | 3 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,69,00,710 14 0 | 3,94,30,335 | 0 | 11 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,25,29,624 2 11 | | | |
| Total ... | 7,74,44,252 | 7 | 2 |

By Order of the Directors,

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.*

**Statement of Transactions of District Savings' Banks for the week ending 28th July 1870.**

| Province | Number of Banks open | Deposits. | | Withdrawals. | | | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount principal. | Amount interest | |
| Bengal ... .. | 2 | 10 | 94 0 0 | ... | ..... | ..... | 171 0 0 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 28th July* 1870.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

## POST OFFICE.

*Calcutta, the 25th July* 1870.

*List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 23rd July* 1870.

ANDREWS, J.
Ayrton, W. E.

BROWSINCHIE, L. A.
Byson, Mrs.
Bernott, G
Bernard, Mrs. L.
Baker, Mrs. A.
Bepinbehara Chatterjee.
Britts, W. F.
Bibra, L.
Binglam, G. A.
Binge, Mr.
Boevman, L. S.
Broadhen, Mrs. L. H.
Brebre, M.
Bennett, Mrs.
Brojo Nauth Ray.

CLARKE, LIEUT. H. W.
Chottack Lall.
Craighead, A N.
Chumunsam Hunthram.
Cook, J. W.
Cameron, J. R. D.

DUKE, DR
Dunheen, Mr.
D'Ella, V. S. A.
Denwiddie, J.
Dyass, E.
David, C. M.
Dooley, M.
Donoghue, J.
Dobendro Nauth Mookerjee.
Dallas, D.
Dabson, G. D.
Daws, S. R.

ELDRED, H.

FARQUHARSON, DR.
Fisher, E. E.
Fritchley, J.

GREEN, MRS. J.
Godino, J.
Groser, F.
Guggernauth Parisnauth.
Gray, Mrs.
Grish Chunder Deb.
Groenther, J.

HURRISH CHUNDER BOSE.
Hobson, J.
Hawkes, J.
Heigh, H.
Hurro Chunder Dey and Co.
Hill, T.
Howard, Mrs.
Holdsworth, G. W.
Hulton, Mrs.
Hill, A.
Hooley, J C.
Hockley, T. R.

JOHNSON, MISS E R.
Jennings, Mrs. H. E.
Joseph, Mrs.

KNAPP, M.

LUCAS AND CO.
Luchmedass and Salluram.
Leggett, Mrs. A. T.
LeFrance, A. and Co.

MANAGER OF PURGOTTI PRESS.
Mani Mohon Dass.
McBud, Mrs
Mitter, R T. and Co.
Mahomed Hass.
Mannasset, Mrs S.
Maclean, Mrs M. J.
MacArthur, J. W. S.
Macarthur, A. J.
Mead, Mrs. G.

NEWBORN, MR.
Newington, Capt. C. D.

OLINE, DR. J.
O'Rafferty, C. P.
O'Reilly, W. O.

PROSONNO COOMAR BOSE.
Prosonno Coomar Banerjee.

RUTHERFURD, MISS E.
Roberts, H V.
Ryves, A L.

SUNATR LALL.
Soloman, F.

THE MANAGER, INDIAN CARRYING CO.
The Minister in charge of the Circular Road Burial Ground.

VOLLHARDT, WM.

WILLOUGHBY, R. W.
Ward, Miss S.
Willows, Mrs.
Williams, H.
Warman, Mrs.
Womesh Chunder Bose.
Whinsgrove, B.
Wood, Mrs. E.
Walting, Mrs. G. R.
Wittenbaker, C.
Walting, J.
Warack, Mrs.
Wilhelmine Adamety.
Woomesh Chunder Dass Goopta.

ZAKARIA, M.

W. H. McGOWAN,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

**Memorials to the Queen and the Secretary of State for India, &c.**

The undersigned Vakeel and Attorney formerly practising in Bengal and North-West Provinces, has established an Office in London for the conduct of appeals for justice from Native and European residents in India. For particulars apply by letter to—

LONDON,
*27th April* 1870.

RICHD. CHAS. SAUNDERS,
17 A, *Great George Street,*
*Westminster, London, S. W.*

**For Sale.**

APPLY TO MANAGER, PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LAHORE.

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THE PUNJAB RECORD

OR

REFERENCE BOOK FOR CIVIL OFFICERS,

Containing Judgments of the Chief Court, the Acts of the Legislature, Departmental Orders, Supreme and Punjab Governments Orders, and Miscellaneous Papers.

The Law portion of the work is edited by E. Reynolds, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Subscription, Rs. 24 per annum (payable in advance) including Postage.

The back numbers obtainable at Rs. 3 each.

**Notice.**

Military and Civil Officers and the Public are informed that Dubbaree and every sort of Tents are made first class in our Manufactory at Futtehghur. Printed list sent on application.

Apply to—

MOULA BUX & CO.

**Notice.**

Tenders are invited for the supply of corrugated iron of the dimensions and quantities following:—

About fifteen tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.

Size of plate, 7 feet by 2 feet.

About forty tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.

Size of plate, 6 feet by 2 feet.

About fifteen tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.

Size of plate, 8 feet by 2 feet.

And proportional number of rivets for the above. The iron to be of the best quality, and to be loaded into the waggons of the East Indian Railway Company, Howrah. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above or of corrugated iron approximately the size of the above, to be sent before the 31st of July to Charles Fouracres, Officiating Executive Engineer, Dehree Workshops Division. One-half the iron to be supplied at once, the remainder within two months of date of contract.

## IN THE COURT OF THE CIVIL JUDGE OF LUCKNOW.

| | |
|---|---|
| **In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act.** | **And the Oudh Banking Corporation, "Limited," in liquidation.** |

Let all parties attend the Court House at Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, at noon on the sixteenth day of August 1870, on the hearing of an application on the part of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company that a call to the amount of Rupees fifty per share may be made on all the Contributories of the said Company.

LUCKNOW,
*The 16th July* 1870.

W. B. THOMPSON,
*Official Liquidator.*

F. LINCOLN,
*Civil Judge, Lucknow.*

PROCEEDING UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

21st June 1870. Mr. Thompson, the Official Liquidator of the Bank, files *A.* an amended petition in reference to the call of 200 there made on the present Contributories of the Oudh Banking Corporation, Limited, in liquidation.

It is now proposed that the call be reduced to 50 per share for the present, any other call being made with the Court's permission and on the showing of the Liquidator, should any such further demand be afterwards necessary.

*Appendix.* It is therefore ordered that, a summons be issued to each of the Contributories in the Form at page 27 of Stokes' Indian Company's Act, why this call of 50 per share should not be levied on each of the Contributories.

The order of the Court under date the 21st June 1870, is, by the order of the Court for the issue of a summons to each of the Contributories, suspended for the present.

F. LINCOLN,
*Civil Judge, Lucknow.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

*Extract from Financial Department Notification No.* 1004*A, dated Simla, the* 30*th July* 1866.

"*Para.* 9.—The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

### Lost.

Half of Currency Note No. A72—72676 for Rs. 20.

MODHOO SOODUN BANERJEE.

Left half of Currency Note No. A48—46684.

ISSEN CHUNDER BANERJEE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A57—36010 for Rs. 50.
„ A73—94626 „ 20.
„ A68—59258 „ 10.

A. S. MACALLISTER.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A18—07667 } for Rs. 10 each.
„ A18—07668 }

C. R. CROMMELIN.

Half of Currency Note No. A74—58520 for Rs. 20.

SYKES & CO.

Left halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. F—16774 for Rs. 100.
„ A—48056 „ 10.
„ A—48048 „ 10.

L. A. CANTOUR.

Halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A52—64010 }
„ A52—52980 } for Rs. 20 each.
„ A72—68377 }
„ A67—85758 }
„ A68—14132 } „ 10 „

G. B. THOMAS.

Currency Note No. A36—02575 for Rs. 50 of the Allahabad Circle.

SOOKHNUNDUN LALL.

Right half of Currency Note No. A41—95041 for Rs. 10 of the Allahabad Circle.

AHSAN OOL HUCK.

### Lost or Stolen.

Half of Currency Note No. A18—28279 for Rs. 10 of the Allahabad Circle.

J. MACDONALD.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A39—18337 for Rs. 100.
„ D2—00832 „ 500.

MEEAN UTTUM SINGH.

### Lost or Stolen.

Half of Currency Note No. A73—09522 for Rs. 20.

PETTAMBUR CHATTERJEE.

Second half of Currency Note No. A74—07238 for Rs. 20.

DENONATH COOMAR.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A44—81154 for Rs. 20.
„ D6 —02561 „ 10.
„ D6 —12657 „ 10.

R. C. HARRIS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. C64—02284
„ D6 —14324 } for Rs. 10 each.

P. RIORDAN.

First halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. D6—12024 for Rs. 10.
„ D4—00800 „ 50.

E. E. GRIGG.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. C64—02284 for Rs. 10, Bombay Circle.
„ D6 —14324 „ 10, Allahabad „

HARMAN & CO.

### Stolen.

The following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle :—

No. C59—85759
„ C60—11888 } for Rs. 100 each.
„ C50—50425
„ C50—50407
„ C50—45349
„ C50—56642
„ C50—56643 } „ 50 „

No. C50—56645
„ C50—56648
„ C50—62552 } for Rs. 50 each.
„ C48—75260
„ C48—75261 } „ 20 „
„ C50—27767 „ 50.
„ C57—09120 „ 10.

E. C. HART.

### Mutilated.

Currency Note No. A48—73685 for Rs. 10.

PARBUTTY DABYA.

### Wrongly Joined.

The following Currency Notes :—

First half No. A65—01050
Second „ „ A65—01069 } for Rs. 10 each.

RAJMOHON SAHA.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A52—41375
„ A52—41264 } for Rs. 20 each.
„ A65—05705
„ A65—05703 } „ 10 „
„ A67—73376
„ A67—73358 } „ 10 „

No. A67—01326
„ A67—01329 } for Rs. 10 each.
„ A49—65184
„ A49—65186 } „ 10 „
„ A69—79249
„ A41—67586 } „ 10 „

LUCKHUN CHUNDER MITTER.

The following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A40—30354
„ A40—30358 } for Rs. 50 each.

FOOL CHAND JOHORY.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th day of July 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXI OF 1870.

*An Act to regulate the Wills of Hindús, Jainas, Sikhs and Buddhists in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay.*

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to provide rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival, interpretation and probate of the wills of Hindús, Jainas, Sikhs and Buddhists in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Hindú Wills Act, 1870."

Certain portions of Succession Act extended to wills of Hindús, Jainas, Sikhs and Buddhists. 2. The following portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, namely,—

sections forty-six, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-five and fifty-seven to seventy-seven (both inclusive),

sections eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-five, eighty-eight to one hundred and three (both inclusive),

sections one hundred and six to one hundred and seventy-seven (both inclusive),

sections one hundred and seventy-nine to one hundred and eighty-nine (both inclusive),

sections one hundred and ninety-one to one hundred and ninety-nine (both inclusive),

so much of Parts XXX and XXXI as relates to grants of probate and letters of administration with the will annexed, and

Parts XXXIII to XL (both inclusive), so far as they relate to an executor and an administrator with the will annexed,

shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section three hundred and thirty-one of the said Act, apply—

Extent of Act. *(a)* to all wills and codicils made by any Hindú, Jaina, Sikh or Buddhist, on or after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy, within the said territories or the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay; and

*(b)* to all such wills and codicils made outside those territories and limits, so far as relates to immoveable property situate within those territories or limits:

Provisos. 3. Provided that marriage shall not revoke any such will or codicil:

And that nothing herein contained shall authorise a testator to bequeath property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*, or to deprive any persons of any right of maintenance of which, but

for section two of this Act, he could not deprive them by will:

And that nothing herein contained shall vest in the executor or administrator with the will annexed of a deceased person any property which such person could not have alienated *inter vivos:*

And that nothing herein contained shall affect any law of adoption or intestate succession:

And that nothing herein contained shall authorise any Hindú, Jaina, Sikh or Buddhist to create in property any interest which he could not have created before the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Partial repeal of Bengal Regulation V of 1799, section 2.

4. On and from that day section two of Bengal Regulation V of 1799 shall be repealed so far as relates to the executors of persons who are not Muhammadans, but are subject to the jurisdiction of a District Court in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Saving of rights of Administrator General.

5. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Interpretation-clause.

6. In this Act and in the said sections and Parts of the Indian Succession Act all words defined in section three of the same Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as the said section three has attached to such words respectively:

And in applying sections sixty-two, sixty-three, ninety-two, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two of the said Succession Act, to wills and codicils made under this Act, the words "son," "sons," "child" and "children" shall be deemed to include an adopted child; and the word "grand-children" shall be deemed to include the children, whether adopted or natural-born, of a child whether adopted or natural-born; and the expression "daughter-in-law" shall be deemed to include the wife of an adopted son:

And in making grants under this Act of letters of administration with the will annexed, or with a copy of the will annexed, section one hundred and ninety-five of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if the words "and in case the Hindú Wills' Act had not been passed" were added thereto; and section one hundred and ninety-eight of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if, after the word "intestate," the words "and the Hindú Wills' Act had not been passed" were inserted; and sections two hundred and thirty and two hundred and thirty-one of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if the words "if the Hindú Wills' Act had not been passed" were added thereto, respectively.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

# The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

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## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th July 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 16 OF 1870.

*A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.*

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to coinage and the mint; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Coinage Act, 1870."

Repeal of enactments. 2. The enactments specified in the Schedule hereto are repealed.

Interpretation clause. 3. In this Act, the expression "Mint" includes the Mints at Calcutta, at Bombay and at such other places (if any) as the Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, direct.

*II.—Gold coinage.*

Gold coins. 4. The under-mentioned gold coins only shall be coined at the Mint:—

(1.)—A gold mohur or fifteen-rupee piece.

(2.)—A five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur.

(3.)—A ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.

(4.)—A thirty-rupee piece or a double gold mohur.

Their weight and standard. The weight of the said gold mohur shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows:—eleven-twelfths or one hundred and sixty-five grains of pure gold, and one-twelfth or fifteen grains of alloy.

The other gold coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

*III.—Silver Coinage.*

Silver Coins. 5. The under-mentioned silver coins only shall be coined at the Mint:—

(1.)—A rupee to be called the Government Rupee.

(2.)—A half rupee.

(3.)—A quarter rupee, or four-anna piece.

(4.)—An eighth of a rupee, or two-anna piece.

Their weight and standard. The weight of the Government Rupee shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows:—eleven-twelfths or one hundred and sixty-five grains of pure silver, and one-twelfth or fifteen grains of alloy.

The other silver coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

*IV.—Copper Coinage.*

Copper Coins. 6. The under-mentioned copper coins only shall be coined at the Mint:—

(1.)—A double pice or half anna.

(2.)—A pice or quarter anna.

(3.)—A half pice or one-eighth of an anna.

(4.)—A pie, being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna.

The copper coins so coined shall be respectively of the following weights:—

A double pice shall weigh two hundred grains Troy.

The pice shall weigh one hundred grains Troy.

The half pice shall weigh fifty grains Troy.

The pie shall weigh thirty-three and one-third grains Troy.

### *V.—Devices on Coins.*

Present devices on coins.

**7.** Until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise order under the power hereinafter conferred, the gold, silver and copper coins coined under this Act shall bear on the obverse the likeness and the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the inscription "Victoria Queen," and on the reverse the designation of the coins in English filled by the word "India" with such date and embellishments on each coin as the Governor General in Council shall from time to time direct.

Power to order other devices.

**8.** The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the coining and issuing of all coins authorized by this Act, and prescribe in lieu of the likeness and inscription hereinbefore mentioned, such other likeness and inscription for all or any of the said coins as he shall think fit.

### *VI.—Legal Tender.*

Gold coin not a legal tender.

**9.** No gold coin shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:

Proviso as to sums due to Government.

Provided that the coins mentioned in section four shall be received in all the treasuries of British India and its dependencies, in payment of sums due to the Government according to the values therein mentioned,

and that sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia shall be received in such treasuries in payment of sums so due as the equivalents of such sums respectively as the Governor General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.

Silver coins a legal tender.

**10.** The said rupee and half rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:

Provided that the coin shall not have lost more than two per cent. in weight; and provided it shall not have been chipped or filed, or have been defaced or diminished, otherwise than by use.

The quarter rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee, subject to the provisions mentioned in this section.

Copper coin how to be legal tender.

**11.** The double pice shall be a legal tender for a thirty-second part of a rupee or for half an anna; the pice for a sixty-fourth part of a rupee or for one-fourth of an anna; the half pice for the one hundred and twenty-eighth part of a rupee or for one-eighth of an anna;

and the pie for an hundred and ninety-second part of a rupee or the twelfth of an anna:

Provided that none of the said copper coins shall be a legal tender, except for the fractions of a rupee.

Coin coined under former Acts still to be legal tender.

**12.** All silver coin of the weight and standard specified in the Acts No. XVII of 1835 and No. XXI of 1838, issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and before the first day of November 1862, and declared by those Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

and all copper coins of the weight specified in Acts No. XXI of 1835, No. XXII of 1844, and No. XVII of 1855, issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and before the first day of November 1862, and declared by these Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

shall continue to be a legal tender for the amounts thereof, respectively, subject to the same conditions and provisions as under those Acts, respectively, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

### *VII.—Diminished, Counterfeit, or Called-in Coin.*

Defacing certain coins.

**13.** When any coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any person being a public servant as defined by the Indian Penal Code, who has reason to believe it to be diminished whether by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or to be counterfeit, or to be called-in by any proclamation, he shall cut, break or deface such coin, or cause it to be cut, broken or defaced.

Loss of defaced coin.

**14.** If any coin so cut, broken or defaced has been diminished otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or is counterfeit, or has been called-in by a proclamation, the person tendering the same shall bear the loss thereof.

Receipt of defaced coin at rate.

But if it has been diminished only by reasonable wearing, or is of due weight, and has been coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India, and has not been called-in by any proclamation, the person cutting, breaking or defacing the same shall receive it at the rate it was coined for.

Adjudication of disputes by Police Magistrate, or by any person exercising magisterial powers.

**15.** Any dispute whether coin so cut, broken or defaced be diminished in manner aforesaid, or counterfeit, or called-in, shall be heard and finally determined, within the limits of the presidency towns by a Magistrate of Police, and, without those limits, by any person exercising powers not less than those of a subordinate Magistrate of the first class.

Indemnification of public servants for anything done before passing of Act.

**16.** All public servants are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding

shall be maintained against any such person in respect of anything so done.

*VIII.—Duty on Coinage of Bullion.*

Duty on produce of gold bullion.

**17.** A duty shall be levied at the rate of one rupee per cent. at the Mint on the produce of all gold bullion and on all gold coin.

Duty on produce of silver bullion.

**18.** All silver bullion or coin (not being struck at the Mint) which may be delivered into the Mint for coinage, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin, and the amount of such duty shall be deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.

Additional duty for coining half or quarter rupees.

**19.** Any person may have his silver bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of a Government rupee on condition of paying a duty at the rate of one per cent. in addition to the duty of two per cent. imposed under section eighteen.

Certificate for produce of bullion.

**20.** The Mint Master, on the delivery of gold or silver bullion or coin into the Mint for coinage, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Assay Master for the net produce of such bullion or coin payable at the General Treasury.

The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, determine by notification in the *Gazette of India* the period for which such certificates shall run.

Withdrawal of bullion.

**21.** The proprietor of any gold or silver bullion or coin so delivered for coinage, who is dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its value, may withdraw such bullion or coin without being subject to the duties on coinage imposed by this Act.

Equivalent for gold bullion equal to or better than standard.

**22.** For all gold bullion or coin, equal to, or better than, the standard prescribed for the gold mohur by this Act, which may be brought to the Mint for coinage, a number of gold mohurs coined under this Act, or Act No. XVII of 1835, or of the halves and quarters of such mohurs, equal, as nearly as may be, to the produce of such bullion, shall be returned to the proprietor after deducting the said duty of one per cent.

Charge for refining.

**23.** All gold bullion or coin inferior to the same standard, which may be brought to the Mint for coinage, shall, in addition to the same duty, be subject to such charge on account of the loss and expense of refining, together with such deduction on account of the inferiority of standard, as the Governor General of India in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, prescribe.

SCHEDULE.

| Number and year of enactment. | Title or subject of enactment. |
|---|---|
| Bengal Regulation II of 1812. | A Regulation for levying a duty on the coinage of silver bullion and on the re-coinage of rupees, and other coins with certain exceptions at the Mints established at Calcutta, Furruckabad, and Benares; for defining the weight and standard of the Benares Rupee; for modifying the rates of duty at present levied in the coinage of gold bullion in the Mint of Calcutta; and also for establishing certain rules for the conduct of the business of the above-mentioned Mints, respectively. |
| Bengal Regulation XIV of 1818. | A Regulation for altering the standard of the Calcutta sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, and for further modifying some of the rules in force respecting those coins. |
| Bengal Regulation V of 1819. | A Regulation for modifying certain parts of the rules in force in regard to the conduct of the business of the Mints subordinate to this presidency. |
| Act XVII of 1835 ... | Gold and silver coinage. |
| Act XIII of 1862 ... | An Act to provide for a new silver and a new copper coinage. |

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to make provision for defacing light-weight, counterfeit and called-in coin. This it proposes to do by three sections (13, 14 and 15), modelled on the Statutes 24 & 25 Vic., c. 95, s. 26, and 33 Vic., c. 10, s. 7.

The opportunity has been taken of consolidating the three Bengal Regulations (II of 1812, XIV of 1818, and V of 1819) and the two Acts (XVII of 1835 and XIII of 1862), in which the law relating to the Mint and the coinage of British India is now contained. The notification of 28th October 1868, as to receiving sovereigns and other gold pieces in payment of sums due to Government, has also been embodied in the Bill. The provisions as to the relative value of the old silver coins and as to contracts for payment of Calcutta sicca rupees, which are found in Act XVII of 1835, have been omitted as obsolete.

J. F. STEPHEN.

SIMLA;
*The 24th May* 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd August 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 17 OF 1870.

*A Bill for repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the Schedules to this Act annexed, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express repeal, or have by change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal previous enactments, should be expressly repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Extent of repeal.

1. The enactments mentioned in the first of the said Schedules are wholly repealed and the enactments mentioned in the second of the said Schedules are repealed to the extent specified therein:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect any Regulation or Act in which the repealed enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to;

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right, title, or interest already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing;

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege or exemption, notwithstanding that the same may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in, or from, any enactment hereby repealed;

Nor shall this Act operate to revive any jurisdiction, office, usage, custom, privilege or exemption not now existing or in force.

Amendment of Bengal Regulation XIX 1793, sections 34 to 44.

2. Sections thirty-four to forty-four (both inclusive) of Bengal Regulation XIX. 1793, shall be read as if they applied to grants of land termed "Bádsháhí," as well as to the grants of land to which that Regulation refers.

*** NOTE.—The edition of the Regulations referred to is that by Clarke, London, 1854.

## SCHEDULE I.

*Regulations wholly repealed.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Regulation VI of 1793 ... | A Regulation for extending and defining the powers and duties of the Court of Sadr Díwání Adálat, and prescribing rules for receiving and deciding upon appeals from the Provincial Courts of Appeal. |
| Regulation XIII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for the Appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, and prescribing their respective Duties. |
| Regulation XX of 1793 ... | A Regulation for empowering the Zila and City Courts, the Provincial Courts of Appeal and the Sadr Díwání Adálat and the Nizámat Adálat to propose Regulations regarding Matters coming within their Cognizance. |
| Regulation XXII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Amendments, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 7th December 1792, for the Establishment of an efficient Police throughout the Country. |
| Regulation XXVII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Rules passed by the Governor General in Council on the 11th June and 28th July 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Resumption and Abolition of the Sayer or internal Duties and Taxes throughout Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and for adjusting |

SCHEDULE I,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. |
|---|---|
| | and paying the Deductions and Compensations directed to be granted to the Proprietors and Farmers of Estates paying Revenue to Government and the Holders of Property exempt from the Payment of Revenue to Government on account of the Duties and Taxes abolished. |
| Regulation XLIII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications, the Rules passed on the 25th February 1793, for granting Lands to invalided Native Officers and Private Soldiers. |
| Regulation XLIV of 1793 ... | A Regulation for prohibiting the fixing of the Jama of dependent taluqs, or granting Leases or Pattas for a term exceeding ten years; and in cases of Lands disposed of at public Sale for the Discharge of arrears of the public Revenue for rendering null and void all Engagements (with certain Exceptions) subsisting between the defaulting Proprietor and his dependant Taluqdárs, Under-farmers and Ryots for the Payment of Rent or Revenue on account of the Lands so sold. |
| Regulation II of 1795 ... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules regarding the temporary and permanent Settlements of the Revenue in the Province of Benares. |
| Regulation XLIII of 1795 ... | A Regulation for enacting into a Regulation the Rules passed on the 18th February 1789, and the 24th December 1790, for granting lands to discharged Native Invalid Officers and Private Soldiers in the Province of Benares. |
| Regulation LI of 1795 ... | A Regulation respecting ryotty Pattas in the Province of Benares. |
| Regulation III of 1796 ... | A Regulation for excluding from the Jurisdiction of the Court of Wards certain Descriptions of Landed Estates belonging to disqualified Landholders, and for declaring the Rules in Section V., Regulation XLIV. 1793, to extend to the cancelling wholly the Leases of those Under-farmers, a part only of the Land included in whose Leases may be sold for Arrears of Revenue. |
| Regulation IV of 1796 ... | A Regulation to provide for the occasional Absence of the Zila and City Judges and Magistrates in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares from their respective Stations; and prescribing the Duties to be performed by the Registers of the Courts and the Assistants on such Occasions as well as in the Discharge of their official Functions. |
| Regulation II of 1797 ... | A Regulation for defining more specifically the Responsibility of the Landholders and Farmers of Land in the Province of Benares under the Charge of the Police vested in them conformably to their Engagements by Regulation XVII. 1795. |

SCHEDULE I,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Regulation VI of 1797 ... | A Regulation for abolishing Regulation XXIII. 1793, entitled "a Regulation for raising an Annual Fund for defraying the Expense of the Police Establishments entertained under Regulation XXII. 1793;" and for establishing new Fees on the Institution and Trial of Suits, in lieu of those prescribed by Regulation XXXVIII. 1795; and for levying a Stamp Duty on certain Law and other Papers and Documents, and a Percentage on the Fees of the authorized Pleaders in the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares. |
| Regulation IX of 1799 ... | A Regulation for further providing against Resistance to the Processes of the Civil Courts in the cities of Dacca, Moorshedabad and Patna, as well as against Resistance to the Processes of the Civil Courts in general. |
| Regulation II of 1801 ... | A Regulation for the more speedy and effectual Administration of Justice in the Courts of Sadr Díwání and Nizámat Adálat. |
| Regulation VIII of 1803 ... | A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Nizámat Adálat to the Provinces ceded by the Nuwáb Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company. |
| Regulation XXVI of 1803 ... | A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Sale and Division of Lands paying revenue to Government in the Provinces ceded by the Nuwáb Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company. |
| Regulation XXXV of 1803 ... | A Regulation for the establishment of an efficient System of Police in the Provinces ceded by the Nuwáb Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company. |
| Regulation XVII of 1805 ... | A Regulation for modifying the Rules contained in Regulation VIII. 1793, respecting the Management of joint undivided Estates. |
| Regulation X of 1806 ... | A Regulation for extending to the Judicial Department such Parts of Regulation VIII. 1806, as are applicable to Charges or Information against the European Public Officers employed in that Department, and for making further provision in such Cases. |
| Regulation XIV of 1807 ... | A Regulation for amending the System of Police established in the Province of Benares and in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces within the Divisions of Bareilly and Benares; also for extending to those Provinces the provisions contained in Regulation XII. 1807, for the Appointment of Amíns of Police. |
| Regulation IV of 1808 ... | A Regulation for the Appointment and Administration of the Office of Kanungo in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares. |

SCHEDULE I,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Regulation V of 1808 ... | A Regulation to explain and declare the Intent and Meaning of certain Clauses in the existing Regulations respecting the Settlement of the Land Revenue in the Ceded Provinces. |
| Regulation VII of 1808 ... | A Regulation for completing the Registers of Lands held free of Assessment in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in the Dóáb and on the left Bank of the River Jumna and in the Territory ceded by His Highness the Peishwa to the British Government in Bundelcund. |
| Regulation XI of 1808 ... | A Regulation for the Adjustment of the Rent payable by the Heirs of invalid jágírdárs. |
| Regulation III of 1809 ... | A Regulation for the Support of the Police in the Cantonments and Military Bazaars; for defining the Powers of the Civil and Military Officers in the Performance of their Duty, and for fixing the Local Limits of the said Cantonments and Bazaars. |
| Regulation XIII of 1811 ... | A Regulation for the more convenient and efficient Discharge of the Duties of the Board of Revenue. |
| Regulation XIV of 1812 ... | A Regulation for modifying, in certain cases, the Rule contained in Section II., Regulation V. 1812, regarding the Grant of Leases by the Proprietors of Lands in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces to their Tenants. |
| Regulation I of 1815 ... | A Regulation for securing the Right of the British Government to assess land held under muqarrarí or istimrár grants of any preceding Government, on the Decease of the Holders thereof. |
| Regulation VI of 1817 ... | A Regulation to explain the Purport and Intent of the Provision contained in Section II., Regulation XXIV. 1803. |
| Regulation XIII of 1817 ... | A Regulation for establishing the Office of Kanungo in the District of Midnapúr and in the Mehál subject to the Authority of the Collector of Hidgellee, and for extending to the said District and Mehál the operation of Regulation XII. 1817. |
| Regulation XVIII of 1817 ... | A Regulation to modify the Rules in Force which prescribe an Oath of Office to be taken by certain Native Officers; and to explain and amend other Provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts. |
| Regulation XXIV of 1817 ... | A Regulation for modifying the Constitution of the Commission established in the Provinces of Behar and Benares, and in the Districts of Ramghur, Bhaugulpúr and Purneah; for extending the Authority of the said Commission to the Districts of Dinajpúr and Rangpúr, and for better defining the Powers to be exercised in certain cases by a single Member of the Board of Revenue or Commission vested with the Authority of that Board. |
| Regulation I of 1818 ... | A Regulation for establishing the Office of Kanungo in the Districts of the Twenty-four Parganas,—Nuddea, Jessore, Dacca, Jalalpúr and Backergunj;—and for extending to the said Districts the Operation of Regulation XII. 1817. |
| Regulation VII of 1818 ... | A Regulation for rescinding such Parts of the existing Regulations as relate to the Conduct of the Trade of Foreign Nations to the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies; |

SCHEDULE I,—*concluded.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. |
|---|---|
| | and for better giving effect to a Regulation in that behalf enacted by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. |
| Regulation I of 1819 ... | A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinajpúr and Rangpúr under the Management of the Board of Revenue; and for extending the Authority of the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares to the District of Goruckpúr; for re-establishing Kanungos and reforming the Office of Patwárí throughout the Province of Bengal; and for explaining and modifying certain Parts of Regulation XII. 1817. |
| Regulation IV of 1821 ... | A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue, or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain Cases, the Powers of Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate; and for authorizing a Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, to exercise, in certain Cases, the Powers of a Collector of Land Revenue or of any other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues: also for explaining the Duties of an Assistant Collector of Revenue, and for defining the Duties and Powers vested in Assistant Collectors or other Officers appointed to the Charge of the Revenues of Parganas or other Local Divisions, or employed in the Performance of any Portion of the Functions ordinarily belonging to the Collector of Land Revenue. |
| Regulation II of 1822 ... | A Regulation for modifying certain Provisions in the existing Regulations relative to the Officers employed in the Collection of the Government Customs and Town Duties. |
| Regulation IX of 1826 ... | A Regulation for transferring the Superintendence of the Custom House at Patna from the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces to the Board of Customs at the Presidency; and for vesting the latter Board with the Control of the other Customs in the Central and Western Provinces, and in the Province of Cuttack concurrently with the Central and Western Boards of Revenue or the Commissioner of Cuttack respectively. |
| Regulation I of 1827 ... | A Regulation for rescinding Regulation I. 1796, and providing a Special Form of Trial for the Mountaineers of Bhaugulpúr; also for investing the Magistrate of Bhaugulpúr with Summary Powers for the Adjustment of certain Civil Claims. |
| Regulation IX of 1828 ... | A Regulation for amending the Rules in Force in Regard to Special or Second Appeals, instituted *in Formâ Pauperis.* |
| Regulation II of 1830 ... | A Regulation for rescinding and re-enacting, with Modifications, the Provisions contained in Regulation VII. 1818, for regulating the Trade of Foreign Nations with the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies. |
| Regulation VII of 1832 ... | A Regulation for modifying certain of the Provisions of Regulation V. 1831, and for providing Supplementary Rules to that Enactment. |
| Act XXXIII of 1850 ... | An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal. |

## SCHEDULE II.

*Regulations partly repealed.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation II of 1793... | A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Mâl Adálat or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of the suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of Díwání Adálat, and prescribing rules for the conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors. | Section 1.<br>Section 2.<br>In section 4 the words "published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI of 1793."<br>Section 8, clauses 11 and 12.<br>So much of sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19 as relates to dewans.<br>Sections 21 and 22.<br>In section 24 the words "by a Regulation published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI of 1793, or."<br>In section 27, from and including the words "and their sanction," down to the end of the section.<br>Sections 30 and 31.<br>In section 46, from and including the words "they are likewise prohibited," to the end of the section.<br>Sections 47 and 48. |
| Regulation III of 1793 | A Regulation for extending and defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of Díwání Adálat or Courts of Judicature for the trial of civil suits in the first instance, established in the several zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad. | Section 1, and in sections 3, 5 and 6 the words "and city." |
| Regulation IV of 1793... | A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Díwání Adálat established in the several zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad. | In section 9 the words "the Provincial Courts of Appeal or."<br>Sections 22 to 25, both inclusive. |
| Regulation VIII of 1793 | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications and amendments, the rules for the decennial settlement of the public revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndars, independent taluqdárs, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September 1789, the 25th November 1789, and the 10th February 1790, and subsequent dates. | Sections 16, 17 and 18.<br>In section 20 the words "and elect a joint manager under the restrictions hereafter mentioned."<br>Sections 28, 29, and in section 35 from and including the words "those resolutions," down to the end of the section.<br>Sections 42, 48, 61 and 67, except clause 5.<br>Sections 68 to 99, both inclusive.<br>Sections 100 and 101. |
| Regulation IX of 1793... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with alterations and modifica- | In section 3 the words "the special jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the cities of |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | tions, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790 and subsequent dates, for the apprehension and trial of persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors. | Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad is to extend throughout those cities, respectively, and the places adjacent that now are or may be subjected to their immediate authority" * * * * * * * * * (and in sixth and following lines) "that the special jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the zilas of Behar Proper, Dacca, Jelalpúr and Moorshedabad, be not held to extend to the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad, nor to any places adjacent thereto which now are or may be included in the special jurisdiction of the Magistrates of those cities; and." |
| | | Sections 66, 68, 69 and 70. |
| Regulation XI of 1793... | A Regulation for removing certain restrictions to the operation of the Hindú and Muhammadan laws, with regard to the inheritance of landed property, subject to the payment of revenue to Government. | In section 3 the words "in the manner directed in Regulation XXV, 1793." |
| | | Section 4. |
| | | Section 5, except the words "nothing contained in this Regulation is to be construed to" (in the first line), and in section 6, first line, the words "Nor to." |
| Regulation XIV of 1793 | A Regulation for the recovery of arrears of the public revenue assessed upon the lands, from zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs, and other actual proprietors of land, and farmers of land holding farms immediately of Government. | So much of sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 as relates to the confinement of the person or attachment of the lands of defaulting proprietors paying revenue direct to the Collector. |
| | | So much of sections 16, 19, 21, 29, 30, 31, 39 and 42 as relates to Provincial Courts of Appeal. |
| | | In section 24, twelfth line, the words "have obtained the," and in thirteenth line "of the Governor General in Council for," also from and including "the Board of Revenue" in the thirty-fourth line, to close of same section. |
| | | Sections 38 and 39. |
| | | In section 45 from and including "be or reside" in second line, down to and including "shall" in fourteenth line. |
| | | Section 46. |
| | | In section 48 from and including "the confinement" in second line, down to and including "Nor" in fourth line. |
| Regulation XVIII of 1793. | A Regulation for preserving complete the records of the civil and criminal courts of judicature, and requiring the zila and city courts to transmit monthly reports of the suits decided by them to the Provincial Courts of Appeal, and directing the Provincial Courts of Appeal to submit monthly reports of the appeals and causes decided by them to the Sadr Díwání Adálat. | In section 1 from and including "and that the" in third line, down to and including "Adálat" in last line of the section. |
| | | In section 2 from and including "and in" in second line, down to and including "circuit" in fourth line. |
| | | In section 4, line six, the words "register and assistant to the," also "and cities" * * * and in the seventh and eighth lines "the Provincial Courts of Appeal and the Courts of Circuit, and." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section 8 the words "printed and published in the manner directed by Regulation XLI of 1793." |
| | | In section 9 the words "and at the cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad." |
| Regulation XIX of 1793 | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the rules passed by the Governor General in Council on the 1st December 1790, for trying the validity of the titles of persons holding or claiming a right to hold lands exempted from the payment of revenue to Government, under grants not being of the description of those termed Bádsháhí or Royal; and for determining the amount of the annual assessment to be imposed on lands so held, which may be adjudged or become liable to the payment of public revenue. | Section 18.<br>Sections 24 to 26, both inclusive.<br>Sections 29 to 33, both inclusive.<br>So much of section 35 as relates to the Provincial Court of Appeal.<br>Sections 45 and 46. |
| Regulation XXI of 1793 | A Regulation for establishing in each zila an office for keeping the records in the Native languages which relate to the public revenue, and prescribing rules for the conduct of the keepers of the records. | Section 3, and in section 4 from and including the words "the accounts" in eighth line, down to the end of the section.<br>In section 8 the words "printed and published in the manner specified in Regulation XLI. 1793." |
| Regulation XXIV of 1793. | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the Rules passed by the Governor General in Council on the 10th June 1791, for determining the continuance, or discontinuance of the pensions heretofore paid by the proprietors and farmers of land, but included in the jama or revenue payable to Government at the decennial settlement, and also of the pensions heretofore paid from the sayer abolished. | Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and in section 10 the words "on adjudging any pension not exceeding fifty sicca rupees per annum or" in the first and second lines; also in third line the words "on appeal," and in eighth line "by himself." |
| Regulation XXVI of 1793. | A Regulation for extending the term of minority of Muhammadan and Hindú proprietors of land paying revenue to Government to the expiration of the eighteenth year. | In section 3 from and including the words "for the management," to the end of the section. |
| Regulation XXXVII of 1793. | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the rules passed on the 23rd April 1788, | In section 2, clause 1, the words "to the satisfaction of the court," and in clause 2, fourth line, the words "to the satisfaction |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | and subsequent dates, for trying the validity of the titles of persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, altumgah jágír, and other lands, exempt from the payment of public revenue, under grants termed Bádsháhí or Royal, and for determining when certain grants of that description shall be considered to have expired, and for fixing the amount of the public revenue to be assessed upon the lands, the grants for which may expire, or be adjudged invalid. | of the court in which the suit may be instituted in the first instance, or to which it may be appealed."<br>Section 2, clause 2.<br>Section 3, clause 2.<br>In section 10 the words "and the suits which the Board of Revenue may direct the Collectors to institute" * * * * and "or prosecuted" in tenth line, also in nineteenth line the words "or carried on," in fifteenth and sixteenth lines "to the Provincial Court of Appeal or from the decision of the Provincial Court," in seventeenth and eighteenth lines "in the event of their ordering the cause to be appealed to the Provincial Court and of its being given against them therein," and in nineteenth line "in both cases."<br>Section 13.<br>Section 20.<br>In section 23 from and including the words "and he will be liable to be sued," to end of section.<br>Sections 24 to 41, both inclusive. |
| Regulation XXXVIII of 1793. | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, such part of the rule passed on the 27th June 1787 as prohibits Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue, lending money to zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs, or other actual proprietors of land, or dependent taluqdárs, or farmers of land holding farms immediately of Government, or the under-farmers or ryots of the several descriptions of proprietors and farmers of land above-mentioned, or their respective sureties; and for re-enacting, with alterations, the existing rules prohibiting Europeans of any description holding possession of lands that may be mortgaged to them, or purchasing or renting lands for erecting houses or buildings, for carrying on manufactures or other purposes, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council. | In section 2 the words "and city" in first line, also the words "the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and the Courts of Circuit, and the Registers to their respective Courts." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation XLVIII of 1793. | A Regulation for forming a quinquennial register of the landed estates in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, subject to the payment of revenue to Government, and of the amount of the fixed annual revenue payable to Government from each estate. | Section 15.<br>In section 24, clause 2, the words "and city," also so much of sections 18 and 24 as relates to Provincial Courts of Appeal.<br>Section 24, clause 7.<br>Sections 25 and 28. |
| Regulation III of 1794... | A Regulation for exempting proprietors of land (with certain exceptions) from being confined for arrears of revenue, and for prescribing the process by which tahsíldárs are to demand payment of arrears; and for enabling the Collectors to recover from Native officers employed under them, public money or papers which they may embezzle or retain; and for expediting the trial of causes relating to the public revenue or the rents of individuals. | Section 8.<br>Section 11.<br>In section 14 the words "excepting the rules in the several sections of that Regulation which are rescinded by section XI."<br>Sections 15 to 22, both inclusive. |
| Regulation I of 1795 ... | A Regulation for fixing in perpetuity the revenue assessed on the lands in the Province of Benares; for the more general restoration of the ancient zamíndars; and for extending to the Province of Benares the rules prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793. | In section 3, clauses 3 and 4, the words "and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793;" and in clause 5 of the same section the words "which may be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793.<br>In section 4 from the commencement down to and including "it is hereby declared that" (inclusive), and in the same line the word "such." |
| Regulation VI of 1795 | A Regulation prescribing the process by which the Collector and the Tahsíldárs are to realize the public revenue payable from the lands in the Province of Benares. | So much of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 as enforces the issue of process against the person of a defaulter on the occurrence of an arrear of revenue, or relates to the amount of talbána to be paid to peons for the service of process, or to the establishments to be entertained for such service.<br>So much of sections 16, 23, 26 and 28 as relates to City Courts or Provincial Courts of Appeal.<br>Sections 35 to 53, both inclusive. |
| Regulation VIII of 1795 | A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, with alterations and modifications, | So much of section 10 as relates to the city and Provincial Courts. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | Regulation IV, 1793, entitled "a Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Díwání Adálat established in the several zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad;" and for exempting the Rájá of Benares and the Bábus of his family, and certain bankers when defendants, from giving the security required from other defendants. | |
| Regulation XV of 1795.. | A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XVI. 1793, entitled "a Regulation for referring suits to arbitration and submitting certain cases to the decision of the Nazim," with the exception of section 10; and for referring certain cases to the decision of the Rájá of Benares. | In section 3, the words "or to the Provincial Court of Appeal." |
| Regulation LVIII of 1795. | A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a commission on the jama of lands which may be subjected to the payment of revenue under section 26, Regulation XIX. and section 21, Regulation XXXVII. 1793, and section 26, Regulation XLI. and section 21, Regulation XLII. 1795; and for determining on what amount such commission, and the commission granted to Collectors in cases of lands being adjudged liable to the payment of revenue in consequence of prosecutions, shall be calculated; and for requiring the zila and city courts in the four Provinces to transmit to the Collectors and the Board of Revenue copies of certain decrees in suits between individuals respecting the right to land exempted from the payment of revenue; and for defining of what decrees regarding malguzárí land, the zila and city courts are to furnish the Collectors and the Board of Revenue with copies, under | Sections 1, 2 and 3. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | section 9, Regulation IV, 1793, and section 4, Regulation VIII. 1795. | |
| Regulation XV of 1797 | A Regulation for levying certain fees to defray the expense of the offices for keeping the records in the Native languages which relate to the public revenue, established under Regulations XXI. 1793, and XXX. 1795. | In section 2, clause 2, the words and figures "that may take place under Regulation XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795."<br>In section 7, the words and figures "in Regulation XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795 (according to the Province in which the lands may be situated)." |
| Regulation I of 1799 ... | A Regulation for declaring a general freedom of trade in chunam and other articles on the frontier of Sylhet, subject to certain provisions. | In section 6 from and including "with this difference," to end of section.<br>Section 7. |
| Regulation V of 1799... | A Regulation to limit the interference of the zila and city courts of Díwání Adálat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate. | In section 2 the words and figures "in the form prescribed by Regulation XLI. 1793." |
| Regulation VII of 1799 | A Regulation for enabling proprietors and farmers of land to realize their rents with greater punctuality; for providing against unnecessary delay in the payment of the public revenue assessed upon the lands; and for securing the ultimate recovery of arrears of revenue by sale of the landed property from which it may be due at the close of the year. | Section 22.<br>Section 23, clause 8.<br>In section 24 from and including "As however," in sixth line to end of section.<br>Sections 29, 30 and 31. |
| Regulation II of 1800 | A Regulation for laying open to public use the stone quarries at Chunar, Gházípúr, and Mirzapúr, in the Province of Benares, subject to a fixed duty. | In section 2 from and including the words "not being British-born subjects" down to and including "1793" in fifth line.<br>In section 8 the words and figures "which are exempted from the customs by section X., Regulation III. 1795." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Section 9.<br>In section 10 from and including "and besides an oath" in third line down to and including "accounts" in ninth line.<br>In section 12 the words "or the city of Benares" in the twenty-fourth line, and "of the city of Benares" in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth lines.<br>Section 15. |
| Regulation V of 1800... | A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the rules contained in Regulation VII. 1799, for enabling proprietors and farmers of land to realize their rents with greater punctuality; as well as such other parts of the above Regulation as are applicable to the Province of Benares. | In section 23 the words "and City" in tenth line, also in thirty-seventh line from and including the words "As however" to the end of the section.<br>In section 26 from and including the words "but a" in twelfth line, to the end of the section.<br>Sections 27 and 28. |
| Regulation VIII of 1800 | A Regulation for preparing a general pargana register of lands; and for certain alterations in the prescribed registers of estates paying revenue, and lands held exempt from the payment of revenue. | In section 18 the words "The officers so appointed, or who may be hereafter appointed, for the purposes specified in the preceding section, shall not be removeable without proof of misconduct, to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council."<br>Sections 16 to 19 (both inclusive).<br>Section 22. |
| Regulation I of 1801 ... | A Regulation to explain and amend part of the rules for collecting the public revenue contained in Regulations VII, 1799, and V, 1800; to expedite the sale of lands for arrears of revenue; to limit the division of property by such sales; to explain and amend the rules contained in Regulation XXV, 1793 (extended to Benares by Regulation XXVI, 1795), for the division of joint estates, and allotment of the fixed assessment thereupon; and to fix a period for the operation of such part of Regulation VIII, 1793, as authorizes the separation of certain talúqs from the zamíndarís to which they were attached at the time of the decennial settlement. | Section 9.<br>The last sentence of section 14.<br>In section 15 from and including the words "and, in like manner," to end of section. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| Regulation XXIV of 1803. | A Regulation for trying the validity of titles of persons receiving, or claiming a right to receive, pensions under the denominations of saleáná, rozená, or any other description of grant in the Provinces ceded by the Nuwab Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company. | Sections 4, 5, 17, 18 and 19. |
| Regulation XXX of 1803 | A Regulation prescribing rules for the grant of pottas by the landholders in the Provinces ceded by the Nuwab Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to their under-farmers, tenants, and ryots. | Sections 11 and 12. |
| Regulation I of 1804 ... | A Regulation for the better management of the invalid jaghírdar establishments, and of the invalid pension establishments. | Sections 1 to 19, both inclusive.<br>Sections 21 and 27. |
| Regulation V of 1804... | A Regulation to provide for the appointment and removal of the Native officers of Government in the judicial, revenue, and commercial departments, and in the departments of salt, opium, and customs; also to make further provision for administering the oath prescribed by the Statute 33rd Geo. III, cap. 52. | Sections 2, 3 and 4.<br>So much of section 5 as relates to Provincial or City Courts, the board of trade, and the commercial residents and agents, as also the words from "and to transmit," &c., in tenth line to end of section.<br>Sections 6 and 7.<br>So much of sections 8, 9 and 10 as relates to Provincial or City Courts, the board of trade, the commercial residents and agents, law officers and cauzies, or require any communication to be made to Government in regard to the appointment, removal, or resignation of any of the officers referred to in this Regulation.<br>Sections 11, 12 and 13.<br>So much of sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 23 as relates to Provincial or City Courts, the Board of Trade, and the commercial residents and agents or departments.<br>Sections 25 and 26. |
| Regulation X of 1804... | A Regulation for declaring the powers of the Governor General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State by the sentence of Courts Martial. | In sections 4 the words and figures "under Regulation IV. 1799, and Regulation XX. 1803." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| Regulation XII of 1805 | A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the public revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Puttespúr, Kummardichour, and Bograe, at present included in the zila of Midnapúr. | Sections 12, 13 and 14. |
| Regulation XIII of 1805 | A Regulation for the maintenance of the peace and for the support and administration of the Police in the zila of Cuttack; and for amending certain provisions contained in Regulation IV. 1804. | Section 12.<br>In section 13 the words and figures "and likewise such of the rules contained in Regulation IV., 1804, as are not either specifically or virtually rescinded by the present Regulation." |
| Regulation VI of 1806 | A Regulation for the more effectual repair of embankments. | Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.<br>From the commencement of section 9 down to and including the word "and" in the seventh line.<br>Section 10.<br>In section 12, clause 2, from "the several committees" in fourth line, to the end of the clause; also clause 5. |
| Regulation XI of 1806 | A Regulation for facilitating the progress of detachments of troops through the Company's territories; for affording any requisite assistance to persons travelling through those territories; and for extending the rules contained in sections 68 and 72, Regulation XXII. 1795, in clauses fifth and sixth, section 14, Regulation VIII. 1805, and in section 31 of that Regulation, to the whole of the Company's Provinces subject to the immediate Government of the Presidency of Fort William; for the guidance of the civil officers in applying for guards from the regular battalions; and for modifying the rule contained in clause 1, section 12, Regulation I. 1804. | Sections 9 to 19, both inclusive. |
| Regulation XVII of 1806. | A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the rates of interest on future loans, and provisions relative thereto contained in Regulation XV. 1793; also for a | In section 1 from and including the words "As however," down to and including the word "Presidency" in the fifteenth line.<br>Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | general extension of the period fixed by Regulation I, 1798, and XXXIV. 1803, for the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales of land under deeds of bye-bil-wuffa kut-cubaleh, or other similar designation. | |
| Regulation XXI of 1806 | A Regulation for making certain alterations in the office of tahsíldár in the Province of Benares, and in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, on the death, resignation, or removal of any persons by whom those offices are at present held. | In section 2 from and including the words "The Magistrate of," to the end of the section.<br>In sections 2 and 3 the words "both as receivers of the public revenue and as officers of police."<br>Section 5. |
| Regulation XXII of 1806. | A Regulation for modifying the rules hitherto observed in the admission and payment of claims to pensions. | Section 1.<br>In section 2 the words "to the Honourable Company" in line 2, and in line 5 the word "sicca." |
| Regulation VII of 1807 | A Regulation for making certain alterations in the provisions which have hitherto been in force in the Province of Benares, respecting persons paying or wishing to pay, their revenue directly to the Treasury or the Collector, instead of paying it through the medium of a tahsíldár. | Section 2.<br>So much of section 5 as has not been repealed. |
| Regulation VIII of 1809 | A Regulation for modifying parts of the rules in force respecting the appointment and removal of the Native officers of Government in the judicial, revenue, and commercial departments. | So much of sections 1 and 2 as relates to the Provincial or City Courts of Appeal, the Board of Trade, and the commercial residents and agents or departments, as well as the law officers and cauzies.<br>Section 5, clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4.<br>Sections 6 and 7.<br>In section 10 the words "and commercial," also clause 2; in clause 3, sixth line, the words "and Board of Commissioners," in same line from and including the words "in like manner" to the end of the clause; in clause 4 the words "commercial residents and agents;" in clause 5 the words "the commercial residents and agents," also in same clause from and including the words "provided that" to the end of the clause.<br>Sections 11 and 12. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| Regulation VI of 1810 | A Regulation for defining the penalties to which zamíndárs and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies, and for harbouring robbers. | Section 6. |
| Regulation XVI of 1810 | A Regulation to amend the existing rules for the appointment of zila and city Magistrates; to provide for the appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the payment of a fixed reward on the conviction of public offenders. | In section 1 from the beginning down to and including the word "Magistrate" in sixth line, the word "also" in same line; in thirteenth line from and including the words "and to obviate" down to and including "conviction" in sixteenth line; in the eighteenth and nineteenth lines the words "when no specific reward may have been offered for the performance of such service."<br>The whole of section 2, except the following words in the second clause:—"Whenever it is considered expedient to appoint a person to hold the office of Magistrate, the Governor General in Council will make such appointment."<br>In section 3 from commencement down to and including the word "that" at the end of the fourth line, and the words "as heretofore" in sixth line.<br>Sections 11 to 15, both inclusive. |
| Regulation XX of 1810 | A Regulation for subjecting persons attached to the military establishments to martial law in certain cases, and for the better government of the retainers and dependants of the army receiving public pay on fixed establishments, and of persons seeking a livelihood by supplying the troops in garrison, cantonment, and station military bazaars, or attached to bazaars of corps. | Section 1.<br>In section 3 the words "second article of the twenty-fourth section of His Majesty's, or the second article of the fifteenth section of the Honourable Company's."<br>Section 5.<br>In section 20 from and including the words "in the meantime" in the sixteenth line to the end of the section. |
| Regulation II of 1811 | A Regulation for amending the existing rules for the support of invalid Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers. | Sections 1 and 2. |
| Regulation XI of 1811... | A Regulation for extending the period fixed by the existing Regulations for revising the jama on lands ordered to be divided into two or more estates. | Section 2.<br>In section 4, clauses 1 and 2, the words "or Board of Commissioners." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| Regulation III of 1812 | A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of enquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of criminals. | In section 1 from commencement down to and including the word "and" in seventh line, and from and including the words "it being" in tenth line, down to and including "Police" in seventeenth line.<br>Sections 5 and 7.<br>In section 9, clauses 1 and 2, and from commencement of clause 3, down to and including the word "it" in third line of that clause; also clauses 7 and 8. |
| Regulation V of 1812... | A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the land revenue. | In section 1 from and including the words "and also" in third line, down to and including the word "interest" in fifteenth line.<br>In section 2 from commencement down to and including the word "and" in fifth line.<br>In section 3 from commencement down to and including the word "the" in sixth line.<br>Sections 24, 25, 26 and 27. |
| Regulation IX of 1812 | A Regulation for modifying some of the rules before enacted regarding the settlement of the Ceded Provinces. | Section 2.<br>In sections 4 and 5 the words "of Commissioners." |
| Regulation X of 1812 | A Regulation for modifying some of the rules before enacted regarding the settlement of the Conquered Provinces lying on the right and left banks of the River Jumna of the Territory Ceded by His Highness the Peishwa in Bundlecund, and of the District of Cuttack. | Section 2.<br>In sections 4 and 5 the words "of Commissioners." |
| Regulation XI of 1812 | A Regulation to empower the Governor General in Council to order the removal of emigrants from foreign countries, and their descendants from any | In section 1 from the commencement down to and including "and" in eleventh line, and the words "in consequence" in same line; also the words "the said bodies of" in thirteenth line, and the words "from |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | place in the vicinity of the frontier of the State from which they may have emigrated; and, in certain cases to place and detain any such persons in safe custody; and likewise to provide for the trial of emigrants and their descendants who may excite disturbances in the countries from which they may have emigrated, and of persons aiding them in the prosecution of such attempts. | the frontiers of the territory of Arracan" in the same line.<br>In section 2 the words "from Arracan or emigrants from any other State." |
| Regulation XVIII of 1812 | A Regulation for explaining section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and sections 3 and 4, Regulation L. 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof. | Section 1, and first clause of section 3. |
| Regulation II of 1813... | A Regulation for preventing Native officers from making use of public money entrusted to their care. | Sections 3 and 4. |
| Regulation XI of 1813 | A Regulation for modifying some of the rules before established respecting the payment of pensions, and for preventing the abuses committed in the receipt of pensions. | Section 2, and first clause of section 3.<br>In clause 2, section 3, the words "likewise" in first line and "said" in second line.<br>Section 5.<br>In section 6, the words or "Board of Commissioners." |
| Regulation XIX of 1814 | A Regulation for reducing to one Regulation, with alterations and additions, certain Regulations respecting the partition of estates paying revenue to Government. | So much of sections 1, 4, 17, 19, 20, 21, 27, 30, 32 and 35 as refers to the Board of Commissioners.<br>Section 2.<br>Section 23. |
| Regulation XXI of 1814 | A Regulation for preventing the zila and city Judges and Collectors of the public revenue from employing their Native creditors on their respective establishments. | In section 2 the following words in third and fourth lines "of salt or," in sixth line "and trade of the Board of Commissioners," and in seventh line "appeal and." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| Regulation XI of 1816 | A Regulation for receivng, trying, and deciding claims to the right of inheritance or succession in certain tributary estates in zila Cuttack. | Sections 4, 6, 9 and 10.<br>In section 12 the words and figure "under section X." |
| Regulation XVII of 1816 | A Regulation for the occasional revision of the regular police and jail establishments; for the due support and regulation of the establishments of chaukídárs; for amending the rules in force for the appointment and removal of police officers; for modifying the constitution of the offices of the Superintendents of Police; and for reducing the miscellaneous business of Courts of Circuit, and Court of Nizámat Adálat. | In the second line of section 1 the words "and jail."<br>In seventh and eighth lines of same section the words the figures "on the principles of the provisions of Regulation XIII. 1813."<br>In section 2, clause 1, the words "or jail guards,"and in clause 2 of same section the words "and jail;" in section 3, the words "or jail."<br>In section 4 the words "on the principles of the provisions of Regulation XIII. 1813."<br>Sections 6, 7 and the unrepealed clauses of section 8.<br>Section 14.<br>In section 16 from and including the words "and Board" to the end of the section.<br>Section 17, clauses 4 and 5.<br>Section 18.<br>Section 20. |
| Regulation V of 1817... | A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure, and for prescribing the rules to be observed on the discovery of such treasure. | In section 2 the word "sicca."<br>In section 5 the following words:—"of Commissioners, or the Commissioners in Behar and Benares, or the Board of" * * * * in second and third lines, "in conformity with the foregoing provision" in the fourth line, and "pursuant to the prescribed notification" in the seventh line.<br>In section 6 the words "within the period limited by the notification directed in section IV. of this Regulation," and the word "sicca" in the sixth line of this section, and the second and fifth lines of section 7.<br>In sections 6, 8 and 9 the words "or city."<br>In section 8 the words "or the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces, or the Commissioners in Behar and Benares."<br>In section 9 the words "to the Provincial Courts."<br>Section 10. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| Regulation XII of 1817 | A Regulation for securing the better administration of the office of patwárí in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the District of Cuttack, the Pargana of Puttaspúr, and its dependencies. | Section 2.<br>In section 8 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," and in the eighth line "or Commissioner."<br>In section 11 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be."<br>In section 13 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares."<br>In section 15 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be."<br>In section 16 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares."<br>In section 17 the words "Board of Commissioners, or Commissioner in Behar and Benares."<br>Sections 26, 27, 28 and 30.<br>In section 31 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, according as he may be subject to one or the other of those authorities, * * *" also in same section the words "and Commissioner aforesaid."<br>In section 32 from and including the words "and if" in fourth line to end of the section.<br>In section 33 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," also in thirteenth line the words "or Commissioner." In fourteenth and fifteenth lines, figures and word "XXVI. and XXVII.," and from and including the words "and the" in the fifteenth line to the end of the section.<br>In section 35 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," and in fifth line the words "or Commissioner." |
| Regulation XVI of 1817 | A Regulation for imposing a duty on foreign opium imported by sea into any port or place within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William. | In section 1 the words "with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India." |
| Regulation XX of 1817 | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the | Sections 2 and 3. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | several rules which have been passed for the guidance of darogás and other subordinate officers of Police; for modifying the existing rules concerning the resistance or evasion of criminal process; and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from proprietors and farmers of land and their local managers, as well as from the munduls and other heads of villages. | In section 4, clause 4, the words and figures "in pursuance of sections VI. and VII. Regulation X. 1808, sections VIII. XI. and XII. Regulation XVI. 1810, and section XI. Regulation XVII. 1816."<br>In section 5, clause 2, from and including the words "they shall" in the fifth line to the end of the clause.<br>In section 10, clause 8, the words "by the Native commissioners for the trial of civil suits," and in last line of same clause the words "to the Native commissioners."<br>In section 21, clause 10, from and including the words "Any head man," &c., in twelfth line to the end of the clause.<br>In section 28, clause 2, the words and figures "as directed in section XXIV. Regulation X. 1813."<br>In section 29, the following words:— "weaver," "molungee," "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," "commercial," "commercial resident, salt or," "aurungee" or "chokí," "or any other manufacturer or any," wherever they occur in the first four clauses of this section; also the whole of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth clauses of the same section.<br>Section 30, clauses 2 and 3, section 31, the 3rd clause of section 33, and the unrepealed forms appended to this Regulation. |
| Regulation III of 1818 | A Regulation for the confinement of State prisoners. | In section 9 the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit." |
| Regulation II of 1819... | A Regulation for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures and for defining the right of Government to the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made. | Section 2.<br>Section 3, clause 2.<br>Sections 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11.<br>Sections 12 and 14.<br>Section 13, clause 3.<br>In section 19 from and including the word "conformably" in the fourth line to the end of the section.<br>In section 20 the words "in a Persian rúbakárí," and in the seventh line "aforesaid."<br>In section 21 the words "in a Persian rúbakárí."<br>Sections 22 to 28, both inclusive. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | | In section 29 the words "subject to an appeal to the Courts of Judicature in the manner prescribed by this Regulation in cases in which the Board may direct the assessment of land held free of assessment."<br>In section 30, clause 1, the words "and the petition shall be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint in suits instituted in those courts;" also in clause 7 the words "by a petition written on stamped paper of the value of one rupee." |
| Regulation VI of 1819 | A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XIX, 1816, and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof. | Section 2 from the beginning down to and including "specified" in the first line of the second clause.<br>In section 10 the words and figures "by section VII. Regulation XVIII. 1817." |
| Regulation VIII of 1819 | A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní taluqdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal. | In section 3, clause 3, the words and figures "under the rule contained in the seventh clause of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, for leases conveying a limited interest in the land."<br>In section 8, clause 2, the words "to the Civil Court of the district, and a similar one."<br>In section 9 from and including the words "by the register," down to and including "situated" in the fifth line.<br>In section 15, clause 2, the words and figures "brought under the provisions of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799," and "under the rules of Regulation V. 1812."<br>In section 17, clause 7, the words "the court" in fifth line, and "under the seal of the court" in the seventh and twelfth lines. |
| Regulation I of 1820 ... | A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain talúqs made answerable by sale of arrears of the zamíndár's rent shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII. 1819, for the sales therein described. | In section 2 the words "by the Register or Acting Register of the zila or city court, or, in his absence, by the person in charge of the office of Judge of the District." |
| Regulation III of 1820 | A Regulation for rescinding some of the provisions of Regulation XI. 1806, and for preventing the practice of pressing coolies or begárís. | Section 2.<br>In section 3 the words "and consistent with the powers vested in the Magistrates by the general Regulations." |
| Regulation III of 1822 | A Regulation for modifying the constitution and altering the jurisdiction of the several Boards vested with the superin- | Sections 1, 2 and 3 and clauses 2 and 3 of section 4, and the word 'said' in clause 1 of the same section. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | tendence of the land revenue, in the territories belonging to the Presidency of Fort William. | |
| Regulation VII of 1822 | A Regulation for declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, Puttaspúr and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other officers employed in making, revising, or superintending settlements; for continuing, with certain exceptions, the existing leases within the said Provinces for a further term of five years; for defining, settling, and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent or produce thereof; and for vesting the revenue authorities with judicial cognizance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent, and produce of land. | Section 5, clause 1.<br>In sections 5, 6, 7, 12 and 17 the words "of Commissioners."<br>In sections 15 and 16 the words "or provincial."<br>Section 27, the second clause of section 28, and the following words in the fifth clause of same section:—"and shall be rendered in a Persian rúbakárí written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees."<br>In section 30 the words "or Provincial Court of the division."<br>In section 35 the words "or Board of Commissioners." |
| Regulation VI of 1823 | A Regulation for authorizing the institution of summary suits to enforce the execution of certain written engagements for the cultivation and delivery of the indigo plant, and for declaring certain principles in regard to the same. | In section 1, and clause 7 of section 3, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation XX. 1812."<br>In section 3, also in clause 1, the words "or to a Register exercising the powers of Joint Magistrate."<br>In section 6 from and including "they shall," in third line to the end of the sixth line, and the words "passed by those officers respectively" in seventh and eighth lines.<br>In section 7 the words and figures "under the rules of section 11, Regulation I. 1814." |
| Regulation VII of 1823 | A Regulation for prohibiting loans by Covenanted Civil Servants from persons subject to their official authority and influence. | Section 2, clause 3, and section 5.<br>In section 6 the words "in like manner" in the first line.<br>In section 8 the words "Provincial" and "by the Provincial Courts." |
| Regulation XI of 1824 | A Regulation for empowering the zila and city Judges and Magistrates to depute their Registers or Assistants for the purpose of making local investigations in certain cases. | In section 1 from commencement down to and including the word "But" in fifth line, also "zila and city Judges and," "and Registers" in sixth line.<br>In section 2 the words "zila or city Judge or" in first line, "register" in second |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | | line, "matter connected with a depending civil suit or" in seventh line, "instead of a Native amín or the employment of the local munsif or police officer" in ninth and tenth lines, and "zila or city Judge or" in eleventh line of the same section.<br>In section 3 the words "in a civil suit or" in second and third lines, the words "Díwání or" in fifth line, and "Judge or" in fifth and thirteenth lines.<br>Sections 4, 5 and 6. |
| Regulation VI of 1825 | A Regulation for rendering more effectual the rules in force relative to supplies and preparations for troops proceeding through the British territories. | In section 5 the words "on the stamped paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards." |
| Regulation VIII of 1825 | A Regulation to make further provision for the employment of Native officers in the Judicial Department, and to provide for the punishment of false and malicious charges against the European officers of Government. | In section 1 the words and figures "contained in Regulations II. 1793, V. 1795, and XXV. 1803."<br>And from and including the words "and whereas" in tenth line down to and including "noticed" in eighteenth line of the same section.<br>Section 3.<br>In section 4 the words "which may be submitted to the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit," and from and including the words "and it will" in the eighth line to the end of the section. |
| Regulation IX of 1825 | A Regulation for extending the operation of Regulation VII. 1822; for authorizing the revenue authorities to let in farm estates under temporary leases, on the default of the málguzárs, or to hold the same khás for a term of years; for modifying and adding to the rules contained in Regulation II. 1819; and for making certain other amendments in the existing Regulations. | In section 5, clause 10, from the commencement down to and including the word "but" in fourth line. |
| Regulation XIV of 1825 | A Regulation to declare the extent of the authority possessed by the revenue authorities subordinate to the Governor General in Council, in the confirmation of lakhiraj tenures; to define the principles to be followed in determining on the force and validity of grants made by persons exercising authority in different quarters previously to the acquisition of the country by | Sections 1, 5 and 6. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | the British Government; and to provide for the due application of the general Laws and Regulations respecting lands held free of assessment, to the territory ceded by Govind Rao to the British Government, and annexed to the zila of Bundlecund, under the provisions of Regulation II, 1818. | |
| Regulation XX of 1825 | A Regulation for declaring the jurisdiction of the Military Courts Martial and Courts of Requests, constituted by a recent Act of Parliament, and for modifying some parts of the existing Regulations in conformity thereto. | In section 2 from the commencement down to and including the words "provided that" in second line and in line 9 the words "or of the Hon'ble East India Company," and in section 4 the words "under the provisions of Regulation L. 1803." |
| Regulation III of 1827 | A Regulation for modifying and amending the rules in force relative to the law officers and ministerial Native officers of the Courts of Judicature, who may be guilty of corruption or extortion. | Section 2.<br>In section 3 the words "or any Hindú or Muhammadan law officer."<br>In section 4 the words "law officer or" in first line, the word "such" in third line, and the words and figures "as laid down in clause 2, section 6, Regulation XVIII. 1817," in third and fourth lines.<br>In section 5 the words "on the stamp paper prescribed for miscellaneous petitions."<br>In section 6 the words and figures "by the process described in section VII. Regulation XVIII. 1817." |
| Regulation III of 1828 | A Regulation for the appointment of special Commissioners for the more speedy hearing and determination of appeals from the decisions of the revenue authorities in regard to lands or rents occupied or collected by individuals, without payment of the revenue demandable by Government, under the general law of the country, and for otherwise more effectually securing the realization of the public dues. | In section 2, clause 3, the words "provincial and."<br>In section 4, clause 1, the words "in a Persian rúbakárí."<br>In section 6, clause 4, the words "the Provincial Courts or"<br>In section 7, clause 2, the words "Provincial Courts, and."<br>In section 10, clause 4, the following words and figures:—"the Provincial Courts or" in third and fourth lines, "or the provincial" in fifth line, "respectively in cases of the nature described and specially provided for in section VI., Regulation XIV. 1825;" in fifth, sixth and seventh lines; also in seventh line the words "by those tribunals," and the whole of the fifth clause of this section.<br>In section 11 the words "or city."<br>Clauses six and seven of section 6.<br>Rules of practice appended to this Regulation. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Section 13.<br>In section 14 from and including the word "but," to end of section.<br>In section 15 the words "the reply to be filed to the grounds of appeal is to be written on stamped paper, value one rupee and."<br>In section 16 the words "and such pleading shall be written on stamped paper, value one rupee."<br>Section 17.<br>In section 18 from and including the words "but when admitted," &c., to the end of the section. Section 20.<br>In section 27 the words "which may be written on unstamped paper."<br>In section 33 the words "on plain or stamped paper." |
| Regulation IV of 1828 | A Regulation to declare and extend the powers to be exercised by Collectors, when making or revising settlements, under the provisions of Regulation VII, 1822. | In section 1 the words "and that the jurisdiction of the said officers should not be barred by summary decisions passed by Magistrates under the rules of Regulation XV. 1824."<br>In section 2, clause 4, in line 1, the word 'fourth;' from and including the words "during the aforesaid," down to and including the words "the like. And." |
| Regulation VII of 1828 | A Regulation for amending the provisions of Regulation XV, 1795, and for defining the authority of the Rájá of Benares in the mehals therein referred to. | In section 21 the words "shall be guided by the rules contained in Regulation XXIII. 1814, and in points not expressly provided for in that Regulation they."<br>Section 22. |
| Regulation I of 1829 | A Regulation for constituting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit; for establishing a Sadr Board of Revenue; for modifying the constitution of the Provincial Courts; for transferring to the said Commissioners the functions now exercised by the Superintendents of Police, and those of the Mofussil Special Commissioners, acting under the provisions of Regulation I. 1821; and otherwise for providing for the better administration of civil and criminal justice. | Section 3, except in so far as it constructively vests in Commissioners of Circuit powers of control over the appointment and removal of the ministerial officers subordinate to Magistrates.<br>Section 5, clause 1, and in clause 2, from commencement down to and including the word "that" in fifth line.<br>Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10. |
| Regulation III of 1829 | A Regulation for abolishing certain official designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of Sadr Diwání and Nizámat Adálat, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending | In section 6 the second sentence. |

SCHEDULE II,—*concluded.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | the rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sadr Diwáni and Nizámat Adálat, or other public officers, to take the prescribed oaths of office before the Governor General in Council; for providing for the decision of civil suits and appeals in the Provincial Courts in certain cases; for amending Regulation VIII, 1825; and for discontinuing the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan law officer in the Provincial Courts. | |
| Regulation IV of 1829 | A Regulation for modifying, in certain cases, the rules laid down in clauses 4th and 5th, section 2, Regulation III. 1828, relative to appeals to the Special Commissioners appointed under that Regulation; also for modifying part of clause 2nd, section 10, Regulation I. 1829. | In section 2, clause 1, the words "or of a Provincial Court." |
| Regulation XI of 1829 | A Regulation for modifying the rules in force relative to the construction and repair of embankments. | Section 2, clause 1. |
| Regulation V of 1830 | A Regulation for amending the provisions of Regulation VI. 1823, and for providing more effectually for enforcing the execution of contracts relating to the cultivation and delivery of indigo plant. | Section 1. |
| Regulation XI of 1831 | A Regulation for vesting tahsíldárs in certain cases with the powers of Police officers. | Section 8. |
| Regulation IX of 1833 | A Regulation to modify certain portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory decision of judicial questions cognizable by officers of revenue employed in making settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the production of the village accounts; for the more extensive employment of Native agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the intent of section 5, Regulation VII of 1822, touching claims to malikana. | Sections 2, 3 and 4. |

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is an essential part of the scheme for effecting a complete consolidation of the existing enactments that all inoperative provisions and unnecessary matter therein contained should first be expunged.

This has already been accomplished as regards the Acts of the Governor General in Council, extending from the year 1834 up to the present time, by Acts VIII of 1868 and XIV of 1870.

The sifting process has likewise been applied more or less effectively by the local Legislatures to the Regulations of the Madras and Bombay Codes, and they have now been reduced to very moderate proportions.

But the Bengal Code, notwithstanding the reductions effected by various repealing enactments, still contains several Regulations which are wholly obsolete or practically useless, and many others which embrace provisions so far modified, as to be virtually superseded by later enactments, as well as numerous references to abolished courts and offices, or expired customs and usages, all of which needlessly swell the bulk of the existing law.

The object of this Bill is to get rid of all such useless matter by express repeal, and thus clear the way for the consolidation of such of the remaining operative Regulations or parts thereof as are capable of being re-enacted in an abridged form.

SIMLA;
*The 20th July* 1870. } F. R. COCKERELL.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

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The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd August 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 18 OF 1870.

*A Bill to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.*

WHEREAS the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council have severally passed divers Acts purporting to apply generally to all persons within the local extent of the said Acts; and whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of such Acts in so far as they affect to render European British subjects liable to be convicted and punished by tribunals other than the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay: For the purpose of removing such doubts it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Every such Act shall, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder, be and be deemed to have been as valid as if it had been passed by the Governor General of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Confirmation of local Acts so far as regards European British subjects.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorize a Magistrate to exceed the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of punishment which he may inflict, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace.

Saving of limits of Magistrates' ordinary jurisdiction.

3. All Magistrates and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been then in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Magistrate or other person in respect of anything so done.

Indemnity-clause.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE High Court at Bombay has recently decided that it has exclusive criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, and that the local legislature has no power to make laws affecting that jurisdiction.

Assuming this decision to be correct, it follows that the local Municipal, Police and Prison Acts are, so far as regards European British subjects, null and void, and that the only possible mode of punishing these persons for a breach of any such Act is by indictment in the High Court.

This being obviously inexpedient, the present Bill confirms all such local Acts, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder. It also saves the limits of the Magistrates' ordinary jurisdiction, and indemnifies Magistrates for their action heretofore.

J. F. STEPHEN.

SIMLA;
*The 18th July* 1870. }

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

No. 30 of 1870.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE COLONIES OF GRENADA, ST. VINCENT, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD, AND BRITISH GUIANA.

*Public.*

INDIA OFFICE;

*No.* 68. *London, the* 23*rd June* 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my despatch No. 58, dated the 31st ultimo, I forward, for the information of your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, with its enclosures, transmitting several reports on the condition of Indian immigrants in the Colonies mentioned by Mr. Herbert.

Dated 31st May 1870.

2. The report for Grenada for the period ending 31st December 1869, was transmitted with my despatch above-cited.

3. I also forward copy of an Ordinance* which has been enacted by the Governor of Trinidad, relating to the feeding of indentured immigrants in the Colony, as well as copy of the report† on immigration for the year ending 30th September 1869, together with a letter‡ from the Chairman of the Emigration Board on both subjects.

* No. 3 of 1870.

† Dated February 1870.

‡ Dated 20th May 1870.

I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

From A. MUNRO, Esq., to His Excellency LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MUNDY, &c., &c., &c.,—No. 18, dated Grenada, the 27th February 1869.

I HAVE the honor to transmit to your Excellency the Immigration Agent's report on the state and condition of the Indian immigrants in this Island to the 31st December last. I am glad to observe that it exhibits a favorable aspect, as compared with the returns for the same period of the preceding year.

2. Mr. Munro has again drawn attention to the inadequacy of his salary, from which he has to disburse the expense of horse keep. I have no doubt that this subject will receive every consideration when the new Immigration Bill comes before the Legislature.

From G. G. MUNRO, Esq., Immigration Agent, to the Colonial Secretary,—dated Grenada, the 20th February 1869.

I HAVE the honor, whilst reporting upon the immigration service for the year 1868, to furnish you herewith the annual return of Indian immigrants who were in this Colony on the 31st day of December last (Schedule A.), with a comparative Statement of the Indians who were in the Island the preceding year, their increase and decrease in 1868, distinguishing those who were in the Colony Hospital under medical treatment, from those who were engaged in agricultural labor on the plantations.

2. *Their numerical Strength.*—According to the semi-annual returns furnished by employers, there were in the Colony on the plantations on the last day of the year 924 men, 368 women, 153 boys, 142 girls, and 87 infants; 17 men and 7 women were in the Colony Hospital, and 4 men in the common gaol, making in all 1,702 Indians.

3. *Their Increase.*—There were no Indians imported during the year, and the natural increase among them was somewhat less than in the preceding year, namely, 23 boys and 30 girls.

4. *Their Decrease.*—There was one vessel despatched to India during the year—the *Lincelles*—with 40 men, 19 women, and 17 children, returning to their native country; and 8 men departed with pass-ports to the neighbouring Colony, Demerara, making in all 79 souls.

The sanitary reports attached hereto (Schedule B.) for the half years ending 30th June and 31st December, exhibit a decrease by deaths of 31 males and 18 females, equal to 2·08 per cent., against the mortality of 50 males and 30 females of the previous year.

This marked decline in the death-rate is owing in great measure to better medical attendance given to the coolies on estates in the large parishes of St. Patrick's and St. Andrews's, one of the beneficial results of the changes effected among the medical staff of the Colony, and also, no doubt, to increased acclimatization among the last imported people by the ship *Countess of Ripon.* The season in the latter part of the year, which is generally wet and sickly, was remarkably dry, and this also may have contributed to this improvement in the sanitary condition of the Indian laborers.

5. *Crimes and Offences.*—There were only 18 commitments of Indians to gaol during the year, against 46 of the previous, namely, 1 violent and 3 common assaults, 2 petty thefts of rum, 1 drunkenness, 8 breaches of contracts (unlawful absence from work), 1 vagrancy, 1 trespass, and 1 debt.

This calendar exhibits a marked diminution also of offences among the Indians, and is indicative of some little advance in civilization. Receiving no moral or religious instruction, this immunity from offences of a more grave character, among a race so regardless of the value of life, is not a little surprising, and may be conclusive of the immigrants in this Colony being under proper control.

6. *The application of Coolie-labor.*—There has not been any change in the rates of wages paid to the Indian laborers, those of the 1st class, from 16 years and upwards, receive 10 pence;

2nd class, from 8 years to 16 years ... ... ... ... ... .. 8 „

3rd „ children under 8 years .. ... ... ... ... ... 6 „

per diem; nor do employers avail themselves of the full amount of labour secured to them by law. Saturday is not considered a working day. On some plantations where daily tasks are given, the robust coolie is able to earn from one shilling to one shilling and three pence per diem; but, in general, employers demand the legal number of hours for labor, namely, nine, with which the coolies are better satisfied.

7. *The relation between Master and Servant.*—It is satisfactory to be able to report favorably on this head. A number of the last imported Indians per *Countess of Ripon,* whose first period of indenture expired on 23rd January of the present year, were desirous of changing employers, a privilege extended to them by the 22nd section of the Act No. 230, and had left without giving the legal notice. Their employer having demanded the proper notice, and finding that the immigrants were not benefiting themselves by the change, they were ordered back to their original employer, to whom they will be re-indentured for another year.

With this exception I have had no complaints, but, on the contrary, learn from all parts that the coolies are working steadily whilst engaged in the legitimate service for which they were introduced into the Colony, namely, the development of the resources of the plantations.

8. *The Back Passage.*—I have annexed hereto a return (Schedule G.) of the number of Indians (76) who availed themselves during the year of the right to the return passage to India, and who embarked on the 21st November last. The return exhibits the amount of passage-money payable to the owners of the ship *Lincelles* by this Colony, £869-7-6; the gratuity to the Superintendent Surgeon, £45-2; deposits of their earnings by the emigrants into the local Treasury for remittance to Calcutta, £804-14-0; together with amount of gold, £424, and value of jewellery, £48-10 carried with them on board, presenting a feature in the immigration service alike creditable to the immigrants as to the Colonial Government.

9. *Service-expired Indians remaining.*—A greater number of the coolies per *Fulwood,* 1858, whose ten years of industrial service expired on 21st May last, had given the notice for the return-passage; but, upon the passing of the County Act No. 390 by the Legislature on the 4th August last (which also secured the back passage to such of them as were wishful of

remaining in the Colony other five years), a large number withdrew such notices and accepted the bounty offered. Accordingly, 131 males and 81 females of this batch received bounties, namely, adults £10, and non-adults, above 10 years, £5 each, amounting to £1,865 paid out of the immigration fund, and who have been re-indentured in terms of the Act, and will annually pass under indentures for a further period of five years—a measure which must prove as beneficial to the immigrants as to the Colony in preventing the former from contracting idle and roving habits, and in securing for the latter their labor on the plantations.

The Act No. 390, however, although extending to the Indians the right to the back passage, makes no provision whatever for contributions to the immigration fund by employers as the Act No. 256 does, namely, the payment of $9-2$ on re-indenture. I do not know whether this is an omission on the part of the framers of the Act, but I consider it my duty to call the attention of the Executive to the subject, involving as it does a large draft hereafter on the immigration fund for the service-expired Indians per ships *Maidstone* and *Fulwood*.

10. *Service-expiring Indians.*—On the 18th June of the present year, the Indians who arrived in this Colony in the ship *Jalawar*, 1859, will have completed their term of ten years' industrial service. Of this batch there were on the plantations 133 men, 57 women, 41 boys, 32 girls, and 9 infants, the greater number of whom have claimed the right to the return passage. I do not, however, expect that more than 16 men and 8 women with 2 children will leave the Colony. I shall, for the information of the Executive, in due time prepare a nominal roll of those intending to return homeward, when the immigrants have made the necessary preparatory arrangements for a supply of warm clothing for the voyage.

11. *Insufficient provision for the Immigration Service.*—To the honor of Her Majesty's Government, I do not think that it often occurs that a public servant is permitted in vain to call attention as often as I have done to the disbursements which he has found indispensably necessary, to make to enable him properly to discharge the duties of his office and in obedience to the order of his official superior. There is nothing in the immigration law from which any obligation on me to purchase and keep horses for this service could be implied. Yet, for upwards of three years, it has been necessary for me to disburse out of a small salary of £250, not less than £70 per annum: trusting that the Colonial Legislature, seeing the necessity for the outlay, would reimburse me.

I have by memorial repeatedly, through the Executive, brought this claim for reimbursement before the House of Assembly; but, composed as that body is of those with whom I have had occasion to come in contact whilst protecting the Indian immigrants, my chance of obtaining relief is slender; and as I cannot allow the service to suffer by discontinuing the keep of two horses, and consequently those periodical inspections of the immigrants and their habitations on the plantations which are found indispensable, I am constrained to solicit that the subject may be brought specially under the notice of His Grace the Earl of Granville, who presides over Colonial affairs, fully persuaded that His Grace will not allow a public servant to become embarrassed by disbursements which are not binding on him, although found so essentially necessary for the efficient working of immigration service of the Colony.

From Sir J. W. C. Murdoch, to Sir F. Rogers, Bart., &c., &c., &c.,—dated Emigration Board, the 27th April 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th instant, with a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, enclosing the report of the Immigration Agent of that Island for the six months ending 31st December last.

2. It appears from this report that the number on estates on 31st December last was 1674; that 24 were in the Colonial Hospitals, and 4 in Jail; that there returned to India, in the *Lincelles* in November, 76, and that 3 had emigrated to British Guiana. The deaths during the six months had been 29, equal therefore to a mortality of 1·60 per cent.

3. The coolies are said to be working steadily, and their relations with their employers are satisfactory. The wages paid are to first class laborers 10*d.* a day.* Children between 8 and 16 years, 8*d.*; and to children under eight years, 6*d.* a day. Of those who had become entitled to back passages, and who had given notice of their intention to claim them, 131 males and 81 females withdrew their notices on the passing of the Act granting bounties on re-engagements.

* *i. e.*, those above 16 years of age.

4. The report as regards the coolies is satisfactory. As regards the administration of the immigration law, the Agent again calls attention to the inadequacy of his salary, and to the hardship of leaving him to depend for any increase of it on the good-will of the Legislature, composed almost exclusively of planters. On this point, I would beg to refer to my report of 12th of May 1868.

5. The Administrator, in transmitting the Agent's report, says that the subject will receive consideration when the new Immigration Bill comes before the Legislature. Nevertheless, if Earl Granville should be of opinion that the present remuneration of the Immigration Agent (£250 a year) is inadequate, having reference to the expenses which, he says, he is compelled to incur in the keep of horses for the proper performance of his duties, the expression of his Lordship's opinion to that effect would no doubt assist the Agent very much.

From S. Walcott, Esq., to Sir F. Rogers, Bart., &c., &c., &c.,—dated Emigration Board, the 10th May 1870.

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd instant, enclosing the copy of a despatch from the Governor of Grenada with the report of the Immigration Agent of the Colony for the year ended 31st December 1869.

No. 30, dated 22nd March 1870.

2. It appears from this report that the number of Indian immigrants in the Island was 1,702, located on 33 sugar and six cocoa estates; that the births in the year were 59, and the deaths 42: one of the deaths, that of a woman of dissolute habits, was found by a Coroner's Jury to have occurred from starvation. On this the Immigration Agent observes that she was within reach both of food and medical aid, had she sought for them.

3. There were 30 convictions in the year, all for petty offences, including five for breaches of contract.

4. There were no Indian immigrants introduced during the year; but nine coolies, who had gone to Trinidad in the hope of bettering their condition, returned to Grenada and resumed their places among the laboring population.

5. In June last, of the 299 immigrants who arrived in the ship *Jalawar* in June 1859, and whose term of service had expired, 187 commuted their right to back passages for bounties, amounting, in the whole, to £1,642-10, and were re-indentured for one year. Only three men and one girl were waiting for back passages to India, and until an opportunity of sending them home occurs, they will receive the compensation for delay provided by the 49th section of the amended Emigration Act.

6. The satisfactory features in the Agent's reports are the increase of births over deaths,—the former being at the rate of 2·46 per cent. against 2·38 per cent. of the latter, and the satisfactory relations which exist between employers and laborers.

7. The papers call for no action or remark on the part of the Secretary of State; but I would suggest that copies be forwarded for the information of the Secretary of State for India, in reference to the remarks contained in Mr. Merivale's letter to the Colonial Office of the 18th March last.

No. 581, dated Government House, St. Vincent, the 1st April 1869.

From—GEORGE BERKELEY, ESQ.,

To—His Excellency LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MUNDY, &c., &c., &c.

I HAVE the honor to transmit the report of the Immigration Agent for the half year ended 31st December 1868.

This document, together with the accompanying returns, presents, I trust, no unfavorable contrast to the previously existing satisfactory state of things in connection with the scheme of immigration in this Island.

Dated St. Vincent, Immigration Office, the 29th March 1869.

From—JAMES H. BROWN, ESQ., Immigration Agent,

To—The HON'BLE E. LABORDE, Colonial Secretary.

I HAVE the honor to present five Schedules,* prepared in usual form, shewing the details of immigration for the half year ended 31st December last.

* A, B, C, D, E.

These Schedules tell so plainly for themselves as to leave little room either for comment or suggestion.

I. *Schedule A.*—Deaths—shews 11, 5 adults and 6 infants; 1 infant died on Orange Hill, three days after birth, from tetanus. The one styled an infant on Langley Park was a boy of five years, and succumbed to low fever. One was a premature birth; one died from convulsions in teething, another from tetanus, and one from ulceration.

Upon the various estates the medical visits were regularly performed, and competent sick nurses are provided.

Amid the adults, there have been five deaths; and when it is considered that two arrived in the Colony with all the symptoms of their disease, consumption, and that another fell a victim to a disease beyond medical control, dirt-eating, I am justified in remarking that the facts speak highly for the sanitary state of the plantations, the care of the employers, and the judicious administration of all regulations. I may here record that, amongst the largest number of coolies placed upon any property, *viz.*, 48 on Orange Hill, in January 1866 (15 of whom were sickly), no death has occurred.

| *Total indented.* | |
|---|---|
| Coolies and children ... | 717 |

II. *Schedule B.*—Births—gives the number as 23, an increase of 12 as compared with deaths.

III. *Schedule C.*—To account for the decrease of earnings alluded to, I would mention that, as a body, the people last arrived per *Newcastle* are not so industrious as those received per *Countess of Ripon*, and also that the latter half of the year only comprises a small portion of the sugar-making season, when high wages are earned about the mill-yards.

IV. *Schedule D.*—Crime—gives 15 cases, but none of an aggravated character.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Africans | ... | 24 |
| Portuguese | ... | 3 |

V. *Schedule E* shews the number of Africans and Portuguese under indenture on 31st December 1868, as compared with numbers on the previous 30th of June.

VI. I am happy to report, as formerly, that the most satisfactory relations continue to exist between the immigrants and their employers, and that I have not had occasion to complain of any evasion of the law.

## Schedule A.

*Deaths.*

| Name of Plantation. | Male. | Female. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orange Hill ... ... | ..... | 1 Infant ... | Tetanus. |
| Langley Park ... | 1 Infant ... | ..... | Spasms. |
| Unions ... ... | ..... | 1 Ditto ... | Premature birth. |
| Ditto ... ... | ..... | 1 Ditto ... | Tetanus. |
| Ditto ... ... | ..... | 1 Ditto ... | Ulceration. |
| Ditto ... ... | 1 Adult ... | ..... | Chronic disease of disgestive organs. |
| Argyle ... ... | 1 Ditto ... | ..... | Diarrhœa. |
| Ditto ... ... | 1 Ditto ... | ..... | Consumption. |
| Calder ... ... | ..... | 1 Ditto ... | Convulsions. |
| Belleacre ... ... | 1 Ditto ... | ..... | Debility caused by eating dirt. |
| Pembroke ... ... | 1 Ditto ... | ..... | Consumption. |
| | 6 | 5 | |
| Total... | 11 | | |

## Schedule B.

*Births.*

| Name of Estate. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Tourama ... ... ... ... | ..... | 2 |
| Rabacca ... ... ... ... | 1 | ..... |
| Lot 14 ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1 |
| Orange Hill ... ... ... ... | ..... | 2 |
| Unions ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1 |
| Argyle ... ... ... ... | 1 | ..... |
| Carapan ... ... ... ... | 1 | 4 |
| Montrose ... ... ... ... | 3 | ..... |
| Pembroke ... ... ... ... | 1 | ..... |
| Rutland Vale ... ... ... ... | 2 | ..... |
| Mount Wynne ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1 |
| | 12 | 11 |
| Total ... ... | 23 | |

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*Indentured Indian Immigrants in this Colony on 31st December 1868, with Deaths, with particulars of*

| Name of Estate. | Nos. on the 30th June 1868. | Births to 31st December. | Deaths to 31st December. | Removals in half-year. | Nos. on the 31st December 1868. | No. of days labor performed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tourama ... ... | 49 | 2 | ... | ... | 51 | 4,048 |
| Orange Hill ... ... | 89 | 2 | 1 | ... | 90 | 6,896 |
| Rabacca ... ... | 39 | 1 | ... | ... | 40 | 4,034 |
| Lot 14 ... ... | 59 | 1 | ... | ... | 60 | 5,408 |
| Langley Park ... ... | 50 | ... | 1 | ... | 49 | 3,644 |
| Unions ... ... | 66 | 4 | 4 | .... | 66 | 6,582 |
| Argyle ... ... | 72 | 1 | 2 | 2 from | 73 | 4,932 |
| Amos Vale ... ... | 24 | ... | ... | 14 men indented | 24 | 1,477 |
| Calder ... .. | 19 | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | 1,598 |
| Carapan Rivulet ... ... | 50 | 5 | ... | ... | 55 | 4,950 |
| Belleacre ... ... | 27 | ... | 1 | ... | 26 | 1,982 |
| Montrose ... ... | 27 | 3 | ... | ... | 30 | 2,955 |
| Rutland Vale ... ... | 33 | 2 | ... | ... | 35 | 2,102 |
| Mount Wynne ... ... | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | 21 | 1,959 |
| Richmond ... ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 1,843 |
| Pembroke ... ... | 27 | 1 | 1 | ... | 27 | 2,146 |
| Not indented ... ... | 4 | ... | Not indented | | 2 | |
| Peter's Hope ... ... | 24 { 15 & ed M W | 9 removed from ount ynne. | Peter's | Hope ... | 15 & 9 } 24 | 2,078 |
| | 705 | 23 | 11 | 2 | 717 | 58,634 |

Increase of 12

# VINCENT.

## DULE C.

*Statement of numbers at end of last half-year, the intermediate Births and Removals, Labor, and Earnings.*

| Sickness and holidays. | Days of Idleness. | No. of working days in half-year. | Total Earnings. | | Average earnings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Dollars. | Cents. | | |
| 2,067 | 764 | 6,879 | 623 | 60 | 15⅓ | For eight cases the payments are in excess of last half-year. For three, they are the same. For the others, they have decreased. |
| 2,104 | 5,114 | 14,114 | 836 | 15 | 12⅛ | |
| 390 | 40 | 4,464 | 491 | 62 | 12¼ | |
| 2,613 | 88 | 8,109 | 775 | 90 | 14 | |
| 3,107 | ..... | 6,751 | 564 | 87 | 15½ | |
| 2,861 | 385 | 9,828 | 916 | 54 | 14½ | |
| 3,561 | 2,183 | 10,676 | 1,047 | 29 | 21¼ | |
| 945 | 958 | 3,380 | 237 | 40 | 16 | |
| 204 | 410 | 2,212 | 229 | 71 | 11⅓ | It is to be remarked that the gross numbers on each plantation comprise 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class laborers and infants. |
| 1,300 | 1,100 | 7,350 | 713 | 03 | 15 | |
| 585 | 157 | 2,724 | 256 | 37 | 13 | |
| 1,127 | ..... | 4,082 | 398 | 64 | 13½ | |
| 1,130 | 772 | 4,004 | 328 | 88 | 15⅝ | |
| 308 | 402 | 2,669 | 382 | 02 | 15 | |
| 1,165 | 424 | 3,132 | 378 | 60 | 20 | 1st Class ... ... ... 10*d.* |
| 300 | 284 | 3,320 | 290 | 00 | 13½ | 2nd „ ... ... ... 5*d.*<br>3rd „ ... ... ... 3*d.* |
| 915 | 775 | 3,768 | 301 | 24 | 14½ | The number of children who are effective for field labor is generally large. |
| 25,272 | 13,856 | 97,762 | 8,734 | 86 | | No immigrants received during half-year. |

by Births.

## SCHEDULE D.

*Crime.*

| Nature of Offence. | No. of Cases. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Breach of contract ... ... ... | 8 | *Nil.* |
| Using threats ... ... ... | 4 | These occurred between coolie and coolie. |
| Assault ... ... ... ... | 1 | Ditto. |
| Debt ... ... ... ... | 2 | Ditto. |
| | 15 | |

## SCHEDULE E.

*Indented Africans and Portuguese Immigrants on Estates, 30th June* 1868, *& 31st December* 1868.

| Name of Plantation. | Nos. on Estates on 30th June 1868. | | Passed from Indenture. | | Nos. on Estates on 31st December 1868. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Africans. | Portuguese. | Africans. | Portuguese. | Africans. | Portuguese. |
| Belle Vue ... ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Sans Souci ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Argyle ... ... | 8 | 3 | ... | 3 | 8 | ... |
| Union ... ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Rabacca ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Amos Vale ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Camden Park ... ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Rutland Vale ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Ratho Mill ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| | 30 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 24 | 3 |

Dated Emigration Board, the 8th May 1869.

From—T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,

To—Sir F. Rogers, Bart., Colonial Office.

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, with a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, enclosing the report of the Immigration Agent of that Colony for the six months ending 31st December last.

2. The number of immigrants onestates on 30th June 1868 was 705. During the six months there were 23 births and 11 deaths, making the number on estates on 31st December last 717. The death-rate was, therefore, 1·51 per cent. rather more than in the previous half-year, when it was only 1·12. Considering, however, the unhealthy condition in which a portion of these

people arrived in the preceding year, this must be regarded as satisfactory. The earnings of the laborers during the last half-year had not been so large as the previous, the portion of crop time comprised in the second-half of the year being less than in the first. There was but little crime among the immigrants, and the relations between them and their employers are said to be very good.

3. On the whole, the report may be considered altogether satisfactory.

No. 864, dated Jamaica, Immigration Office, the 18th October 1869.

From—H. B. SHAW, ESQ., Acting Agent General of Immigration,

To—The HON'BLE E. E. RUSHWORTH, &c., &c., &c.

IN handing you the following report on the Immigration Department for the year ending 30th September, 1868, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to state that, in consequence of my having only taken charge of the Department in July of that year, and not knowing a report was required from me, I much fear this report must not only be a brief one, but also in a measure unsatisfactory, as what remarks I have to make on Coolie Immigration belong more properly to the next year's report, 1868-69, than to this one.

I find by the records of this Office that, from 1860 until 1863, there were introduced three thousand, three hundred and six males, one thousand, two hundred and thirty-three females, and ninety-six infants, total four thousand, six hundred and thirty-five coolies; the deaths have been seven hundred and six males, two hundred and twenty-five females, total 931 or 20·8 per cent.; and the births have been one hundred and ninety-seven males, one hundred and seventy-nine females, total 376 or 8·11 per cent. Desertions four hundred and sixty-one males and one hundred and thirteen females, total 574 or 12·38 per cent.

In 1867, during the months of May, June, and July, three ships arrived with coolies from Calcutta, *viz.*, the *St. Hilda*, the *Corona*, and the *Salamanca*, landing here one thousand and ninety-one males, four hundred and ninety-eight females, and thirty-six infants, a total of one thousand six hundred and twenty-five coolies. Of these, since their location up to the 30th September 1868, two hundred and thirty-nine males and seventy-five females have died, a total of 314 or 19·32 per cent., and there are thirteen desertions or eight per cent.

I may here remark that the immigrants by the *St. Hilda* and *Salamanca* were a very fair lot, but the people by the *Corona* were a miserably-diseased and wretched set, and have been an endless source of expense and annoyance to those who were unfortunate enough to employ them.

The deaths amongst them were, as could only be expected, numerous, and those that are left are neither strong, nor ever likely to become good agricultural laborers.

Up to the 30th September 1868, applications for one thousand three hundred and forty-two East Indian immigrants had been received and forwarded to India.

*Report on Immigration for the year* 1868 *by* MR. H. MITCHELL, *Agent General of Immigrants,—dated February* 1869.

I HAVE the honor to submit for His Excellency's information the following remarks on the annual abstract of quarterly returns, together with such general observations as the immigration system of this Colony for the year ending 30th of September 1868 seems to warrant:—

1*st.*—From the above-mentioned abstract, which was submitted to Council in December last, it appears that the number of Indians embarked at Calcutta for Trinidad during the preceding season was 1,196 men, 518 women, 57 boys, 39 girls, and 30 infants = 1,840 souls. Of these there died on the passage 21 men, 18 women, 5 boys, 4 girls, and 6 infants = 54 souls, giving a death-rate of 2·9 per cent. against which may be placed 16 births at sea.

Two of the ships embarked 623 souls. On arrival they reported six deaths and seven births; altogether the Transport Service appears to have been carefully and creditably conducted.

2*nd.*—*Mortality on Estates.*—This amounted to 405 on an estate's population of 14,693 of all ages, indentured and free, = 2·7, or a trifle under that of last year.

It may be remarked that the mortality of this season when it passed the ordinary percentage was confined to 15 estates, on many others it was singularly limited; thus on 68 estates the mortality was 62 on an indentured total of 4,239 Indian immigrants = 1·4 per cent. and on 28 of these same estates, with an indentured population of 1,154 adults, there was no casualty whatever. It remains to be seen how far the measures initiated this year by the Government of the Colony for feeding the new arrivals, together with the care and co-operation

of the employers, may tend to reduce the average death-rate of the whole body of indentured labor towards such limits. In the Wards of Chaguanas, Oropouche, and St. Patrick's, which were, till within the last few years, considered most unhealthy, the death-rate has fallen even lower than in the Naparimas, and this result has been attributed, and I believe justly so, by the Inspector partly to increased care in the direction of Estates' Hospitals, but principally to the increasing abundance of food, the indentured laborers in the two former Wards having raised more provisions than met their own wants, while in Cedros the old coolies who had finished their contract service, instead of leaving the District, had rented land here and there in small patches and occupied themselves as market gardeners. The fact of the Indian immigrant thus more generally engaging in agriculture on his own account is satisfactory as indicating that growing state of independence which alone will induce him to colonize eventually the land where he has served his contract. In one of the latest constituted Wards of the Island, that of Montserrat, upwards of 30 Indians have settled and purchased Crown lands amounting to between three and four hundred acres. Should this movement continue and any considerable number be induced to follow in their wake or to accept an equivalent in land for their return passage, the Colony may congratulate itself on having made its most important step in securing a permanent supply of labor by erasing or deadening a sentiment more potent than that of caste, and hitherto animating all castes alike, *viz.*, the desire of returning to Calcutta and replacing that desire by the possession of a few acres of land not likely to be soon in demand by any one else.

3*rd*.—The hospitals or Estates' sick houses have now gradually taken their places as part of the household accommodation on all estates employing indentured immigrants. With one or two exceptions they, at present, satisfy the Regulations which preclude the distribution of newly-arrived coolies to all estates on which the arrangements are not in complete accordance with established rule. When a single hospital has been set apart for two or more estates, even when belonging to the same proprietor, the results appear rarely so satisfactory as when each estate has its own hospital, that is to say, the results of treatment in such cases appear to be in favor of the estate on which the General Hospital has been erected.

Whether this be due to the conductor of the central estate being more anxious about his own people, or to the more distant estate sending its patients later, or to their suffering from the transport, does not appear; but the fact is so, and in more than one instance parties having central hospitals have altered that arrangement and erected separate buildings. How far the experience should militate against the proposal to establish District Hospitals, I am not prepared to say; but when a similar proposition was made in the Mauritius, although promising many advantages, it was finallly abandoned as too expensive. This might be expected, for such an institution, on anything like a proper footing and on the scale enforced by the Estates' regulations, would require for Couva and Savanetta alone, with their contract population of 2,000, more extensive accommodation than is now provided in Port-of-Spain for its 20,000 inhabitants; but that such arrangements even if practicable are unnecessary may be gathered from paragraph No. 2, where a population of over 4,000 shows only 1·4 per cent. of death-rate. On analyzing this last more minutely, it appears that, with few exceptions, the estates in this last category rarely number 100 indentured laborers. While, as a rule, the heaviest death-rates occur on estates more densely handed; but this I think merely shows that, as the numbers increase, increasing care is required during the earlier or seasoning years of the coolies' industrial residence, for the two largest estates in the Colony, each numbering individually over 200 contract servants, had a death-rate under two per cent.

That District climate goes for little in calculating the salubrity of any part of this Colony for Indian laborers may be inferred from the fact that one of these estates is in the healthiest District of the Island (Tacarigua) and the other on Mosquito Creek and the Great Lagoon; on another estate adjoining this latter, and, if possible, more unfavorably situated for European constitutions, with a population of over 200, the death-rate was, last year, under three per cent., and during the previous year still lower. As the death-rate ranges much higher among contract laborers during the earlier period of their industrial residence, it is to be hoped that the regulation for feeding newly-arrived contract laborers during the first twelve months of their indenture till they become seasoned to the climate and to the unaccustomed variety of labor required from them, will produce the happiest results, and guard against the well-known tendency of the Indian laborer to hoard his wages at the risk of losing strength and health.

4*th*.—The number of absentees is lower than last year and not much more than half what it was in 1866. Without defining any particular cause for this improvement, it may be supposed to indicate diminished inducements on the part of contract laborers to shirk their engagements. That this is to some extent the case, may be assumed from the fact that indentured servants who have been for years absent on the neighbouring continent, have returned in small batches; among these a family consisting of father, mother, and three sons who, shortly after their arrival from India, were induced to leave the estate to which they were assigned in Trinidad and push their fortunes in Venezuela, have returned, after an absence of three years, to their original employer, by no means satisfied with the results of their experiment. The party who took them away had ensured them higher pay, light work, and above all perfect freedom from indentures. But it seems he sold them to an official of some standing who sent them to work

on his Cocoa Estate, and my informant adds that he so worked for three years without further remuneration than his food and clothing. At the end of three years he was promoted to 30 cents per day, when he took the earliest chance of effecting his return along with the other members of his family. He stated further, that there were some 500 coolies in the District where he lived; some of the Cocoa Estates having from 20 to 25 of these laborers. The laws, too, were remarkably simple, at least as affected coolie laborers; those who did not work were flogged, and those who ran away and plundered the provision grounds were shot.

*5th.*—One curious fact elicited from this man and bearing, if reliable, on a question at present deeply interesting to those who employ Indian immigrants and who look to their continuous introduction as essential to the welfare of this Colony is, that in the district of Venezuela where he lived for three years, there have been no cases of coolies murdering their wives, although the country is in itself most lawless and the number of women under 10 per cent. on an Indian coolie population said to be over 500. The same freedom from bloodshed marked the earlier days of Indian immigration into this Colony, when the ratio of females was under 20 per cent., and this I believe to a certain extent to be the experience of the smaller Colonies, where the introduction of Indian immigrants is yet on a limited scale. Should this evidence hold good on more careful examination, it will go far to shake the prevalent opinion that the violence occasionally shown by the men to the Indian women, is due solely, or in great measure, to the disparity of the sexes, as introduced into the West Indies. As far as can be learned here, adult female life is not much more respected in Indian villages than that of female infants. It has been hitherto a point of hereditary and ineradicable belief with the mass of Indian population, that the man has complete jurisdiction over the wife; on that belief he acts in his own country, and carries his creed along with his labor whithersoever he may migrate. That he should act up to it more frequently now than in the earlier days of immigration is simply due to the fact that the number of coolies has greatly increased, some estates being entirely worked by them—they have now the courage which number gives to the mass—and this allows the development of evil habits, and passions which were formerly restrained, a result not altogether unlikely, when it is known that few respectable immigrants take or even allow their wives and daughters to accompany them over the "Black Water," and the appreciation in which they do hold the females who actually embark may be measured by the speed with which they get rid of them after landing.

There is yet a difficulty which complicates the estimate as to what ought to be the fair proportion of females to males in the system of immigration, and this is the habit common among Indians of indulging in a plurality of wives, when their means permit it. Is any allowance to be made for this disturbing element, which no precaution can control? There is now an Indian undergoing a sentence (for assault) of imprisonment for five years with hard labor, who has four wives. It may be said that he is wealthy, and therefore was entitled to indulge in the custom of his country; but in this question of contract, as distinguished from colonization, where the sexes ought, undoubtedly, to be nearly, if not altogether, equal, it is problematical how far it is morally judicious to burden with wives, young men engaged in working out a time bargain, during the earliest part of which they are barely independent, although at its close they may not only be wealthy, but entitled, like soldiers and sailors, to be returned to their homes at the public expense with all their savings.

*6th.*—In a previous paragraph was stated that one of the most powerful feelings which actuates the coolie is the desire to return to India when he shall have terminated his contract or amassed a certain amount of money. This feeling may be wholesomely and effectually appealed to, I think, by enacting that contract servants convicted of violence or attempted violence towards their wives, should in their sentence be adjudged to forfeit all right to a return passage, besides being whipped, subject to certain restrictions, which latter is the punishment provided by the laws of England for brutal assaults on women. There is reason to believe that such punishment following crime with certainty and ever looming in the distance, will have a more deterrent effect on these fatalists than the gallows, even if the latter were sure, which it is not. The Indian is usually a coward, but the objects of his fear are not those which a European dreads. An appeal to the English Law and the fear of losing the return passage, will probably check his criminal propensities more effectually even than increasing beyond certain limits the ratio of women, who, if handsome, are appropriated by the wealthy, and if ugly, are left to themselves till they amass means and become independent.

The propriety of punishing even attempted violence is clear from the fact that the criminal career of the Indian, like that of all other men, is progressive; he passes through many stages of violence open to correction before graduating for the gallows, under the mingled influence of bhang and a debasing creed. In the latest instance where an Indian woman was murdered by her countryman she was not his wife, but they had cohabited for some time; he beat her so often and so severely, that she left him and took refuge with another man, whereupon the first man threatened to kill her and did so. There are said to be no attenuating circumstances, and the murderer will, no doubt, be hanged. Is it not more than probable that an appeal to the lash, from which the Indian recoils with horror, might, in this instance have saved two lives? It may be safely affirmed that the dread of corporal punishment, coupled with the certainty

losing the return passage to Calcutta, will control the Indian's disregard of his own or others life more effectually than any influences borrowed from Western civilization.

7*th*.—The births for the year were 202 as against 132 in 1867; but neither of these figures are reliable as the machinery for ascertaining the increase is very imperfect.

8*th*.—During the last year the number of reported cases of punishment for breach of contract was 686 as against 864 in 1867, while the number of absentees has fallen from 400 to 329—both these items indicate favorable progress.

9*th*.—The number of those who have redeemed balances of industrial residence has fallen from 62 in 1867 to 48 in the last year.

10*th*.—The financial position of the employers of Indian labor, with regard to indenture fees, is most satisfactory, all the monies due for the year amounting to £17,400 having been paid into the Treasury.

11*th*.—The number of laborers arrived in this Colony from the other West Indian Islands is somewhat over 1,700, and presents this peculiarity, that a large and increasing portion consists of Indian immigrants, not only from Grenada and St. Lucia, but also from Guadelope and Martinique. These last have located themselves chiefly in Port of Spain and find employment in sweeping and cleaning the streets.

12*th*.—Since the sailing of the *British Trident* in 1866, with return coolies, the registration of further applicants has been continued; during 1867 the number who presented themselves to enroll for return-passage was very limited, 91, and slowly increased up to the close of the immigration season in October 1868, when 368 additional names were registered, making in all 459—too many for one ship and not sufficient to freight two. As an offset to the return passage inseparable from the system of emigration, several coolies have applied to be allowed to exchange their right to a return-passage for an equivalent in land; under any circumstances this demand marks an important era for the Colony, and if, as may happen, the example be followed by numbers, and suitable crown lands can be found for their settlement in the neighbourhood of their present locations, an economy will be secured to the planter and general revenue, while at the same time a nucleus for free labor may be created in each District round which the coolies will gather and settle, instead of wandering as many of them do now with unsettled aim during the last five years of their residence.

13*th*.—In paragraph No. 3, it was stated that the principal mortality in the island was confined to about 15 estates out of 120, and that these were scattered over every District of the island, irrespective of local climate. Experience seems to indicate clearly enough that the health and lives of the imported laboring class depend more on the individual care of employers than on the position of estates, I have therefore less diffidence in repeating a suggestion made several years since on this subject, namely, that wherever the mortality of an estate exceeded the average of its own District or division, no application from such estate for any future supply of immigrants should be received till the mortality thereon had fallen within the normal limits. Such a rule would enforce the greatest care and in no instance could it be considered too severe, as it is clear that the individual loss on such estates is the direct cause of increased average in its own District.

14*th*.—There are besides one or two other points connected with the application for, and the distribution of, immigrants which merit attention. The average yearly requirements of the Colony lie somewhere between the extreme opinions of those on the one hand who advocate introducing yearly the whole number of immigrants applied for, whatever that may be, and of those on the other hand who would at once cut it down to one-half or less. The true mean may probably be attained without either wasting the resources of the Colony on an unnecessary introduction or crippling the advances of successful enterprise, by ordering the full number applied for so long as satisfactory evidence exists that the immigrants now employed by the applicants are treated in full accordance with the regulations enacted for their welfare, and so long as the applicant offers a fair guarantee that he actually requires the number applied for. This guarantee might vary, but in every instance it should apparently protect against all speculative demands—the Government which pays one-third of the annual immigration outlay from general revenue, and the planter who meets the remaining two-thirds, from fees and export duty. This guarantee might be in the first place direct, and one which admits of no cavil, namely, where an estate is known to yield a fair annual profit, this result, as a rule, can only be due to good management, and good management may be taken as the best guarantee by Government and the public, that the estate will meet its engagements, both as regards indenture fees and the payment of the people,—or the guarantee may be indirect, *viz*., that the house is fully supported by the Bank or other responsible party. In all cases where parties have been proceeded against for indenture fees, their applications for fresh immigrants should be disregarded, as they are probably unable to comply with the other Government regulations for the accommodation, comfort, and payment of the contract servants.

15*th*.—The state of Chinese immigration calls for no further notice than last year's. The number of vagrants steadily increases; and although many of the men by the two ships of 1865 are industrious and steady, yet the generality of employers look upon the whole class with

distrust. They are no doubt more troublesome to manage than the Hindoo races, but as the same difficulty occurred in 1853 and was successfully met, it is matter of regret that so little interest is shown towards a kind of labor on which the West Indian employer must shortly, in all probability, depend. He can scarcely look to India for continued supplies where the money spent of late years on roads, rails, and irrigation already amounting to nearly one hundred millions sterling, has raised ordinary adult labor to a daily rate of 7½, and where estimates have been taken for an outlay of even larger sums, whose results will not only be full employment for the masses, but the production of food at moderate prices. The immigration to the West Indies has been fostered by the continued high price of food which has never fallen since the famine of Orissa, and a state of chronic famine elsewhere has been prevalent up to date. But these conditions must shortly disappear before the present well-directed schemes of irrigation, and as the Indian laborer will, in future, find more remunerative work at home, those who at present depend upon his aid should, without delay, turn their eyes to China, and gradually promote a well selected immigration thence.

I have, &c.,
HY. MITCHELL,
Agent General of Immigrants.

No. 3, dated Trinidad, the 31st March 1870.

## AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by the Governor of Trinidad with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for extending the time for the feeding of Indentured Immigrants.

ARTHUR GORDON.

WHEREAS an Ordinance was passed in Council on the second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "an Ordinance for the feeding of Indentured Immigrants;" and whereas it is expedient to enlarge the time during which such immigrants shall be fed; be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, as follows:—

Immigrants to be fed during first two years of Indenture.

I.—The provisions of the said Ordinance of the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine shall extend and be taken to apply to every indentured immigrant allotted since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, or who may be hereafter allotted to any plantation during the first two years of the term of the industrial residence of such immigrant.

After first year of Indenture, Agent General, &c., may, on application of immigrant, order that the providing of rations to such immigrants be discontinued.

II.—It shall be lawful for the Agent General or any Sub-Agent or Inspector of Immigrants, on the application of any such indentured immigrant at any time, after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the time of the allotment of such immigrant, to make order in writing to be signed by such Agent General or Sub Agent or Inspector in the Return Book of the plantation to which such immigrant shall be allotted, that the providing or furnishing of rations to such immigrant be discontinued, and from the day of such order being so made, the issue of rations to such immigrant shall cease.

Food may be delivered uncooked.

III.—From and after the expiration of twelve calendar months, from the day of the allotment of any indentured immigrant to any plantation, such of the rations of food to be delivered to such immigrant as by the said Ordinance are required to be cooked, may be delivered uncooked.

Passed in Council this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

A. C. ROSS,
*Clerk of the Council.*

*Report on Immigration in connection with the Annual Abstracts from Quarterly Returns for the year ending 30th September* 1869.

ARRIVALS.—The introduction of immigrants closed for the season by the arrival of the *Flying Foam* in July, with 32 deaths at sea, on a shipment of 479 souls. This heavy percentage, =6·6, was principally due to cholera in the river, and its *sequelæ*, with such accompaniments as usually characterise a protracted voyage of 128 days.

The risk of leaving so late as the month of March, and the disadvantage to the immigrants of arriving in this Colony after the rainy season had commenced, were mentioned in the Special Report on the *Flying Foam* while the causes of the death-rate were so minutely examined as to render further allusion to them, in this synopsis, unnecessary. The whole

number of Indians embarked at Calcutta during the season, for Trinidad, was=2,264 souls, and on these the death-rate was 63 or 2·7 per cent. without making any allowance for 17 births. The death-rate, therefore, when taken altogether, is the lowest as yet recorded. Of 2,201 souls landed, there were sent to hospital as suffering, or to the Convalescent Depôt as unfit for immediate field labor, 211 adults; of these 10 died, and the remainder were subsequently distributed to the estates for which they were originally designed.

The following table exhibits the numbers and rates above-mentioned; and it is but fair to state that, as regards two of the ships, the *Ancilla* and *Sevilla*, whose results are so exceptionably favorable, that they were equally or nearly so in the previous year:—

| | *Embarked.* | | | | | *Landed.* | | | | | *Died at Sea.* | | | | | *Died in Hos. Dep.* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | B. | G. | I. | M. | F. | B. | G. | I. | M. | F. | B. | G. | I. | M. | F. | B. | G. | I. |
| *Malabar* ... | 330 | 82 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 327 | 76 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Poona* ..... | 217 | 116 | 22 | 12 | 25 | 215 | 115 | 22 | 12 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Arima* ..... | 200 | 67 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 195 | 66 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Sevilla* ..... | 163 | 80 | 26 | 25 | 20 | 163 | 78 | 26 | 24 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Ancilla* ..... | 169 | 80 | 34 | 24 | 20 | 168 | 80 | 34 | 24 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Flying Foam* | 249 | 139 | 35 | 27 | 29 | 247 | 128 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,328 | 564 | 148 | 107 | 117 | 1,315 | 543 | 138 | 102 | 105 | 13 | 21 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

2. General death-rate for the season among Indentured Indians.—The mortality during this year has been unusually heavy among all classes, both in town and country, and the indentured laborers have by no means escaped. On 9,563 of the latter the deaths were 450=4·7 per cent., one of the heaviest rates on record for many years back. As the Ordinance for feeding the newly-arrived contract laborers came into force in January last, it will be interesting to analyse somewhat further this percentage and take the mortality as it affected the newly-arrived, apart from its influence on the arrivals of 1867 and 1868.

This is the more essential, as hitherto the death-rate during the first year of seasoning, not only has always greatly exceeded that of each of the succeeding years of industrial residence, but on individual estates has occasionally surpassed their aggregate. The arrivals of 1865, 1866, and those of previous years, indentured under Bounty, may be eliminated from this inquiry as being already seasoned to the existing vicissitudes of labor and climate. The deaths among them were 157 during the year ending 1st October 1869, consequently the balance of the 450 deaths on those who were introduced in 1867, 1868, and 1869, was 294; these arrange themselves thus, from December to October, respectively:—

90, in their 3rd year of residence, on 2,098 remaining of 2,400 allotted in 1867=4·29 per cent.
109, in their 2nd year of residence, on 1,529 remaining of 1,650 allotted in 1868=7·0 „
75, in their first year of residence, on 1,860 allotted in..... 1869=4·0 „

The result from these figures, which have been carefully extracted from Official Returns, is that under the system of rationing the laborer, the mortality among the newly introduced, as far as those records go, rises to little more than one-half of what it was among those who have been seasoned to the climate by a year's longer residence, and is even less than the death-rate of those who had been two years longer in the island, but who depended for a livelihood on money wages without any allowance of food.

Perhaps this result may be placed in a clearer light by comparing the death-rate of the women, who as being weaker naturally suffer most; it is as follows:—

13, on 543 arrived in 1869, died during 1869; = 2·5 per cent.
32, on 480 „ in 1868, „ „ 1869; = 6·6 „
25, on 717 „ in 1867, „ „ 1869; = 3·49 „

That this timely feeding saved the lives of many laborers, is clear from the fact that during the inclement months of the past July and August, numbers of the newly-arrived were unable to earn the full value of their rations; in other words, had their means of living depended solely on the wages earned, its gradually decreasing amount would have brought them rapidly to the hospital and within the fatal range of any passing epidemic.

What the influence of such epidemic might have been during the last year on strangers scantily fed, we may gather from the Estates' Hospital Returns; meagre as they are in detail, we find from them that ulceration of the extremities and debility, as causes of death among both new arrivals and those of long standing, have been to a great extent replaced by maladies of a more formidable and unusual nature. Yellow fever, malignant, typhoid, and comatose fever are returned in their pages with ominous frequency. These entries show plainly, not only that maladies of most serious nature have been rife among the inhabitants of the Colony during 1869,* but

* On a total of 450 deaths in 1869, 21 were due to ulceration and 55 to debility, but of the new arrivals only two died from ulcers and eight from debility.

also that their characteristics have been differently apprehended by different practitioners, and treated accordingly. "*Tot homines tot sententiæ.*" As fatal fevers are rarely epidemic among the Indian laborers, that of 1869 merits careful study by those who had an opportunity of becoming familiar with its protean phases, that they may determine its nature and fix its general treatment. Allied no doubt to yellow fever by some symptoms, such as black vomit and yellowness of the skin and mucous membranes, it yet differed widely from that scourge in attacking the Indian, hitherto exceptionally exempt from its influence, and in doing so sporadically, with an utter absence of all apparent contagion, under circumstances most favorable for its existence; and also in the suddenness with which death, sometimes in a few hours, followed the incidence of the attack. Till further enquiry, this fever may perhaps, for general purposes, be classed as a variety of paludal poisoning of exceptional severity; the more so as in most features, except that of black vomit, it resembles the Mauritius fever of 1866, 1867, and 1868, which cut off 35,000 Indians, and declared itself under precisely similar climatic influences, *viz.*, after two successive years of unusual drought which dried up lagoons and water-courses, leaving their beds festering under a tropical sun. The Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius reports on this subject, that the mortality among Indians resident on estates was 6·1 per cent. as against 12·9 per cent. among those non-resident, and the "Fever Enquiry Commission," appointed by Governor Barclay, terminate their investigation with the following words: "the average death-rate among engaged laborers was much lower than that of the Colony generally." Now in Mauritius the engaged laborers are rationed, and although on the whole the monthly rate of wages is higher there than in Trinidad, yet the sugar is said to be shipped at a lower rate. This must have been partly due to the regularly-fed laborer turning out better work. While then it is matter of congratulation here that among our indentured classes the total death-rate should have been so low as 4·7 per cent., it should be kept fully in view that it was only 4 per cent. among that portion of them who, as newly introduced, were more liable to casualties, but among whom that liability was markedly diminished by regular feeding. In fact the Manager of Aranjuez assured me that, on that estate, the newly-arrived coolies could not have borne up against the climatic influence of this season without the daily issue of abundant and wholesome food. Experiences of this kind merit the gravest consideration from estate owners in the Colony, as it is more than possible that last year's mortality may prove, as did the epidemic of 1866 in Mauritius, the forerunner of much heavier subsequent mortality. Should this unfortunately occur in 1870-71, its disastrous influence will be better met by the habit of regular feeding than by any amount of occasional care and skill. Of unindentured Indians resident on estates, the numbers are 2,930 men, 1,197 women, 1,467 boys, and 1,228 girls = 6,822. Among these the deaths were 71, so that the total mortality of Indians on estates during 1869 has been 521 on 16,385 = 3·1 per cent. Against this favorable conclusion must however be set the fact that the adults not under contract are a floating population whose mortality is not correctly returned. The births registered were 224, on an adult female population of 3,794 = 5·9 per cent.

3. Absenteeism.—The number of contract laborers absent from their employers without leave is 345; this number on the already-mentioned total of 9,563 = 3·6 per cent.

Of these, 225 arrived in the Colony more than five years since, and a large majority may be safely assumed to be either dead or beyond roll-call on the Spanish Main; these have been already noticed in previous reports and require no further comment. The balance, or 120, if calculated on the original number of 8,165 distributed during the last five years is only 1·4 per cent.; this establishes the fact that absenteeism has much diminished of late, notwithstanding the facility of evasion to the opposite coast of the Spanish Main and to the neighbouring islands, with which there is free and almost daily communication.

Those who interest themselves especially in the welfare of Indian immigrants, particularly those who do so from wider motives than either love to them or their employers, must accept this as a tolerably safe conclusion, that the contract laborer does not abscond, because for reasons of his own he prefers remaining. From the Quarterly Returns, it appears that the tendency to more domestic habits has been gradually increasing up to date, so that the number of absentees on 1,860 immigrants distributed in 1869 is only 5, or ·02 per cent.

To what must this unusual result be attributed? Some ascribe it to the greater interest taken by the employer in his own welfare and in that of his servant; others believe that labor conjoined with rations is more attractive, or rather, less repulsive, to a man who cannot finish a full day's work than when presented alone. Be the cause what it may, the condition remains that absenteeism is scarcely known as yet among the coolies introduced in 1869, and this in face of the well known fact that they dislike the system of rationing. The new coolies certainly prefer receiving all their wages in money, to part in cash, and part in allowances, and the same system is fully as much insisted on by the older resident who has served his time and is in trade, but with widely different purpose and result.

The coolie of the first class, on arrival, is usually indigent; his sole object is money, and he will, as a rule, hoard his wages and stint his food to the certain deterioration of his value as a laborer; this he will even do at the ultimate risk of life as the figures quoted show, and against such a result the Government which sanctions his introduction, is as much bound to guard as the employer for whom he labors. The second class referred to is still more deeply

interested in promoting exclusive payments in money. It consist of old coolies who have served their time; these, when they have means, are generally rice-sellers or money lenders, frequently both; they have powerful connections on many estates; they first advance money or luxuries to every new coolie of likely promise, and once entrapped, then sell him the necessaries of life at famine prices. The road-side shopkeeper, by the rationing of the coolie arrivals of 1869, has lost his profits on the sale of some 500 tons of rice; his secret but not sleeping partner on the adjoining estate, has also lost his share; but the laborer in return has received his food at nearly wholesale prices, while the former gains of the petty trader have nearly or altogether passed to his (the laborer's) credit. This is not to be regretted, as some of the most serious disturbances which have occurred of late years in the rural Districts were connected with, if not altogether due, to the influence of these petty tradesmen over the laborers they supplied. The first year's experiment of feeding the latter has already weakened that influence and broken up some of the shops, and there can be no reasonable doubt that a wise and liberal scale of diet, proportioned to the real wants of every indentured immigrant, would draw much more closely the bonds of union between him and his employer, while it would drive to more wholesome pursuits, those able-bodied men who now betake themselves directly or indirectly to shop-keeping, and whose time is pretty equally spent between squeezing out the laborers' earnings and defrauding the wholesale merchant. The fact of the petty tradesman being occasionally victimised, by both laborer and merchant, does not invalidate the conclusion. Whether due to the increased supply of food or to other causes distinct or collateral, one of the marked features of the year 1869 has been an almost complete freedom from those crimes of violence against managers or superintendents, whose frequency during the two preceding years had caused no small uneasiness to the proprietary body of this Colony, and more than one formal representation to the Government.

4. Return Immigrants.—On the 25th April, 320 Indian immigrants left this for Calcutta on board the Ship *Arima*, 692 tons burthen, Jones, Master. She arrived at her destination in four months, after a stormy passage, and some repairs at Algoa Bay. There were seven deaths on the passage; a very low mortality when contrasted with the bad health of the invalided portion on board; some of these last had little chance of seeing India again, but they were embarked for the return-passage, as entitled by law. The remaining 313 were landed at Calcutta in good health, and Mr. Warner's report on arrival was highly creditable to the care and skill of Dr. Crane, the Superintendent. These coolies took back with them $65,585..:..... one man Heerah handed over $6,000 for transmission through the Treasury, but was believed to have about him $4,000 more; in fact he had stated as much. This man, originally allotted to the Glenroy Estate, had, after serving out his industrial contract, resided in the neighbouring village of the Mission of Savanna Grande as a shop-keeper and money-lender for the last ten years.

It is not astonishing that men of this class should object to the rationing of the indentured laborers, and stimulate the latter by every means in their power to discontented opposition; but it is difficult to comprehend how the employer should be induced occasionally to look on the rationing system as too troublesome, and thus play into the hands of these petty traders whose interest it is to establish on estates an *imperium in imperie*, directly subversive of the owner's control.

The *Arima* sailed so late in the year that the passengers were much exposed to the winter's cold in rounding the Cape, as well as to the opposing monsoon during the rest of the voyage; these inconveniences might have been avoided by three months' delay, but as many of the people petitioned to be allowed to leave at once, Her Majesty's Commissioners were requested to charter a vessel to carry some 300 return immigrants—about as many as could be safely counted on to start, from the 450 whose names were already registered. Of these last, not 200 eventually came forward on the appearance of the ship; this might have proved inconvenient, had not some 400 more registered to return between January and April; from these the complement of the *Arima* was eventually made up; and it is more than probable that where such substitution took place, some money consideration passed furtively between the parties. Precautions were taken to ensure an abundance of warm clothing to every individual embarked. Those who had the means, if not already sufficiently provided, were required to do so before being passed to the Island Depôt to await the ship, and the poor (who were not numerous) were furnished with the necessary kit by Government. In this transaction, there were some grounds for supposing that the natural simplicity of the officers in charge had been taken advantage of by the more astute Asiatics, and the ship had scarcely weighed anchor when it turned out that the coolies had, by a judicious transfer of kits and re-arrangement of their bundles, made a very moderate quantity of blankets and warm clothing do duty for a very considerable number of passengers :—that this slight of hand had taken place to an inconvenient extent was afterwards corroborated by Dr. Crane's report from Algoa Bay; fortunately it led to no serious results. Any occurrence of this kind will be prevented in future, by an order which was issued by His Excellency the Acting Governor, that no intending return immigrant should register his name for passage without depositing a fixed sum sufficient to meet the expense of the necessary clothing for the voyage. This order has produced very marked and wholesome results. In the first place, during the last eight months, not more than

150 of those who had previously registered have returned and made their deposit for clothing; the remaining 300, who had probably no definite intention of leaving at the time, have settled down, and thus withdraw one great cause of instability from the mass of Indian labor; when these last registered their names on the previous occasion, it might have been simply with the intention of eventually selling their chances to others whose contracts had more lately expired. This sort of gambling has been checked, and the *bonâ fide* applicants know that as soon as 150 more names shall have been entered, a ship will at once be ordered, and further, the Colonial Government knows that when a ship is ordered, there can be little chance of having to pay demurrage or short freight from the non-appearance of the passengers. The Island Depôt, where the immigrants were assembled and lodged for some days previous to embarkation, proved essentially serviceable. Besides the Indian immigrants on board the *Arima* five Chinese, returning to Canton *vid* Calcutta, went as cabin passengers: they had with them money or bills to the amount of from $2,000 to $3,000 each.

5. INDIANS WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR RETURN-PASSAGE FOR A GRANT OF LAND.—This is altogether a new heading in an immigration report, nor has the movement, however important, been as yet of such extent as to require lengthened comment. By reference to the *Royal Gazette*, it will be seen, that a notice therein published by authority of the Government, dated , offers to each coolie, who chooses so to do, a grant of 10 acres of land as full compensation for his return-passage to India. It was not to be expected that the Indian whose habits have been fixed in special grooves for tens of centuries should hurriedly embrace an offer which must strike at the roots of all his prejudices of country and creed and kin. Still, a certain number—about 60—have thus commuted their right to a return-passage, and have been settled within easy distance of the estates in Savonetta and Point-à-Pierre, where their labor will be available during the crop season for the neighbouring estates, while about 30 more have applied for lots.

The comparatively small number of Indians who have taken advantage of these grants, or rather sales of Crown lands, declares plainly the tenacity with which, as a body, they cling to their right of returning to India notwithstanding 25 years' experience of the West Indies; still, an example has been set, and although the leaders may have acted only with the intention of selling their lots when improved at no distant date, others may follow with different views, and strangers, especially our numerous coolie visitors from other Colonies, both French and English, may be induced to settle among them. The former seem to prefer Trinidad, and continue to arrive in considerable numbers, influenced, no doubt, by that provision of the French Regulations which is as follows: "Immigrants over the age of ten years, if they make a fresh agreement, reserve their right of return-passage at its conclusion, but should they remain unindentured after their indenture has terminated, they lose all right to return." Any hesitation, therefore, about re-indenturing may cost the coolies their return ticket, and to this want of decision in renewing the contract, we probably owe their presence here. These people are chiefly Madrassees. It may be mentioned under this heading that several gentlemen largely interested in the introduction of Indian labor believe that it would be desirable to return to a partial introduction of labor from the Madras Presidency. There can be no doubt that its inhabitants are individually superior in physical power to the coolies from Calcutta, and arrive here in better health. The great disadvantage which attended their earlier introduction was their turbulence and excessive intemperance, their wages were for the most part spent on rum, followed by the natural results,—destitution and wide-spread mortality.

These evils may now be in great measure avoided as the rationing system must ensure steadier habits; while in calculating the eventual value of different kinds of labor to this Colony, it must not be omitted that the Madrassees show less fixed resolve to return to India than their brethren of Calcutta. One of the drawbacks to the usefulness of this class when last introduced was the preponderance among them of domestics, over field laborers; this might be guarded against in future shipments, and where exceptions occurred, the necessary steps might be taken to indenture them in their real capacity as house servants. This last arrangement would prove an acceptable accommodation to the general public who already bear a certain proportion of the expense of introduction, and who complain pretty generally of the difficulty of securing domestic service in either town or country where the occupation or proprietorship of small freeholds is so facile and inviting.

6. INDENTURE FEES.—These have been paid with most creditable regularity. The amount received having been £20,149 18*s.* in 1869 as against £17,661 during the previous year, and no fees remained unpaid at the close of the season. It may be mentioned here that the immigration debt on behalf of the Colony has been gradually reduced from £189,073 0*s.* 8*d.* in 1852 to £30,264 4*s.* 2*d.* in 1869. These figures show, on the one hand, the pressure of circumstances at the earlier date, and, on the other, the subsequent elastic re-action of the Colonial resources.

7. The following figures, of another type, will interest all parties connected with the Colony of Trinidad; they prove the increased, the doubled production of sugar, independent

of Cocoa, since 1845 when Indian labor was first introduced. The average crop of 1843, 1844, 1845 being—

| | Sugar. | | Molasses. | | Rum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hhds. | Tcs. | Bls. | Puns. | Tcs. | Pns. |
| | 22,295 | 1,591 | 3,703 | 9,607 | 359 | 32 |
| while that of 1866, 1867, 1868, was— | 46,437 | 7,384 | 4,327 | 14,666 | 502 | 534 |

Further, that an increase of 10,000 hhds. over the average production of 1863, 1864, 1865, was obtained during the next three years, 1866, 1867, 1868, with the same number or rather fewer contract servants, while in 1869, the first of another triennial period, the crop has still further increased to 56,369 hhds., with every prospect of its ranging higher (weather permitting) for 1870 and 1871, notwithstanding certain heavy drawbacks of blight and fire on the crop of 1870; yet the contract servants are still about the same in number as they were six years before, showing an increase only on the women, while those whose contracts have not expired, are about 1,200 more.

TABLE.

| 1863. M. | F. | Total. | Hhds. | Sugar Tcs. | Brls. | Molasses Puns. | Trs. | Rum Puns. | Dis-Immi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contract.....7,593 | 2,479= | 10,072 | 37,394 | 6,549 | 4,867 | 8,926 | 187 | 2,547 | 1,228 |
| Free.....1,481 | 565= | 2,046 | | | | | | | |
| Total on Est.9,074 | 3,044= | 12,118 | | | | | | | |
| 1864. | | | | | | | | | |
| Contract.....7,445 | 2,342= | 9,787 | | | | | | | |
| Free.....1,577 | 603= | 2,180 | 39,634 | 6,738 | 5,383 | 15,227 | 408 | 611 | 1,238 |
| Total on Est.9,101 | 2,881= | 11,982 | | | | | | | |
| 1865. | | | | | | | | | |
| Contract.....7,374 | 2,125= | 9,499 | | | | | | | |
| Free.....1,727 | 756= | 2,483 | 30,837 | 6,143 | 5,215 | 9,324 | 293 | 933 | 1,216 |
| Total..... 9,101 | 2,881= | 11,982 | | | | | | | |
| 1866. | | | | | | | | | |
| Contract.....8,005 | 2,002= | 10,007 | | | | | | | |
| Free.....2,136 | 899= | 3,035 | 44,627 | 8,215 | 5,893 | 12,134 | 456 | 876 | 1,057 |
| Total..... 10,141 | 2,901= | 13,042 | | | | | | | |
| 1867. | | | | | | | | | |
| Contract.....7,132 | 2,358= | 9,490 | | | | | | | |
| Free..... 2,022 | 825= | 2,847 | 46,730 | 7,220 | 3,561 | 15,340 | 515 | 412 | 2,403 |
| Total..... 9,154 | 3,183= | 12,337 | | | | | | | |
| 1868. | | | | | | | | | |
| Contract.....6,995 | 2,453= | 9,448 | | | | | | | |
| Free.....2,205 | 842= | 3,047 | 47,955 | 6,717 | 3,529 | 16,524 | 717 | 315 | 1,655 |
| Total.....9,200 | 3,295= | 12,495 | | | | | | | |
| 1869. | | | | | | | | | |
| Contract.....7,514 | 2,697= | 10,211 | | | | | | | |
| Free..... 2,332 | 946= | 3,278 | 49,373 | 7,476 | 2,629 | | | | 1,830 |
| Total..... 9,846 | 3,643= | 13,498 | & 1,637 concrete. | | | | | | |

The breadth in canes by published returns was in 1865, 40,437 acres, and in 1868, 41,639 acres, showing an increase of little more than 1,200 acres.

This rapid advance in the production of the chief staple is altogether beyond what can be attributed to the introduction of Indian immigrants, and involves several considerations which need not be dwelt on in this report. The continued influx of labor from other Colonies does not in general direct itself towards the sugar estates.

It has hitherto rather seemed to supply the place of those nomads who leave the suburbs of the towns and road-side villages to settle on Crown lands, and from among whom numbers have lately become fixed as rate-payers, under the superintendence of the Crown Surveyor and Court of Intendant. The arrivals of this kind for the season has been about 1,700 adults, somewhat below the average, as happened also last year.

Altogether unrestricted in their movements, these immigrants follow their own bent after arrival, and leave little trace of their whereabouts; but there can be little doubt that they swell in some way or other the tide of labor, and contribute their quota to the general progress most probably on the minor Cocoa estates or the still smaller holdings and provision grounds from which the former gradually arise.

There can be no doubt that improved tillage and more correct application of manure has powerfully contributed to the present crops, and the increase recorded has corresponded pretty uniformly with the increased use of the fork, which has for some time been gradually displacing that check to all improvement,—the universal hoe. The land has also been broken up to a much

greater extent by the plough, thus relieving the laborer from the severest of all manual tasks. On some estates implemental weeding has been introduced, which when carried out to its legitimate extent, will make the planter more and more independant of his numerous field hands. In more than one District the steam plough has been introduced with great advantage, but its deep tillage, while it saves the oxen, will not vanquish the cohesion of the stiffer soils, and bring out the exhaustless wealth of the Naparima clays till they have been thoroughly aerated by a judiciously applied system of sub-soil drainage.

Perhaps the most important advantage to be derived from the steam plough will be that its more familiar working must inevitably lead to steam traction, at least on flat lands, and displace 5/6 of the mules, whose lives are precarious, and which at present, though necessary, are a most undesirable and losing investment. Any manure they furnished could be produced of more suitable quality from cattle raised for food.

8. Labor-saving machinery has not been altogether confined to the agriculture of the Colony, but in some instances has been applied to the first step in manufacture of sugar, *viz.*, the carrying of canes to the mill.

Cane carriers were, like the vacuum pan, introduced many years since into this Colony, but like the Vacuum Pan were not much appreciated;—from some cause or another they fell into disuse, or were applied on too small a scale to realise their full economy in relieving the people from labor; to what extent may be gathered from the fact, that if the crop of Trinidad be taken at 55,000 hhds., and the high average of 2,000 gallons of cane juice be allowed for each hhd. made, this will indicate a net weight of more than 700,000 tons lifted during the crop season to a height of from four to ten feet above the level of the ground, by the labor of men and women, before being consigned to the crushing rollers; and this weight is in every instance raised above the elbows, generally over the head of the carrying gang. This last is composed for the most part of contract laborers, because the lift is severe and will rarely be undertaken by those who are not under contract; yet the weight might be overcome by the engine, in the same manner as it carries off the ground canes, which have lost two-thirds of their weight. In Cuba, where manual labor is most expensive, the more advanced estates use cane-carriers, 150 feet in length, that is to say long enough to allow of a well-arranged system of carts to be unloaded directly into the cane-carrier instead of being first discharged in the mill-yard as a preliminary to being a second time lifted up by hand.

In Demerara, where the weight of canes ground is about double what it is here, cane carriers are in universal use, in fact the lift by hand would be impracticable. It is perhaps too much to expect such alterations to be carried out fully and at once by the planter, while his time and attention are, as at present, divided between manufacture and agriculture, but the appreciation of all aids and appliances, whether mechanical or chemical, are indispensable steps towards, and must precede the great and impending change, when pure sugar direct from the cane must displace the present muscovado. The West Indian sugar farmer is now in a transition stage towards a result which has been long maturing, not perhaps so much by his own exertions as by the necessities of a great commercial and mechanical age which tells him distinctly, that it must have one of the primary necessaries of life in the pure state in which it is furnished by nature, and that the consumer will no longer both pay the planter for his avoidable errors of manufacture and the refiner for correcting them. He points to the Beetroot juice in Belgium and elsewhere, a complex liquid difficult to handle, from which a white sugar is produced in 48 hours, and calls on the planter to do the same from cane juice, twice as rich and pure and easily worked. He tells the planter further that the manufacture of pure sugar is one of the few trades which requires neither skill nor long practice.

Other arts need a longer or shorter apprenticeship, but the extraction of pure sugar is simply mechanical, implying only the adoption of suitable arrangements, which, however ingenious in their original contrivance, require no greater intellectual effort for their application and direction than that wonder of Art,—the sewing machine. The chief requisite in the manufacture of sugar are a judicious outlay and the constant supervision of the master's eye, both of which (and they are rarely given) the increased quantity and improved quality would soon re-pay. The Trinidad planter has, if true to himself, little to fear from his Beetroot competitor, as he stands at present in the race; his canes contain double the quantity of sugar, and his land yields double the weight of canes. Although the manufacture of Beet sugar has been so much improved of late years as to double the quantity extracted, and the cultivation has been so skilfully conducted as not merely to increase the weight of Beet per acre, but greatly to increase the relative quantity of sugar in the root, yet all these improvements in the future are open to the West Indian farmer in addition to the vast advantages of his start. What he has to fear is not the present application of English capital to the home growth of Beet sugar, but its combination with English enterprise and energy; these last can only be successfully met by their counterparts in the Colony, and without them all the advantages of cane and climate will be unavailing. It is true that, as stated above, the crop of the island has increased some 20,000 tons in a few years with but little extension of hands or acreage, and that land which formerly gave only 1½ hogsheads, now gives 2 hogsheads per acre, but this no longer meets the situation, the same lands must yield 3 hogsheads of good sugar—a result by no means unattainable if every particle of solid and liquid manure now produced on each estate be applied to a soil well adapted by tilth and drainage.

9. While much of the progress of the Colony during late years has been owing to the vigorous development of small properties into large, much has also been done in the way of concentration; few but residents of long standing are aware that since 1840 no less than 78 sets of works on as many estates have been dismantled in this Colony. Of these 40 have had their acreage absorbed into adjacent estates, thus swelling the respective size and produce of the latter while no less than 38 or nearly one-half have been abandoned, not so much from exhaustion as from local difficulties which are fast disappearing before increased facilities of labor supply and intercommunication. The condition, however, which fairly marks the real improvement of the Colony during late years, is neither the re-payment of its public debt, nor its increased export, but the fact, that no less than 17 Cocoa and 17 sugar estates which formerly employed contract labor, now depend entirely on the general population of their respective Districts, although their crops have in many cases doubled, while 31 others, with crops which in some instances range over 600 hogsheads, do not on an average muster 31 contract hands. Of the remaining estates

43 employ under 100 and average 72;
17 employ from 100 to 150;
6, from 150 to 200; and
8, over 200 Indentured immigrants, each.

HENRY MITCHELL,
*Agent-General of Immigrants.*

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
*February*, 1870.

Dated Immigration Board, the 20th May 1870.

From—T. WALCOTT, ESQ.,
To—SIR F. ROGERS, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of 14th instant, with copies of two despatches from the Governor of Trinidad; the first enclosing an Ordinance for extending the time for the feeding of indentured immigrants, and the second enclosing the Annual Report of the Immigration Agent.

2. By an Ordinance passed in February of last year (No. 3 of 1869.) employers were bound to supply their indentured immigrants for the first 12 months, after their allotment with a specified daily ration, and were empowered to deduct from their wages 5½*d.* a head in respect of it. But no deduction was to be made for rations supplied to children under 10 years of age. The amending Ordinance simply extends the period of rationing from one to two years with a proviso (section 3) that, after the first year of indentureship, the Immigration Agent General may, on the application of any immigrant, stop the rations, and where they are not stopped, may allow them to be issued in an uncooked state.

3. These ordinances are to be defended only on grounds of humanity. There is difference of opinion amongst planters on the feeding system; and it is admitted that the immigrants themselves dislike it and prefer cash wages which they can hoard at the expense of their health and strength. The facts, figures, and reasoning however adduced in the speech and Annual Report of the Immigrant Agent, an experienced medical man well acquainted with coolie habits and dispositions, justify this exceptional legislative interference with the liberty of the immigrants.

4. Dr. Mitchell shows that, even in an unusually sickly year, the rationing system, so far as it has been tried in Trinidad, had produced a marked effect. Since its introduction, the death-rate amongst the new comers had been little more than one-half; that amongst coolies who had had the advantage of a year longer acclimatization, and was less even than that amongst the Indians who had been two years longer in the island and had fed themselves out of their money wages. Governor Gordon, too, in another despatch of 8th ultimo, No. 46, on M. des Vœux's letter respecting the condition of immigrants in British Guiana, states that the effects of the Ordinance of 1869 had already been marvellous, and expresses his belief that if its provisions were extended to the whole term of indentureship a vast loss of life would be prevented.

5. The principle of the feeding system has been adopted in several of our coolie-importing Colonies; and the only question has since been as to the extent of its application. This has ranged from three months after arrival as in St. Lucia, up to the whole period of indentureship as in Mauritius and Jamaica. In Mauritius, where it has long been in operation, it appears from a report of the Protector of Immigrants that in the fatal fever years of 1866,'67, and 68, the death-rate amongst coolies resident and rationed on estates was 6·1 per cent., whilst among the non-resident who fed themselves, it was 12·9 or more than double. The system was last year introduced into Jamaica on the strong recommendation of the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, after a long and careful investigation of the subject.

Act No. 34 of 1869.

6. As regards the amending ordinance, the only other remarks that occur to me are that it makes the operation of the previous ordinance of February 1869 retrospective, so as to include coolies indentured since the 1st of January of that year, and that the 3rd section has a tendency adverse to the main principle of the measure. If it is necessary to issue rations to all in lieu of money wages, it would seem a doubtful policy to issue them in a state that offers facilities for this misappropriation. It is true that the ordinance of 1869 contains a penal prohibition against the sale of rations, but where concealment is the interest of both seller and buyer, the enforcement of the law will rarely take place.

7. Subject to these remarks, I see no reason why the ordinance should not be left to its operation. But in that case I would suggest that its provisions should be made known in India, in order that the coolie may clearly understand before his recruitment the manner in which his wages are to be paid.

8. The report of the Agent General for the year ended 30th September 1869 is, as the Governor observes, more full of interesting matter than usual. The following summary will show its most salient statistical results. The total number of Indians resident on estates were 16,385 of whom 9,563 were indentured and 6,822 non-indentured. The mortality amongst the whole number in the year, so far as that amongst the non-indentured could be ascertained, was at the rate of 3·1 per cent. The registered births amongst a female population of 3,794 were 224 or at the rate of 5·9 per cent. The number of contract laborers absent without leave was 345 or at the rate of 3·6 per cent.; the number of coolies sent back to India was 372 equal to 320 statute adults, and the amount of money they carried with them was 65,585 dollars. Sixty coolies commuted their right to back-passages for a grant of ten acres of land each in the vicinity of estates in Savonetta and Point-à-Pierr, and 30 had applied for commutation. Indenture fees amounting to £20,149-18 had been received, and no arrears were outstanding at the end of the season. The immigration debt had been reduced from £1,89,073 in 1852 to £30,264 in 1869. The production of sugar since 1845, when Indian labor was first introduced, had increased from an average of the first three years of 22,295 hogsheads to 56,369 hogsheads in 1869. But Dr. Mitchell observes, that the fact which marks more than any other, the improvement of the Colony in late years is that 17 Cocoa and 17 sugar estates which formerly employed contract labor now depend entirely on the general population of their respective districts, although their crops have in many cases, doubled; while in the case of 31 other large estates not more than 31 contract laborers are employed. There are only eight estates in the Island which employ over 200 indentured immigrants a-piece.

9. The only suggestion that I have to make on this report is that if Earl Granville thinks fit, it should be communicated for the information of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 172, dated Georgetown, the 28th December 1869.

From—J. SCOTT, ESQ., Governor of Georgetown,

To—The RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., &c. &c.

I HAVE the honor to transmit the consolidated Half-yearly Return of Immigrants under indenture of service, or residing on plantations, for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, and other documents enclosed in the Half-yearly Report of the Immigration Agent General.

In the Return for the pevious half-year, the estates showing the greatest mortality were Philadelphia, Friends, and Spring Garden. In the Return now transmitted, there are also three estates where the mortality is shown to exceed four per cent, namely, La Grange, Spring Garden, Mainstay; Friends and Philadelphia in this Return exhibit a mortality of less than two per cent., and even Spring Garden, although still classed as "very bad," shows an improvement, the mortality being 4·27 per cent. against 6·94 in the previous half-year. Mainstay now ranks as the worst, exhibiting a mortality of 5·62 per cent.; in the previous return, this plantation gave 3·05 per cent.

It appears to me to be impossible to attribute the increase or decrease in the death-rate shown by the different estates in successive years to any known existing cause, admitting of a remedy, some of the estates nearly always show a greater rate of mortality which may be attributed to the locality, and therefore, beyond the control of the Government. I have called upon the Medical Inspector of Estates Hospitals for a report on the plantations classed as bad, a copy of which I beg to enclose.

28th December 1869.

I may remark that great exertions are now being made to obtain improvements in the construction of the Estates Hospitals and in the immigrant dwellings. All new ones are constructed, as far as practicable, upon plans sketched out by Dr. Shier, and I do not find from the planters any very serious objections to conform to the wishes of the Government in this respect. Many old hospitals and barracks still exist which are faulty in construction, but these are being gradually improved or done away with altogether.

No. 1300, dated British Guiana, the 8th December 1869.

From—JAMES CROSBY, ESQ., Immigration Agent General,

To—The HON'BLE J. MAYER GRANT, Government Secretary.

I HAVE the honor to forward to you, in duplicate, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Hon'ble the Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, this Report, and "the Consolidated Half-yearly Return of Immigrants, under indenture of service, or residing on plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the half-year ending 30th June 1869," and immediately, then, following, there is "an Abstract of such Consolidated Half-yearly Return of Immigrants," together with two enclosures, respectively numbered, Nos. 2 and 3, and hereinafter particularly described. There is also added, in manuscript, a heading, being a statement of complaints against immigrants for breaches of the terms of Indenture, adjudicated on during the half-year," by the Stipendiary Justices of the Peace, in their respective Districts. This statement shows the number of acquittals and the number of convictions on the hearing of such complaints on each estate; and at the foot of the Abstract is shown the percentage of acquittals and the percentage of the convictions on the hearing of such complaints, in each county and throughout the Colony. "The Consolidated Half-yearly Return of Immigrants, &c.," for the convenience of reference, is marked No. 1.

2. Also, "a Return showing the rates of mortality amongst the immigrants under Indenture of service, or residing on plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the half-year ending 30th June 1869, the plantations being arranged and classified according to such rates." The Return is marked No. 2.

3. Also, "an Analysis of the Mortality which has taken place during the half-year ending 30th June 1869, on those plantations on which such mortality has been described as 'bad,' or as 'very bad,' or as 'exceptional' requiring investigation." The Return is marked No. 3.

4. The statement exhibiting the rates of mortality as enclosed in my Report No. 979, Saturday, 18th September 1869, has been omitted, as I propose sending in that Statement only once a year, with my Report in reference to the second-half of each year, so that the statement has reference to the whole year, and draws a comparison between the year just then closed, and the five preceding years.

5. The Return marked No. 1 shows the number of each description of immigrants under indenture of service on each estate, and the total number of such immigrants; the number of each description of immigrants not under indenture of service, residing on each estate, and the total number of such immigrants; and the total number of immigrants made up of those under, and not under, indenture, on each estate; the mortality among each description of immigrants, and the percentage of such mortality, and the total mortality of those immigrants under, and of those not under indenture, and the percentage of such mortality on each estate, as well as the number of births. The statement showing the complaints adjudicated upon by the Stipendiary Justices of the Peace, is not so perfect as I could wish, or desirable for the information of the Emigration Commissioners and the Secretary of State. I hope to remedy its defects early in the year 1870. The "Abstract of the Consolidated Half-yearly Return of Immigrants," &c., shows the matters above referred to, in reference to the several different divisions of counties, in reference to the several counties, and in respect to the whole Colony. And it appears there were located on estates in the Colony, on the 30th June 1869, immigrants under indenture, 27,871 males, 9,195 females, making a total of 37,066 immigrants; and immigrants not under indenture, 5,743 males, 3,814 females, making a total of 9,557 immigrants, making, consequently, a grand total of 46,623 immigrants under the supervision and control of the Immigration Department. The mortality in the county of Demerara has been 1·59 per cent., in Essequebo, 1·36 per cent., and in Berbice, 1·27 per cent, and throughout the Colony, 1·48 per cent. The number of complaints adjudicated or made against immigrants under indenture, for breaches of the terms of indenture, has been 2,044 or 5·51 per cent., and the acquittals being at the rate of 1·84 per cent., and the convictions at the rate of 3·67 per cent., on the immigrant population under indenture throughout the colony.

6. The Return marked No. 2 shows the number of immigrants resident on estates, the number of deaths, and the percentage of such mortality during the first-half of the year 1869, and there is an arrangement and classification of seven separate divisions; and at once shows the graduated rate of mortality of immigrants resident on the respective estates throughout the Colony; and it will be observed, only one estate, the Mainstay Estate, Arabian Coast Essequebo, is classified as "exceptional," and requiring investigation, only two estates the La Grange, West Bank, Demerara, and the Spring Garden Estate, Arabian Coast Essequebo, as "very bad," and only two estates, the Uitolugt, West Coast Demerara, and the Johanna Cecilia Estate, Arabian Coast Essequebo, as "bad." There were consequently out of the whole number of 126 estates referred to in the Consolidated Return, and on which immigrants are located in the Colony, only these five estates requiring particular observation. There can be no doubt, the sanitary condition of the immigrants improves every half-year, as it is evident the mortality of the immigrants on estates is decreased every half-year. I have no

doubt on the completion of the hospitals about to be erected; and on the late improvements in the construction of the cottages of the immigrants being carried out throughout the Colony, still greater improvements will take place and the mortality, in another year or two, considerably reduced. There will still be room for improvement.

7. In the analysis marked No. 3 is shown the mortality which has taken place during the half-year to which the Consolidated Return marked No. 1 relates in respect to the above-mentioned five estates, classified as "bad," "very bad," and "exceptional," and in the order of such classification. The mortality on each of these five estates is contrasted with the mortality on the same estates, during the four half-years immediately preceding the first-half of the year 1869. The casualties which occurred on these estates would, if deducted, materially decrease the mortality; and, contrasted with former half-years, it is quite possible the cause of such excess in the half-year to which this report refers may be explained.

8. In the county of Demerara, the greatest mortality during the half-year, has taken place on the estates situate on the West Bank, being 1·85 per cent., and the least mortality for the same period on the estates situate in Mahaica, being 1·11 per cent. In the county of Essequebo, the greatest mortality has been on estates situate on the Arabian Coast, and the least mortality on the estates in Tiger Island. In the county of Berbice, the greatest mortality has been on estates situate on the East Bank; and the least mortality on the estates on the Corentyne Coast. The greatest mortality has been among the Indian immigrants from Madras, being 1·99 per cent., and the least mortality has been among the immigrants from Madeira, being only ·24 per cent. The mortality in the three several counties and throughout the Colony has been already stated in paragraph 5.

9. I regret I have been unable to send in this report at an earlier period. The cause of the delay I very fully explained in a similar report, No. 979, Saturday, 18th September 1869, when a much greater delay had taken place than on the present occasion. I hope such delays will not occur during the year 1870.

*Remarks by* DR. D. SHIER, M.D., *Medical Inspector, Estates Hospitals, on some Cases mentioned in the Half-yearly Report (June* 1869*) of the Immigration Agent General on the Mortality on Estates throughout the Colony,—dated Georgetown, the* 28*th December* 1869.

THE Immigration Agent General draws attention to two estates on which the ratio of mortality during the period is characterised as *bad*, two on which it is characterised as *very bad*, and one on which it is characterised as *exceptional* (being over five per cent.).

Having recently inspected the Estates' Hospitals of the Colony, the following remarks are offered supplementary to those of the Immigration Agent General:—

*Plantation Uitolugt* West Coast, county of Demerara.

Of the 12 deaths which occurred, four were of immigrants who had not completed their first year of residence in the Colony. Three of these died of fever and one of jaundice. Three other deaths are attributed to fever. It will thus be seen that half of the deaths occurred from fever.

For several years the mortality on this estate has exceeded the average rate of the District. The site of the hospital is bad, and the hospital itself is inferior. The matter was brought to the notice of the Executive, and the Attorney of the Estate has been requested to erect a new hospital on an unobjectionable site.

*Plantation Johanna Cecelia.*—Arouabisce Coast, county of Essequebo.

Of the eight deaths, three occurred from dysentery and two from debility. Only one death occurred of an immigrant in the period of acclimation. The rate of mortality on this estate has been on two occasions exceptionally high. It is only recently that immigrants have been settled on this estate, and so eager was the proprietor to obtain laborers, that he indentured many old and feeble immigrants who could not obtain bounty on re-indenture from any other estate. Year by year some of these people die off, and thus swell the rate of mortality.

*Plantation La Grange.*—River District, county of Demerara.

Of the 15 deaths, four were of immigrants who had not completed their first year of residence. Two of these died of intermittent fever, one from dysentery and one from debility. Six deaths arose from dysentery which prevailed to a greater extent than usual during the long drought which occurred.

The immigrants on this estate are housed in two coffee logies and in the old hospital, which has been fitted up as a barrack. In these dwellings it is impossible to enforce cleanly habits, and the occupants are thus placed not in the most favorable circumstances.

The attention of the proprietor of this estate was drawn to the subject, and a beginning has been made in erecting dwellings of one story and of single apartments.

*Plantation Spring Garden.*—Arouabisco Coast, county of Essequebo.

Of the nine deaths, three were of immigrants in the period of acclimation. One died of sun-stroke, one died of dysentery, and one (a child four years of age) died from boils on head and body.

This estate has always been an unhealthy one. Much has been done by the proprietor in erecting dwellings of approved construction for the accommodation of the immigrants. A new hospital is about to be erected on what is believed to be a healthier site.

*Plantation Mainstay.*—Arouabisco Coast, county of Essequebo.

Of the ten deaths which occurred, six were of immigrants in the period of acclimation. Three of these died of dysentery, one of fever, one of pneumonia, and one of debility. The immigrants sent to this estate *ex* ship *Harkaway* were a very inferior lot, and most of them were admitted to hospital on their arrival on the estate. Four of these died. Two *ex* ship *Himalaya* died; one was rated ineffective and the other partially ineffective when sent to the estate. None of these six persons ever did any work.

This estate has always been considered a healthy one, and I attribute the exceptional mortality to immigrants of feeble constitution having been sent to the estate.

Dated Immigration Office, the 16th February 1870.

From—T. W. C. MURDOCH, ESQ.,

To—SIR F. ROGERS, BART.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of 7th instant, with a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, enclosing the report of the Immigration Agent, Mr. Crosby, for the half-year ending 30th June 1869.

2. From this report it appears that, on 30th June last, there were on estates—

| | *Males.* | *Females.* |
|---|---|---|
| Under Indenture ... ... ... | 27,871 | 9,195 |
| Not under Indenture ... ... | 5,743 | 3,814 |
| | 33,614 | 13,009 |
| Making a total of ... ... ... | 46,623 | immigrants. |

The mortality throughout the Colony had been 1·48 per cent. during the half-year, the greatest being, as usual, in the county of Demerara 1·59 per cent., the smallest in Berbice 1·27 per cent. Of the 126 estates on which immigrants are employed, eight are described as "excellent," having had no death among 729 immigrants. Thirty-one are described as "very good," the mortality among 12,401 immigrants having been on each estate less than one per cent., 70 employing; 29,338 immigrants are described as "good," the mortality on each having been more than one, but less than two per cent.; 12 are described as "fair," the mortality on each having been more than two, but less than three per cent.; two are described as "bad," two, as "very bad," and one, as "exceptional," the mortality on the former having exceeded three per cent., on the second, four per cent. and on the last, five per cent.

3. A report on these five estates by the Medical Inspector of Estates Hospitals accompanies the Governor's despatch. From this it appears that on the two estates (Uitolugt and Johanna Cecilia) described as bad, the mortality has on previous occasions been exceptionally high; and that on the former, the Hospital is badly situated and constructed. That of the two estates described as *very bad* (La Grange and Spring Garden), the houses on the former are of such a description, that "it is impossible to enforce cleanly habits," and that the latter "has always been an unhealthy" estate. The estate described as "exceptional" is stated to have been hitherto healthy, and the unusual mortality is attributed to the bad condition of some of the new immigrants allotted to it.

4. I would submit that, where an exceptional mortality recurs several times on a particular estate, specially when it can be traced to any defects in the houses, or hospitals, or the water supply, the Governor should not allot any new immigrants to such estate, even if he does not see cause to withdraw those that have been already allotted to it. It is of little use calling attention to the mortality and obtaining reports on it if no practical result follows. But if it were once known that no new immigrants would be assigned to any estate on which an excessive mortality was a common occurrence, the proprietors would have the strongest motive to take every means in their power to improve the sanitary condition of their estates.

Dated Downing Street, the 31st May 1870.

From—R. G. W. HERBERT, Esq.,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter of 18th March, relative to the irregularity in the transmission to the India Office of periodical reports on the condition of the Indian immigrants in coolie-importing Colonies, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of Argyll, copies of the returns that have been received at this Office since the 30th June 1868, but which do not appear to have been sent to the India Office, together with the reports of the Emigration Commissioners, *viz.*:—

*Grenada.*—Half yearly Reports to 31st December 1868, and 30th June 1869.

*St. Vincent.*—Half yearly Report to 31st December 1868.

*Jamaica.*—Report for the year ended 30th September 1868, not received till the 1st of February 1870.

*Trinidad.*—For the year 1868, not received till the 14th of August 1869.

*British Guiana.*—Half yearly Report to 30th June 1869, not received till the 1st of February 1870.

I am to request that in laying these papers before the Duke of Argyll, you will inform His Grace that Lord Granville will call the attention of the Governors of those coolie-importing Colonies where there has been delay in sending Home these reports, to the importance of their early and regular transmission.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Treaty between the* BRITISH GOVERNMENT *and* HIS HIGHNESS TUKHT SINGH, G.C.S.I., *Maharaja of Jodhpore, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by* COLONEL JOHN CHEAP BROOKE, *Officiating Political Agent at the Court of Jodhpore, under authority from* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARD HARTE KEATINGE, C.S.I. *and* V.C., *Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by* HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, *Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas*, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., &c., &c., *Viceroy and Governor General of India, and on the other part by* JOSHEE HUNSRAJ, MOOSAHIB *of Marwar, in virtue of the full powers conferred on him by* MAHARAJA TUKHT SINGH *aforesaid.*

I.—Subject to the conditions contained in the following agreement, the Government of Jodhpore will lease to the British Government its right of manufacturing and of selling salt within the limits of the territory bordering on the Sambhur Lake, as hereinafter defined in Article IV., and of levying duties on salt produced within such limits.

II.—This lease shall continue in force until such time as the British Government desires to relinquish it, provided that the British Government shall give notice to the Government of Jodhpore of its intention to terminate the arrangement two full years previous to the date on which it desires the lease to cease.

III.—To enable the British Government to carry on the manufacture and sale of salt at the Sambhur Lake, the Jodhpore Government shall empower the British Government, and all Officers appointed by the British Government for such purposes, to enter and search, in case of suspicion, houses and all other places, enclosed or otherwise, within the limits hereafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods or otherwise, any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which may be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling.

IV.—A strip of territory, bordering the shores of the Lake throughout, within the separate jurisdiction of Jodhpore, including Nawa, Goodha, and other villages and hamlets, and averaging two (2) miles in width measured from the high water limits of the lake, shall be demarcated, and the whole space enclosed by such line of demarcation, as well as such portions of the lake itself or of its dry bed as are now under the exclusive and separate jurisdiction of Jodhpore, shall be held to constitute the limits within which the British Government and its Officers are authorized to exercise the jurisdiction referred to in Article III.

V.—Within the said limits, and so far as such measures may be necessary for the protection or furtherance of the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, the prevention of smuggling, and the enforcement of the rules laid down in accordance with Article III. of this Agreement, the British Government, or the Officers by it empowered, shall be authorized to occupy land for building or other purposes, to construct roads, erect barriers, hedges, or buildings, and to remove buildings or other property.

If any land paying land revenue to the Government of Jodhpore be occupied under the authority of the British Government for any of the purposes aforesaid, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jodhpore an annual rent equal to the amount of such revenue.

In every case in which anything involving injury to private property shall be done by the British Government or its Officers under this Article, one month's previous notice shall be given to the Government of Jodhpore, and in all such cases proper compensation shall be paid by the British Government on account of such injury. In case of difference between the British Government or its Officers and the owner of such property as to the amount of the compensation, such amount shall be determined by arbitration.

The erection of any buildings within the said limits shall not confer on the British Government any proprietary right in the land, which on the termination of the lease shall revert to the Government of Jodhpore, with all buildings or materials left thereon by the British Government.

No temples or places of religious worship shall be interfered with.

VI.—Under the authority of the Jodhpore Government, the British Government shall constitute a Court, presided over by a competent Officer, for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the rules and regulations referred to in Article III., or offences connected therewith; and the British Government is authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment within the aforesaid limits or elsewhere as may seem to it most fitting.

VII.—From and after the date of the commencement of the lease, the British Government will, from time to time, fix the price at which salt manufactured within the said limits shall be offered for sale.

VIII.—The whole of the stocks of salt existing within the aforesaid limits at the commencement of the lease shall be transferred by the Jodhpore Government to the British Government on the following terms:—

The Government of Jodhpore will transfer six hundred thousand (600,000) British Indian maunds of salt to the British Government as stock with which to commence operations free of cost. The price to be paid to the Jodhpore Government for the remainder of the said stock shall be reckoned at six and a half (6½) annas per British Indian maund, and payment shall be made at this rate by the British Government to the Government of Jodhpore: provided that the said payment of six and a half (6½) annas per maund to the Government of Jodhpore shall only commence when salt in excess of nine hundred thousand (900,000) British Indian maunds is sold or exported by the British Government in any year, and until the aggregate of such yearly excesses amounts to the full quantity of the stock of salt transferred, over and above the said six hundred thousand (600,000) British maunds, the British Government shall not pay the royalty of forty (40) per cent. on the sale price of such excess, as provided in Article XII.

IX.—No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatsoever shall be levied by the Jodhpore Government or shall by it be permitted to be levied by any other person, on any salt manufactured or sold by the British Government within the said limits, or while in transit through the Jodhpore territory, and covered by a British pass, *en route* to any place outside the Jodhpore territory: provided that on all salt sold for consumption within the territory of Jodhpore, the Government of that State will be at liberty to levy whatever tax it may please.

X.—Nothing in this Agreement shall be held to bar the sovereign jurisdiction of the Jodhpore Government within the aforesaid limits in all matters, civil and criminal, not connected with the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling.

XI.—The Government of Jodhpore shall be relieved of all expenses whatsoever connected with the manufacture, sale, and removal of salt, and the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling within the limits aforesaid, and in consideration of the lease and other immunities hereby granted to it, the British Government agrees to pay to the Jodhpore Government, in two half yearly instalments, an annual rent of three lakhs (3,00,000) of Rupees, British currency, and the total sum of such annual rent, amounting to three lakhs (3,00,000) of Rupees, British currency, shall be paid without reference to the quantity of salt actually sold in, or exported from, the said limits. The above sum of three lakhs (3,00,000) of Rupees, shall include all rights of bhoom, transit dues, and huqs of every kind due to the Thakoor of Koochawun and others which the Jodhpore Government agrees to satisfy.

XII.—If the amount of salt sold in, or exported from, the said limits by the British Government in any year shall exceed nine hundred thousand (900,000) British Indian maunds, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jodhpore on all such excess (subsequent to the exhaustion of the stock referred to in Article VIII.) a royalty at the rate of forty (40) per cent. on the price per maund, which shall have been fixed as the selling price under Article VII.

In the event of any doubts arising as to the amount of salt on which royalty is claimable in any year, the accounts rendered by the principal British Officer in charge at Sambhur shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the amounts actually sold or exported by the British Government within the periods to which they refer, provided that the Jodhpore Government shall not be debarred from deputing one of its own Officers to keep a record of sales for its own satisfaction.

XIII.—The British Government agrees to deliver annually seven thousand (7,000) British Indian maunds of good salt, free of all charges for the use of the Jodhpore Durbar; such salt to be delivered at the place of manufacture to any Officer empowered by the Jodhpore Government to receive it.

XIV.—The British Government shall have no claim on the land or other revenue, unconnected with salt, payable from the townships of Nowa, Goodha, or other villages or lands included within the limits aforesaid.

XV.—The British Government shall not sell any salt within the Jodhpore territory outside the limits of such jurisdiction as may be assigned to it by this or any other Agreement.

XVI.—If any person employed by the British Government within the said limits shall have absconded after committing an offence, or if any person shall have absconded after committing a breach of the rules laid down under Article III., the Jodhpore Government shall, on sufficient evidence of his criminality, make every effort to cause his arrest and surrender to the British authorities within the said limits, in case of his passing through, or taking refuge in, any part of the Jodhpore territories.

XVII.—None of the conditions of this Agreement shall have effect until the British Government shall actually assume charge of the manufacture of salt within the said limits.

The British Government may determine the date of so assuming charge, provided that if such charge be not assumed on or before the first May 1871, the conditions of this Agreement shall be null and void.

XVIII.—None of the conditions contained in this Agreement shall in any way be set aside or modified without the previous consent of both Governments; and should either party fail or neglect to adhere to these conditions, the other party shall cease to be bound by this Agreement.

Signed at Jodhpore on the eighteenth day of April A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

J. C. BROOKE, *Colonel,*

*Offg. Political Agent.*

Seal.

Seal of State of Jodhpore.

(Sd.) JOSHEE HUNSRAJ. Seal.

(Sd.) MAYO. Seal.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Simla on the twenty-sixth July 1870.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 2nd August 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., *Presiding.*

The Hon'ble JOHN STRACHEY.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, Q.C.

The Hon'ble B. H. ELLIS.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN, C.B.

The Hon'ble F. R. COCKERELL.

### EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN introduced the Bill to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. He had fully explained at their last meeting the object of the Bill. A telegram had since been received from the Government of Bombay, in which objections were taken to the measure in its present form. These objections appeared to him ill-founded, but their validity would be considered by the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved for leave to introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code. He said that as the Penal Code had been in force since the beginning of 1862, a sufficient interval had passed since its enactment to enable those who had watched, or were interested in it, to form an opinion of its merits, and to discover its defects. He had himself been led by circumstances to study the whole subject of criminal law with particular attention, and he was glad to be able publicly to express his opinion that the Indian Penal Code was a far better and more philosophical system of criminal law than any other with which he was acquainted, and in particular than any of the systems which were in force in England, France, or America. At the same time it appeared to him to be defective in some particulars. He thought that some of its defects were of considerable practical importance, and required an immediate remedy; others, though serious, were of a sort which might be remedied at leisure. He had given considerable attention to the subject, and should be prepared, he hoped, at no very distant time to make certain suggestions as to the propriety of re-casting the Chapters relating to Homicide, Theft, and the infliction of bodily harm; those suggestions, however, would be made rather from the juridical point of view than with the object of meeting any immediate and pressing want. There were, however, other defects in the Code, which he thought it desirable to remedy at once, as he believed that they were actually producing, in some instances, serious miscarriages of justice, and as they certainly might at any moment result in very serious mischief. He would shortly go through the sections of the proposed Bill, and explain the intention of each of them.

Section three of the Code provided that any person liable by *any law passed by the Governor General in Council* to be tried for an offence committed beyond the limits of British India, should be dealt with as if the act had been committed within British India. As cases might arise in which persons might be tried in India for an offence committed out of India (at sea for instance) not against any law passed by the Governor General in Council, but against other laws the breach of which the Courts in India have power to punish, it was thought best to extend the section to those cases.

Section thirty-four of the Code provided that when a criminal act was done by several persons, each was liable as if he alone had done the act. It was proposed to modify this section so as to make it apply in terms to acts done "in furtherance of the common intention of all." It appeared from a judgment of Sir Barnes Peacock that this was the true meaning of the section, and it was thought better to express it.

The definition of the word "offence," which frequently occurred in the Penal Code, was enlarged by Act IV of 1867. It was proposed to embody the enlarged definition in the interpretation clause of the Penal Code.

Section fifty-six of the Code provided that Europeans and Americans should be sentenced to penal servitude, instead of transportation according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1865. This Act provided that, instead of a term of transportation not exceeding ten years, penal servitude for a term not exceeding six years should be inflicted, and instead of a term of transportation not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude not exceeding ten. Now the Courts could award transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but short of life under five sections only. Hence in most cases European and American offenders could not be sentenced to penal servitude for any term intermediate between six years and life. This defect it was proposed to remove by a very simple proviso.

The two next sections were of great importance. For the first of these MR. STEPHEN was personally responsible. The second had been omitted by pure accident when the Code was passed. Each related to the punishment of political offences. Section one hundred and twenty-one of the Code punished with death or transportation for life and forfeiture of property—waging of war against the Queen, attempts to wage war, and abetment of waging of war. Now one form of abetment was conspiracy coupled with any act or illegal omission done in pursuance of that conspiracy. The effect of this was, that the Code apparently did not punish at all a mere conspiracy to wage war, nor did it punish any treasonable practice or conspiracy short of an attempt to wage war. Moreover, there was a good deal of obscurity about the phrase "wage war against the Queen." By the 25th Edward III, by which the law of treason in England was defined, waging war was one form of treason, and many cases, especially in the early part of the eighteenth century, had been decided as to the meaning of those words. Whether or not these cases would be held to apply to section 121 of the Penal Code, if the necessity for putting a judicial construction upon it should unhappily arise, was a question which MR. STEPHEN did not wish to discuss; but as he thought the English Judges had somewhat strained the law in their desire to find out means of inflicting appropriate punishment upon a most serious crime, he thought it would be a pity if the cases in question came under discussion in Indian Courts.

He proposed to remove these defects by a section adapted from the Treason-Felony Act passed in England in 1848. This section would punish, with the severest secondary punishment, conspiracies to deprive Her Majesty of the sovereignty of British India, or of any part thereof, and the waging, or abetment of the waging, or conspiracy to wage, civil war. The term "civil war" was defined to imply permanent and organized hostile operations carried on, for whatever purpose, by one section of the community against another. No act or omission would be necessary to make such conspiracies criminal.

It would be sufficient to prove as against any person the existence of such a conspiracy anywhere within or without British India, and his participation in it by any act which could show his knowledge and approval of the designs of the conspirators. MR. STEPHEN thought that no argument was required to prove that a conspiracy to bring about such a series of events as those of 1857 was as great a crime as could well be committed. The conspirators in such cases were usually more dangerous and more criminal than the instruments who carried out, in practice, their wicked designs.

The next section was one which, by some unaccountable mistake, had been omitted from the Penal Code as ultimately passed. It stood as section 113 in the draft Code published in 1837, and Sir Barnes Peacock was quite unable to account for its omission when the Code was enacted. It punished "attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government," but it distinguished between disaffection and disapprobation, and explained that "such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as was compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, was not disaffection," so that "the making of comments on the measures of the Government with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation was not an offence within this section."

Nothing could be further from the wish of the Government of India than to check, in the least degree, any criticism of their measures, however severe and hostile, nay, however disingenuous, unfair, and ill-informed it might be. So long as a writer or speaker neither directly nor indirectly suggested or intended to produce the use of force, he did not fall within this section. This, however, must be coupled with a warning. The question on trials under this section would always be as to the true intention of a speaker or writer, and this intention would have to be inferred from the circumstances of the case. The most bitter and unfair criticisms published by a newspaper in the common course of its business, might be perfectly compatible with the absence of any intention to advise resistance to lawful authority. Language, temperate in itself and justifiable as far as the express meaning of its terms went, might, if addressed to an excited mob, be the clearest proof of an intent to produce forcible resistance to authority. Whilst genuine criticism had nothing to fear from the proposed section, persons seditiously disposed must not suppose that they could evade its provisions by confining themselves to what, under other circumstances and in other persons, might be genuine criticism.

Passing over a few alterations of minor importance, MR. STEPHEN came to section eleven of the proposed Bill. It proposed to add the material part of the Lottery Act V of 1844 to the Chapter on Public Nuisances, and to repeal the Act itself. He did not know how this Act came to have been omitted from the Code.

The three hundred and seventh section of the Penal Code punished attempts to murder with transportation for life. Two prisoners under sentence of transportation for life,—one at the Andaman Islands, the other in Sindh,—had lately made desperate attempts to commit murder. In one case a most deserving gaol guard had been maimed for life, and had all but died in consequence of the brutal violence inflicted on him. In such cases no punishment at all could be inflicted on the criminal, as it mattered nothing to him how often he was sentenced to be transported for life. MR. STEPHEN proposed to punish such offenders with death.

The last addition which he proposed to make in the present Bill was to the Law of Homicide. The Penal Code strangely omitted to punish what, in England, would be called manslaughter by negligence. If a man killed another by any act which he knew to be likely to cause death, he committed culpable homicide; but if he caused death rashly or by negligence, he committed no offence at all. This was the more remarkable, as punishments were provided

for causing hurt, or grievous hurt, by rash and negligent acts, and as in the draft prepared by Lord Macaulay there was a section which punished the offence now in question. By what accident it had been omitted, MR. STEPHEN did not know. He proposed now to insert such a section. One reason for doing so was, that the Judges had adopted a plan for evading the law which, though ingenious, and, perhaps, necessary, was, he thought, objectionable. They convicted prisoners who had caused death by a rash or negligent act of causing 'grievous hurt' by a rash or negligent act. MR. STEPHEN had heard a Judge direct a Jury that to cause death was "to cause grievous hurt and more." This, he thought, was perfectly good sense; but as the Code defined "grievous hurt" to mean eight specified injuries, he thought it very questionable law. To convict a man who by rashness caused another to be drowned, of having 'deprived him of the sight of one of his eyes,' or of having "caused him to be unable for twenty days to follow his ordinary pursuits," was, to say the least, grotesque. MR. STEPHEN proposed to remedy the omission by providing expressly for the case of causing death by any rash or negligent act.

The motion was put and agreed to.

## OUDH TALUQDARS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the relief of certain taluqdárs in Oudh had been referred.

Leave was granted.

## BENGAL REGULATIONS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL introduced the Bill for repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that this Bill purported to remove from the Statute-book all the Regulations, or parts of Regulations, of the Bengal Code, which (1) through lapse of time or change of circumstances, had become inoperative, or (2) though not expressly repealed, had been virtually superseded by other provisions of the existing law, or which (3) operated merely to rescind other enactments.

Within one or other of these classes were comprehended all the enactments specified in the Schedules.

He would not at the present time go into the details of these Regulations, which it was proposed to repeal either wholly or in part, further than to notice that some of them at least would appear to have been purposely left out of former repealing Acts, and to state the considerations upon which their repeal was now recommended.

As instances of such omissions, he might cite Regulations VI and IX of 1793 which came within the first, and certain provisions of Regulation IV of 1793 and other cognate enactments which belonged to the second, of the classes above referred to.

Regulations VI and IX of 1793 related to the constitution and function of the late Sadr Díwání and Nizámat Adálat. Although these Courts had been replaced by the High Court, the Regulations which treated of the constitution and functions of the former had clearly no application to the latter whose position and duties were regulated by English statute and letters patent.

In this view, the corresponding Regulations of the Madras Code had been repealed by the local legislature, which, it might here be remarked, could those enactments have been held to apply to the High Court, would have had no power to affect them by its legislation.

The other Regulations above-mentioned provided special penalties for the resistance by a landholder of the process of the Zila Court. Now, the resistance of a Court's process was an offence under the Indian Penal Code, and by the second section of that Code every act done contrary to the provisions thereof was punishable thereunder *and not otherwise.*

It was difficult to understand why, when in accordance with the rule laid down in that section, the other penal provisions of the then existing law were repealed, these enactments were left. It was certain that the extreme penalties which they contained had long since fallen into disuse; in some of the decisions of the High Court, the doubt had been raised as to whether the provisions of those Regulations in regard to the contempt of Court by resistance of its process, could be held to be still in force though they had not been expressly repealed, and it had been shown that at all events their operation was confined to cases of resistance of the process of the Court of the District Judge. When it was considered that these Courts formed a not inconsiderable minority of the Courts in which the litigation of the territories affected by these Regulations was carried on, the above-mentioned consideration afforded in itsef a sufficient argument for abrogating these special penalties; for it was obviously inexpedient to maintain different measures of punishment for the same offence, the application of which was regulated solely by the status of the Court against whose lawful authority such offence had been committed.

He need only add that if the Bill was committed, it was desirable that it should be sent, in the first instance, to the Local Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

The Schedules had been carefully prepared with the aid of such local experience as he had been able to bring to bear on their subject, and it was hoped that they would be found to contain every enactment that it was possible to dispense with. A measure of this kind, however, needed in an especial manner the review and criticisms of local experts ere the Committee could be in a position to deal satisfactorily with its details.

We needed to be certified that a wholesome zeal for cutting away the "dry wood" and so compacting the statutory plantation did not result in the destruction of anything that was of practicable use at the present time.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects—the Hon'ble Messrs. Ellis, Cockerell, and the Mover.

On the Bill for repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code—the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to the 16th August 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

SIMLA,
*The 2nd August* 1870.

No. 33 of 1870.

# The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 10th August* 1870.

*No.* 4.—The following Statute affects British India and is hereby published for general information :—

33 VICTORIA, CAP. 14.

*An Act to amend the Law relating to the legal condition of Aliens and British Subjects.*

[12th May 1870.]

Wherens it is expedient to amend the law relating to the legal condition of aliens and British subjects :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Naturalization Act, 1870."

*Status of Aliens in the United Kingdom.*

Capacity of an alien as to property.

2. Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject ; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an

alien, in the same manner in all respects as through, from, or in succession to a natural-born British subject: Provided—

(1) that this section shall not confer any right on an alien to hold real property situate out of the United Kingdom, and shall not qualify an alien for any office or for any municipal, paliamentary, or other franchise:

(2) that this section shall not entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are hereby expressly given to him:

(3) that this section shall not affect any estate or interest in real or personal property to which any person has or may become entitled, either mediately or immediately, in possession or expectancy, in pursuance of any disposition made before the passing of this Act, or in pursuance of any devolution by law on the death of any person dying before the passing of this Act.

Power of naturalized aliens to divest themselves of their status in certain cases.

3. Where Her Majesty has entered into a convention with any foreign State to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the convention, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

A declaration of alienage may be made as follows: that is to say, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom in the presence of any justice of the peace, if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose. If out of Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

How British-born subject may cease to be such.

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration shall cease to be a British subject.

Alien not entitled to jury *de medietate linguæ*.

5. From and after the passing of this Act, an alien shall not be entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but shall be triable in the same manner as if he were a natural-born subject.

Capacity of British subject to renounce allegiance to Her Majesty.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after the passing of this Act, when in any foreign State and not under any disability voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject and be regarded as an alien: Provided—

(1) that where any British subject has before the passing of this Act voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this Act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be and to have been continually a British subject, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect:

(2) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken as follows: that is to say, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's

dominions in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose. If out of Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

*Naturalization and resumption of British Nationality.*

Certificate of naturalization.

7. An alien who, within such limited time before making the application hereinafter mentioned as may be allowed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, either by general order or on any special occasion, has resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or has been in the service of the Crown for a term of not less than five years, and intends, when naturalized, either to reside in the United Kingdom, or to serve under the Crown, may apply to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for a certificate of naturalization.

The applicant shall adduce in support of his application such evidence of his residence or service, and intention to reside or serve, as such Secretary of State may require. The said Secretary of State, if satisfied with the evidence adduced, shall take the case of the applicant into consideration, and may, with or without assigning any reason, give or withhold a certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from his decision, but such certificate shall not take effect until the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance.

An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

The said Secretary of State may in manner aforesaid grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, and he may specify in such certificate that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of such person to be a British subject, and the grant of such special certificate shall not be deemed to be any admission that the person to whom it was granted was not previously a British subject.

An alien who has been naturalized previously to the passing of this Act may apply to the Secretary of State for a certificate of naturalization under this Act, and it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State to grant such certificate to such naturalized alien upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions in and upon which such certificate might have been granted if such alien had not been previously naturalized in the United Kingdom.

Certificate of re-admission to British nationality.

8. A natural-born British subject who has become an alien in pursuance of this Act, and is in this Act referred to as a statutory alien, may, on performing the same conditions and adducing the same evidence as is required in the case of an alien applying for a certificate of nationality, apply to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for a certificate hereinafter referred to as a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, re-admitting him to the status of a British subject. The said Secretary of State shall have the same discretion as to the giving or withholding of the certificate as in the case of a certificate of naturalization, and an oath of allegiance shall in like manner be required previously to the issuing of the certificate.

A statutory alien to whom a certificate of re-admission to British nationality has been granted shall, from the date of the certificate of re-admission, but not in respect of any previous transaction, resume his position as a British subject; with this qualification, that within the limits of the foreign State of which he became a subject he shall not be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that foreign State according to the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

The jurisdiction by this Act conferred on the Secretary of State in the United Kingdom in respect of the grant of a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, in the case of any statutory alien being in any British possession, may be exercised by the Governor of such possession; and residence in such possession shall, in the case of such person, be deemed equivalent to residence in the United Kingdom.

Form of oath of allegiance.

9. The oath in this Act referred to as the oath of allegiance shall be in the form following: that is to say,—

"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me GOD."

*National status of married women and infant children.*

National status of married women and infant children.

10. The following enactments shall be made with respect to the national status of women and children :—

(1.) A married woman shall be deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject:

(2.) A widow being a natural-born British subject, who has become an alien by or in consequence of her marriage, shall be deemed to be a statutory alien, and may as such at any time during widowhood obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality in manner provided by this Act:

(3.) Where the father being a British subject, or the mother being a British subject and a widow, becomes an alien in pursuance of this Act, every child of such father or mother who during infancy has become resident in the country where the father or mother is naturalized, and has according to the laws of such country, become naturalized therein, shall be deemed to be a subject of the State of which the father or mother has become a subject, and not a British subject:

(4.) Where the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, every child of such father or mother who during infancy has become resident in the British dominions with such father or mother, shall be deemed to have resumed the position of a British subject to all intents:

(5.) Where the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of naturalization in the United Kingdom, every child of such father or mother who during infancy has become resident with such father or mother in any part of the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be a naturalized British subject.

*Supplemental Provisions.*

Regulations as to registration.

11. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may by regulation provide for the following matters:—

(1.) The form and registration of declarations of British nationality:

(2.) The form and registration of certificates of naturalization in the United Kingdom:

(3.) The form and registration of certificates of re-admission to British nationality:

(4.) The form and registration of declarations of alienage:

(5.) The registration by officers in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty of the births and deaths of British subjects who may be born or die out of Her Majesty's dominions, and of the marriages of persons married at any of Her Majesty's embassies or legations:

(6.) The transmission to the United Kingdom for the purpose of registration or safe keeping, or of being produced as evidence of any declarations or certificates made in pursuance of this Act out of the United Kingdom, or of any copies of such declarations or certificates, also of copies of entries contained in any register kept out of the United Kingdom in pursuance of or for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act:

(7.) With the consent of the Treasury the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorized to be made by this Act, and in respect of the making any declaration or the grant of any certificate authorized to be made or granted by this Act.

The said Secretary of State, by a further regulation, may repeal, alter, or add to any regulation previously made by him in pursuance of this section.

Any regulation made by the said Secretary of State in pursuance of this section shall be deemed to be within the powers conferred by this Act, and shall be of the same force as if it had been enacted in this Act, but shall not, so far as respects the imposition of fees, be in force in any British possession, and shall not, so far as respects any other matter, be in force in any British possession in which any Act or Ordinance to the contrary of or inconsistent with any such direction may for the time being be in force.

Regulations as to evidence.

12. The following regulations shall be made with respect to evidence under this Act:—

(1.) Any declaration authorized to be made under this Act may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original declaration, or of any copy thereof

certified to be a true copy by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by any person authorized by regulations of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to give certified copies of such declaration, and the production of such declaration or copy shall be evidence of the person therein named as declarant having made the same at the date in the said declaration mentioned:

(2.) A certificate of naturalization may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the orginal certificate, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by any person authorized by regulations of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to give certified copies of such certificate:

(3.) A certificate of re-admission to British nationality may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original certificate, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by any person authorized by regulations of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to give certified copies of such certificate:

(4.) Entries in any register authorized to be made in pursuance of this Act shall be proved by such copies and certified in such manner as may be directed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the copies of such entries shall be evidence of any matters by this Act or by any regulation of the said Secretary of State authorized to be inserted in the register:

(5.) The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, shall apply to any regulation made by a Secretary of State, in pursuance of or for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act.

*Miscellaneous.*

Saving of letters of denization.

13. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the grant of letters of denization by Her Majesty.

Saving as to British ships.

14. Nothing in this Act contained shall qualify an alien to be the owner of a British ship.

Saving of allegiance prior to expatriation.

15. Where any British subject has in pursuance of this Act become an alien, he shall not thereby be discharged from any liability in respect of any acts done before the date of his so becoming an alien.

Power of colonies to legislate with respect to naturalization.

16. All laws, statutes, and ordinances which may be duly made by the legislature of any British possession for imparting to any person the privileges, or any of the privileges, of naturalization, to be enjoyed by such person within the limits of such possession, shall within such limits have the authority of law, but shall be subject to be confirmed or disallowed by Her Majesty in the same manner, and subject to the same rules in and subject to which Her Majesty has power to confirm or disallow any other laws, statutes, or ordinances in that possession.

Definition of terms.

17. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context or subject-matter thereof,—

"Disability" shall mean the status of being an infant, lunatic, idiot, or married woman:

"British possession" shall mean any colony, plantation, island, territory, or settlement within Her Majesty's dominions, and not within the United Kingdom, and all territories and places under one legislature are deemed to be one British possession for the purposes of this Act:

"The Governor of any British possession" shall include any person exercising the chief authority in such possession:

"Officer in the Diplomatic Service of Her Majesty" shall mean any Ambassador, Minister or Chargé d'Affaires, or Secretary of Legation, or any person appointed by such Ambassador, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, or Secretary of Legation to execute any duties imposed by this Act on an officer in the Diplomatic Service of Her Majesty:

"Officer in the Consular Service of Her Majesty" shall mean and include Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, and Consular Agent, and any person for the time being discharging the duties of Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, and Consular Agent.

*Repeal of Acts mentioned in Schedule.*

Repeal of Acts.

18. The several Acts set forth in the first and second parts of the schedule annexed hereto shall be wholly repealed, and the Acts set forth in the third part of the said schedule shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned: provided that the repeal enacted in this Act shall not affect—

(1) any right acquired or thing done before the passing of this Act:

(2) any liability accruing before the passing of this Act:

(3) any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of any offence committed before the passing of this Act:

(4) the institution of any investigation or legal proceeding or any other remedy for ascertaining or enforcing any such liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

## SCHEDULE.

NOTE.—Reference is made to the repeal of the "whole Act" where portions have been repealed before, in order to preclude henceforth the necessity of looking back to previous Acts.

This Schedule, so far as respect Acts prior to the reign of George the Second, other than Acts of the Irish Parliament, refers to the edition prepared under the direction of the Record Commission, intituled "The Statutes of the Realm; printed by Command of His Majesty King George the Third, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons of Great Britain. From original records and authentic manuscripts."

### PART I.

*Acts wholly repealed other than Acts of the Irish Parliament.*

| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| 7 Jas. 1, c. 2 ... | An Act that all such as are to be naturalized or restored in blood shall first receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the oath of allegiance, and the oath of supremacy. |
| 11 Will. 3, c. 6 *(a)* ... | An Act to enable His Majesty's natural-born subjects to inherit the estate of their ancestors, either lineal or collateral, notwithstanding their father or mother were aliens. |
| 13 Geo. 2, c. 7 ... | An Act for naturalizing such foreign Protestants and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's colonies in America. |
| 20 Geo. 2, c. 44 ... | An Act to extend the provisions of an Act made in the thirteenth year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for naturalizing foreign Protestants and other therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's colonies in America, to other foreign Protestants who conscientiously scruple the taking of an oath." |
| 13 Geo. 3, c. 25 ... | An Act to explain two Acts of Parliament,—one of the thirteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty, "for naturalizing such foreign Protestants and others, as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's colonies in America," and the other of the second year of the reign of His present Majesty, "for naturalizing such foreign Protestants as have served or shall serve as officers or soldiers in His Majesty's Royal American regiment, or as engineers in America." |
| 14 Geo. 3, c. 84 ... | An Act to prevent certain inconveniences that may happen by bills of naturalization. |
| 16 Geo. 3, c. 52 ... | An Act to declare His Majesty's natural-born subjects inheritable to the estates of their ancestors, whether lineal or collateral, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, notwithstanding their father or mother were aliens. |
| 6 Geo. 4, c. 67 ... | An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of His Majesty King James the First, intituled "An Act that all such as are to be naturalized or restored in blood shall first receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the oath of allegiance, and the oath of supremacy." |
| 7 & 8 Vic., c. 66 ... | An Act to amend the laws relating to aliens. |
| 10 & 11 Vic., c. 83 ... | An Act for the naturalization of aliens. |

*(a)* 11 & 12 Wm. 3. (Ruff.)

## PART II.

*Acts of the Irish Parliament wholly repealed.*

| Date. | Title. |
|---|---|
| 14 & 15 Chas. 2, c. 13 ... | An Act for encouraging Protestant strangers and others to inhabit and plant in the kingdom of Ireland. |
| 2 Anne, c. 14 ... | An Act for naturalizing of all Protestant strangers in this kingdom. |
| 19 & 20 Geo. 3, c. 29 ... | An Act for naturalizing such foreign merchants, traders, artificers, artizans, manufacturers, workmen, seamen, farmers, and others as shall settle in this kingdom. |
| 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 38 ... | An Act for extending the provisions of an Act passed in this kingdom in the nineteenth and twentieth years of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for naturalizing such foreign merchants, traders, artificers, artizans, manufacturers, workmen, seamen, farmers, and others as shall settle in this kingdom." |
| 36 Geo. 3, c. 48 ... | An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled "An Act for naturalizing such foreign merchants, traders, artificers, artizans, manufacturers, workmen, seamen, farmers, and others who shall settle in this kingdom." |

## PART III.

*Acts partially repealed.*

| Date. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 4 Geo. 1, c. 9 (Act of Irish Parliament) ... | An Act for reviving, continuing, and amending several statutes made in this kingdom heretofore temporary. | So far as it makes perpetual the Act of 2 Anne, c. 14. |
| 6 Geo. 4, c. 50 ... | An Act for consolidating and amending the laws relative to jurors and juries. | The whole of section 47. |
| 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 91 ... | An Act consolidating and amending the laws relating to jurors and juries in Ireland. | The whole of section 37. |

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secretary to the Council of the Govr. Genl.*

*for making Laws and Regulations.*

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1870.

*No.* 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6.—Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7.—All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines and their transport to the locality named for the competition, and the trials will then be made and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

*Simla, the 12th August* 1870.

*No.* 3744.—Mr. G. Campbell, of the Bengal Civil Service, having produced the necessary medical certificate, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months.

*No.* 3767.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by Act No. I. of 1865, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the operation of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by Act VIII. of 1869, to the Island of Nancowry, and to all the other Islands included in the group commonly known as the Nicobar Islands, that is to say, the Island of Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar, and the Islands lying between them including Tillanchong.

*No.* 3768.—Colonel H. Man, Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers described in section 445 A. of Act VIII. of 1869, to be exercised within the limits of the group commonly known as the Nicobar Islands.

*No.* 3769.—Major Frederick Lyon Playfair, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of a District, to be exercised within the local limits of the Settlement of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

*No.* 3770.—Captain Montague Protheroe, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class within the local limits of the Settlement of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

*No.* 3771.—Mr. John Bennett, Executive Engineer, Port Blair, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised over the Artificer Corps at that Settlement.

E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### GENERAL.

*Simla, the 10th August* 1870.

*No.* 1452.—Captain J. J. Blair, Officiating Political Agent of the Eastern States in Rajpootana, officiated as Political Agent at Jeypore, in addition to his other duties, from 22nd to 31st October 1869, inclusive.

*No.* 1454.—Mr. W. B. Jones, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will officiate as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. K. Spence, or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Neill, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, will officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Mr. Jones, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Muir, Bombay Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, will officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Mr. Neill, or until further orders.

*No.* 1456.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court of Morar, returned from furlough and received charge of his office from Captain A. G. Mayne on the forenoon of the 25th January 1870.

*The 11th August* 1870.

*No.* 1461.—Mr. P. N Krishna Murti, Jaghirdar of Yellundur, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 5th Grade in the Mysore Commission to fill an existing vacancy.

*No.* 1465.—*Appointment* —Mr. J. A. E. Miller, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

*The 12th August* 1870.

*No.* 1476.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Ramsay, Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, arrived at Madras on the 16th and at Bangalore on the 18th of July 1870, and received charge of his office from Captain R. C. Stewart on the forenoon of the latter day.

The services of Captain R. C. Stewart, late Madras 8th Light Cavalry, Officiating Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George with effect from 18th of July 1870.

*No.* 1478.—Captain H. E. Mottet, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Mysore Commission, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, *vice* Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow.

Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Mottet.

*No.* 1480.—Major H. C. Menzies, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Omraotee, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 12th of May 1870.

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

EXPENDITURE.

(MEDICAL.)

*Simla, the 11th August* 1870.

*No.* 2655.—Read—

Home Department's endorsement No. 3513, dated 28th July 1870, recommending sanction, as a special case, to an application by the Government of Bengal for the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 861-7 on account of pay, &c., of extra Vaccinators and a Superintendent who were employed to check a recent outbreak of small-pox in the city and suburbs of Dacca.

RESOLUTION.—In sanctioning this application, the Governor General in Council observes that, in future, charges of this description should be borne by municipal funds and not by the imperial revenue.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 11th August* 1870.

*No.* 2630.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the word "Government" in the second paragraph of the order of this Department, No. 1682, dated the 2nd July 1869, regarding acting allowances of Uncovenanted Servants, includes Heads of Departments who exercise, in respect of appointments and assignments of duty to subordinates, the powers of a Local Government.

*The 12th August* 1870.

*No.* 2699.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, Accountant General, British Burmah, has been permitted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to return to duty on the 7th July 1870.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, has been permitted to return to duty by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India on the 9th July 1870.

Mr. H. A. Brown, Personal Assistant to Director General of the Post Office, has been granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for three months.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 11th August* 1870.

*No.* 2757.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

| DATE. | Circles of Issue. | Balance of Issue Account. | Retired by other Offices of Issue. | Currency Notes in circulation. | Silver Coin Reserve. | Silver Bullion Reserve. | Gold Bullion Reserve. | Reserve in Government Securities. | TOTAL RESERVE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 31st July 1870 | Calcutta .. | 3,55,70,340 | 4,10,300 | 3,51,60,040 | 1,17,77,990 | 60,80,718 | 3,12,495 | 1,46,22,487 | 3,27,93,690 |
| Ditto .. | Madras .. | 82,71,410 | 1,79,240 | 80,92,170 | 50,69,466 | .... | .... | 17,28,404 | 67,97,870 |
| Ditto .. | Bombay .. | 3,43,03,750 | 1,26,860 | 3,41,76,890 | 1,32,62,660 | 76,50,000 | .... | 1,17,72,980 | 3,26,85,620 |
| Ditto .. | Allahabad .. | 45,50,040 | 14,24,220 | 31,32,720 | 31,02,709 | .... | .... | 11,03,291 | 42,06,000 |
| Ditto .. | Lahore .. | 28,68,970 | 18,37,230 | 15,31,740 | 20,02,583 | .... | .... | 7,00,037 | 27,02,620 |
| Ditto .. | Calicut .. | 10,84,330 | 2,01,970 | 8,22,360 | 9,19,181 | .... | .... | 1,00,059 | 10,19,240 |
| Ditto .. | Trichinopoly .. | 14,25,080 | 11,58,140 | 2,66,940 | 12,53,081 | .... | .... | 1,00,059 | 13,54,040 |
| Ditto .. | Vizagapatam .. | 3,62,860 | 59,480 | 3,03,380 | 2,22,961 | .... | .... | 1,00,059 | 3,23,020 |
| Ditto .. | Nagpore .. | 37,81,120 | 1,90,600 | 35,90,520 | 31,49,258 | .... | .... | 5,47,902 | 36,97,160 |
| Ditto .. | Kurrachee .. | 35,85,210 | 13,23,730 | 22,61,480 | 30,56,394 | .... | .... | 5,00,106 | 35,56,500 |
| Ditto .. | Akola .. | 20,14,570 | 1,35,450 | 18,79,120 | 20,11,600 | .... | .... | .... | 20,11,600 |
| | TOTAL .. | 9,78,24,580 | 66,07,220 | 9,12,17,360 | 4,59,18,783 | 1,37,30,718 | 3,12,495 | 3,12,55,364 | 9,12,17,360 |

CALCUTTA;
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
*The 5th August* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Head Commissioner.*

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(POST OFFICE.)

*The 12th August* 1870.

*No.* 2755.—It having been brought to notice that, notwithstanding the concession made in the 5th clause of the 5th section of the Indian Postal Guide* of the 1st February last, regarding re-direction tickets for Government officials temporarily absent on tour, some public officers evade even the moderate yearly payment of Rs. 12 prescribed in that clause by having their private correspondence forwarded to their camp under official frank without purchasing a re-direction ticket; the Governor General in Council warns public officers of the illegality of such proceedings and the dereliction of duty involved therein.

* Page 85.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 9th August* 1870.

*No.* 778 *of* 1870.—Third Class Native Doctor Wooly Mohamud Khan, who was transferred to the Pension Establishment by G. G. O. No. 673 of 22nd June 1869, is admitted to a pension of Rs. 12-8 per mensem under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 550 of 5th June 1868, with effect from the date of transfer to the Pension Establishment.

*The 10th August* 1870.

*No.* 779 *of* 1870.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 3rd June 1870, page 2826, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE;
*Pall Mall, the 3rd June* 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

*Dated Horse Guards, 3rd May* 1870.

With a view to obviating, as far as possible, any difficulties that might arise from the present unequal promotion to the rank of Major-General of Colonels of the

British and Indian lists, respectively, it is Her Majesty's pleasure that so much of the Horse Guards Memorandum dated 25th April 1855, as may refer to Officers of the Indian Army promoted hereafter to the rank of Major-General, shall be temporarily suspended; and that until further orders, the rank of Major-General conferred under the first clause of the Regulations attached to the Royal Warrant dated 15th June 1864, on an Officer of the Indian list, shall be local until the Colonel of the Guards or Line of the British list, immediately senior to him as Colonel, may become a Major-General, when the rank of the Officer of the Indian list, as then held, will be made General, such antedate being given to the Commission of the Colonel of the British Army promoted to be Major-General as will place the two Officers in the same relative position as Major-Generals as they held as Colonels.

In thus giving an antedate to the Commissions as Major-Generals of Officers who have been, or may be hereafter, promoted on the Imperial lists, and extending the same principle whenever necessary to the Major-Generals of the Artillery, Engineers and Marines, it is not intended in any way to interfere with the relative positions which the Major-Generals of the several branches of the British Service may now, or may hereafter, hold among themselves under the operation of the ordinary and existing system of promotion.

*No.* 780 *of* 1870.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby directed that the words "or Royal Engineers" be omitted from the last paragraph of the despatch published in G. G. O. No. 817, dated 20th August 1867.

*No.* 781 *of* 1870.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 179. *London, the 7th July* 1870.

*To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,—I have to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major-General Arthur Borton, C.B., being placed on the staff of the Army in India with a view to his Commanding a Division in the Madras Presidency.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARGYLL.

*No.* 782 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

*5th Punjab Infantry.*

Subadar Azeez Khan to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Jewun Sing, invalided.
Jemadar Goordutt Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Azeez Khan, promoted.
Havildar Boodh Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Goordutt Sing, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1870.

*No.* 783 *of* 1870.—The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cuppage, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. No. 694 of the 12th July 1870, is cancelled at his own request.

*No.* 784 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel William John Doveton, Madras Infantry,—3rd August 1870.

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Edward Logan Stehelin, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—6th August 1870.

*No.* 785 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 10th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Coussmaker Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps,—6th August 1870.

*No.* 786 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants Henry Holwell Birch and George Logan,—4th August 1870.
Lieutenant Alexander David Cator Inglis,—7th August 1870.

*No.* 787 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

*6th Punjab Infantry.*

Jemadar Narrian Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Luchmun, invalided.
Havildar Dhoola Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehtab Sing, invalided.
Havildar Brijbassee to be Jemadar, *vice* Narrian Sing, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1870.

*The 11th August* 1870.

*No.* 788 *of* 1870.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 936 of 1866, authorizing the supply of leather bootings to Her Majesty's Mounted Artillery and Cavalry in India, it is hereby notified that a sum of eight annas per pair is allowed for the removing and putting on of such bootings on annual overalls.

This Order applies to the three Presidencies.

*No.* 789 *of* 1870.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. deWolski, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

*No.* 790 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

| Rank and Names. | To what Rank promoted. | From what Date. | In succession to whom. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Permanent.* | | | |
| Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor William Durham. | Conductor ... | 7th July 1870 | Conductor G. J. Rogers, deceased. |
| Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor George Macpherson Grant. | Sub-Conductor ... | | |
| *Temporary.* | | | |
| Sub-Conductor James Ready ... ... | Acting Conductor | 7th July 1870 | Acting Conductor Durham, confirmed in that grade. |
| Serjeant Richard Willoughby Sadlier ... | Acting Sub-Conductor. | Ditto | Acting Sub-Conductor Grant, confirmed in that grade. |

*No.* 791 *of* 1870.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Warrant Officers not holding honorary commissions, are liable, under the Royal Passage Warrant, for the scale of messing given in the margin when provided with passages either from, or on return to, India.

Conductors, Apothecaries, and all other Warrant Officers, 1*s.* a day.
Wives ... ... ... 4*d.* a day.
Children above two years, 2*d.* a day.

In the case of Her Majesty's troopships, the necessary money should invariably be paid on board to the Pay Masters of the respective ships, as is done by Commissioned Officers, and the names of any defaulters, with the amounts due from them, should be immediately reported by the Pay Masters concerned, on the arrival of the vessel at Bombay or Suez, to the Controller of Military Accounts of the Bombay Presidency, with a view to local recovery, or to the circumstance being promptly brought to notice of the Secretary of State for India to admit of the recovery being made in England.

The amount of messing money due from Warrant Officers proceeding on hired transports will, as heretofore, be realised by the Military Account Department prior to embarkation at

the time of the settlement of their accounts; and in the case of those returning to India, the amount for which they are liable, will also be recovered by that department, unless they produce the necessary acquittance or voucher in proof of payment.

*The 12th August* 1870.

*No.* 792 *of* 1870.—The following corrections are to be made in the rates of pay of Native Establishments of the Ordnance Department, published in G. G. O. No. 348 of 1870:—

FORT WILLIAM,—*Arsenal.*

| *Native Establishment.* | *For* | *Read* |
|---|---|---|
| Blacksmith Mistries ... ... | 14 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| Carpenter „ ... ... ... | 16 0 0<br>14 0 0 | 20 0 0 |

Paragraph 18 of G. G. O. No. 724 of 1861 will continue in force, and no Blacksmith or Carpenter Mistry is to receive the higher rate of Rupees 20 until he is reported qualified and approved of by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

*No.* 793 *of* 1870.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
*No.* 185. *London, the 14th July* 1870.

*To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to return to his duty, *viz.*,—

Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. W. Napier.

2. The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel J. R. Becher ... ... ... | 6 months. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Hicks ... ... | 2 „ |
| Captain T. M. Sandys ... ... ... | 4 „ |
| Lieutenant F. J. Home ... ... ... | 3 „ |
| Lieutenant C. H. Marshall ... ... ... | 2 „ |
| Assistant Surgeon J. Reid ... ... ... | 6 „ |

3. The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, *viz.*,—

Lieutenant W. A. S. deV. Beauclerk,—from the 13th May 1868.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARGYLL.

*No.* 794 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

*Bengal Sappers and Miners.*

Subadar Busawun Singh to be Subadar Major, *vice* Hunnoman Singh, invalided.
Jemadar Uttur Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Busawun Singh, promoted.
Jemadar Binda to be Subadar, *vice* Muckdoom Bux, invalided.
Jemadar Hubeeb Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Kundhaie Persad, invalided.
Havildar Hossein Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Uttur Singh, promoted.
Havildar Hoolass to be Jemadar, *vice* Binda, promoted.
Havildar Debee Deen to be Jemadar, *vice* Hubeeb Khan, promoted.

*30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Havildar Bussawa Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Murdan Allee, invalided.

*43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Light Infantry.*

Jemadar Diproo to be Subadar, *vice* Selim, invalided.
Havildar Bottollah to be Jemadar, *vice* Diproo, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1870.

*No.* 795 *of* 1870.—The G. G. O. No. 760 of the 1st August 1870, appointing Major-General J. S. Paton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, temporarily to the Divisional Staff of the Army, is hereby cancelled at that Officer's own request.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 8th August* 1870.

*No.* 272.—Major W. H. G. Palmer, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

*The 9th August* 1870.

*No.* 273.—Mr. T. Daly is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore.

*The 10th August* 1870.

*No.* 274.—The services of Mr. A. M. Keighly, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, are dispensed with, with effect from 4th February 1870.

*The 11th August* 1870.

*No.* 275.—Statement of the monthly accounts received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st July 1870.

| Order of merit. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Controller, Mysore ... ... ... | May 1870 ... | 6th July 1870. |
| 2 | „ „ for Coorg ... ... | „ ... | 6th „ „ |
| 3 | „ Bombay ... ... ... | „ ... | 14th „ „ |
| 4 | „ Hyderabad ... ... | „ ... | 16th „ „ |
| 5 | „ Central Provinces ... ... | „ ... | 18th „ „ |
| 6 | „ British Burmah ... ... | „ ... | 18th „ „ |
| 7 | „ Hyderabad for the Berars ... | „ ... | 18th „ „ |
| 8 | „ Madras ... ... ... | „ ... | 21st „ „ |
| 9 | „ Punjab ... ... ... | „ ... | 23rd „ „ |
| 10 | „ Rajpootana... ... ... | „ ... | 27th „ „ |
| 11 | „ British Burmah for Port Blair ... | „ ... | 27th „ „ |
| 12 | „ Oudh ... ... ... | „ ... | 28th „ „ |
| 13 | „ Central India ... ... | „ ... | 29th „ „ |
| 14 | „ Bengal ... ... ... | April 1870 ... | 9th „ „ |
| 15 | „ North-Western Provinces ... | „ ... | 12th „ „ |

*No.* 276.—Mr. E. L. Asher, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Punjab in the rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

*The 12th August* 1860.

*No.* 277.—Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Engineer in Jeypoor, is allowed three months' privilege leave with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. This cancels Notification No. 153 of the 21st May 1869.

*No.* 278.—Mr. P. Flanagan, Overseer, 1st Grade, Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from 23rd July 1870.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General of Accounts, High Court, &c.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

*Calcutta, the 8th August* 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday, the 19th August 1870, on account of the Hindoo festival Junmostomey, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.*

*At the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, on Monday, the 1st August* 1870, *agreeably to the XXXIII. Section of the Charter* (*Act IV. of* 1862)

The Hon'ble David Cowie, having been called to the Chair, the Secretary, by order of the Directors, put into his hand the papers noted in the margin relative to the business for the twelve months ended 30th June last.

No. 1.—Copy of the Statement of the Balance of the Bank, 31st December 1869, transmitted to Government agreeably to the XXXI. Section of the Charter Act IV. of 1862.
No. 2.—Directors' Report on the said Statement, dated 20th January 1870, printed for the use of the Proprietors.
No. 3.—Copy of the Statement of the Balance of the Bank on 30th June 1870, transmitted to Government agreeably to the aforesaid section of the Charter.
No. 4.—Directors' Report on the said Statement, dated 20th July 1870, printed for the use of the Proprietors.
No 5.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st July to 31st December 1869.
No. 6.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st January to 30th June 1870.
No. 7.—Statement of the whole Profits for twelve months, viz., from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1870.
No. 8.—List of Proprietors.

Upon the Motion of Mr. B. D. Colvin, seconded by Dr. Chuckerbutty, it was resolved that the accounts for the year be adopted.

Proposed by Dr. Chuckerbutty, seconded by Mr. B. D. Colvin, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Directors and Officers of the Bank for the care and attention which they had shown to the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting terminated.

DAVID COWIE,
*Chairman.*

## GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Mussoorie, the 4th August* 1870.

*No.* 37.—Mr. C. P. Torrens, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 18th instant, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.*

**Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.**

| DATE. | Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees. | Certificates issued for Rupees. | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay, Rupees. | Assayed, Rupees. | Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees. |
| July 25th, 1870 ... ... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 61,024 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 26th „ ... ... | 1,000 | ..... | 1,019 | 61,631 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 27th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1,019 | 61,599 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 28th „ ... .. | .. ... | ... .. | 24 | 61,900 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 29th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1,019 | 61,900 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 30th „ ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1,019 | 61,108 | 60,80,717 |

CALCUTTA MINT;
*The 1st August* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Mint Master.*

**Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.**

| DATE. | Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees. | Certificates issued for Rupees. | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay, Rupees. | Assayed, Rupees. | Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees. |
| August 1st, 1870 ... | 1,024 | 999 | 1,048 | 61,920 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 2nd „ ... | ... | ... | 1,048 | 61,920 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 3rd „ ... | ... | ... | 30 | 62,330 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 4th „ .. | ... | ... | 1,048 | 61,891 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 5th „ ... | ... | 964 | 30 | 62,909 | 60,80,717 |
| „ 6th „ ... | ... | ... | 30 | 62,909 | 60,80,717 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 8th August* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Mint Master.*

**Statement of Transactions of District Savings' Banks for the week ending 4th August 1870.**

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount principal. | Amount interest. | |
| Bengal ... .. | 3 | 18 | 246 0 0 | ... | ..... | ..... | 427 0 0 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 4th August* 1870.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th July* 1870.

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54. | 4 PER CENT. LOANS | | | | | | | 4½ PER CENT. | | 5 PER CENT. | | Loan | 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR | | | | | | | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 years. | | 3 years. | | 5 years. | 10 years. | 15 years. | |
| | | of 1824-25. | of 1828-29. | of 1832-33. | of 1835-36. | of 1842-43. | of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | of 1856-57. | Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870. | P. W. of 1864-55. | of 1856-57. | 5 per cent of 1859-60. | Repayable January 1873. | 4½ per cent Transfer Loan repayable 4th July 1870. | Repayable January 1870 or transferable to 4½ debenture repayable 4th July 1871. | 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan repayable 4th July 1871. | Repayable June 1872. | Repayable June 1877. | Repayable June 1882. | |
| Balance of 15th July 1870 | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,778 | 20,72,427 | 40,17,800 | 1,51,26,200 | 1,19,91,000 | 1,41,23,700 | 14,500 | 46,05,709 | 2,86,200 | 5,72,63,800 | 4,30,75,600 | .. | 60,000 | 1,65,000 | 12,07,000 | 33,08,000 | 33,60,000 | 34,14,000 | 16,41,35,933 |
| *Add*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th July 1870 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th July 1870 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | 14,000 | .. | 15,50,600 | .. | 8,000 | .. | 14,000 | 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,97,100 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th July 1870 .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,466 | 96,100 | 46,800 | 2,36,500 | 93,800 | .. | 39,200 | .. | 50,300 | 1,76,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,96,266 |
| TOTAL .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,778 | 20,79,893 | 41,14,400 | 1,51,87,000 | 1,22,77,500 | 1,57,73,100 | 14,500 | 46,52,909 | 2,86,200 | 5,73,28,100 | 4,32,61,700 | .. | 60,000 | 1,65,000 | 12,07,000 | 33,08,000 | 33,60,000 | 34,14,000 | 16,65,79,299 |
| *Deduct*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | .. | .. | .. | 19,413 | 2,600 | 2,22,100 | 13,500 | 5,67,500 | .. | 2,000 | 33,500 | 4,11,500 | 54,900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,00,000 | 14,87,013 |
| Balance on 30th July 1870 .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,778 | 20,60,480 | 41,11,800 | 1,49,64,900 | 1,22,64,000 | 1,52,05,600 | 14,500 | 46,50,900 | 2,52,700 | 5,69,16,600 | 4,32,06,800 | .. | 60,000 | 1,65,000 | 12,07,000 | 33,08,000 | 33,60,000 | 33,14,000 | 16,50,92,286 |

*Note.*—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1870 enfaced from India 893 lakhs, re-transferred from London 574 lakhs.
" 1st " 1870 " 15th June " " " 8 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " " " 7 " " " 12 "
" 1st July " " 15th July " " " " 5 " " " 4 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " " " 24 " " " 15 "
937
611
611 lakhs.

Balance against India .. 326 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, 2nd August* 1870.

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

## *STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 2nd August* 1870.

### LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ... ... ... ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... ... | 15,79,704 | 12 | 4 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 78,57,544 15 1 | 2,20,42,333 | 10 | 7 |
| Ditto ditto at Branches ... 1,41,84,788 11 6 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 2,80,37,546 | 3 | 3 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... ... ... | 2,95,491 | 1 | 2 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 7,83,782 | 7 | 2 |
| Total ... | 7,47,38,858 | 3 | 0 |

### ASSETS.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... ... ... | 88,30,315 | 10 | 0 |
| Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ... | 56,89,158 | 2 | 3 |
| Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto ... | 51,82,216 | 0 | 5 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto ... | 1,66,76,531 | 1 | 6 |
| Dead Stock ... ... ... ... ... | 11,35,772 | 15 | 7 |
| Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 12,011 | 1 | 0 |
| Balances with other Banks ... ... ... ... | 6,51,517 | 5 | 5 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 1,98,932 | 0 | 3 |
| | 3,83,76,454 | 4 | 5 |
| Cash and Curreney Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,58,79,235 8 0 | 3,63,62,403 | 14 | 7 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,04,83,168 6 7 | | | |
| Total ... | 7,47,38,858 | 3 | 0 |

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTICE.

*Simla, the 10th August* 1870.

Referring to the Postal Notice of the 9th February last, respecting a reduction in the rate of Postage chargeable in India on letters addressed to Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, it is hereby notified that a like reduction has now been made in respect of letters addressed to Prince Edward Island,—the rates chargeable in future being seven annas four pie per half ounce *vid* Bombay and Southampton, ten annas per half ounce *vid* Bombay and Marseilles, and twelve annas per half ounce *vid* Bombay and Brindisi. Full pre-payment is necessary in respect of letters intended for transmission *vid* Brindisi.

F. R. HOGG,
*Officiating Deputy Director General*
*of the Post Office of India.*

*Calcutta, the 1st August* 1870.

*List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 30th July* 1870.

ARMSTRONG, J.
Ansell, Mrs.

BARNARD, MRS. E.
Brydges, Mrs. J. A.
Bell, C.
Burrell, A. S.
Blair, A.

CALLY PODO SING.
Cuncliffe, Captain R. H.

DEROZARIO, MISS L.
D'Silva, Mrs. C.
Dukshwa Runjun Mookerjee.
Dobree, S.

FALKNER, J.
Fursman, N.
Falloon, J. A.

GORDON, T.
Graham, P.
Garrett, Captain R. D.

HUFKEE, G. O.
Hannay, W.
Hobson, G. C.
Hastings and Co.
Hill, E.

JOAKIM, J. J.
Joygopaul Ghose.
Jones, T. H.
Jefferies, Miss B.
Jones, J.

KALLY KASSA TAGORE.
Kerr, A.

MACARTHUR, MRS.
Molyreux, Ensign G. M.

PEPPE, J. F.
Phillips, Mrs. E.
Prince, Mrs.
Pritchard, Dr. H. J.
Paterson, Rev. J.
Rean, J. T.
Rodrigues, M.
Rakkal Dass Mitter.
Rajendronauth Paul.

SMITH J. AND CO.
Smith, Mrs. E.
Spain, W. C.
Shaw, H. J.

TROTTER, Lieutenant J. M.
Thomas, M. G.
Turner, B.
Tucker, H. C.

WALLER, C.
Walker, W.
Willis, Mrs.

W. H. McGOWAN,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 13th May* 1870.

It is hereby notified that, until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent direct to the Publisher, at his Office, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART III.

### Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.


**Memorials to the Queen and the Secretary of State for India, &c.**

The undersigned Vakeel and Attorney formerly practising in Bengal and North-West Provinces, has established an Office in London for the conduct of appeals for justice from Native and European residents in India. For particulars apply by letter to—

LONDON, 27*th April* 1870.

RICHD. CHAS. SAUNDERS,
17 A, *Great George Street,*
*Westminster, London, S. W.*

**For Sale.**

APPLY TO MANAGER, PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LAHORE.

COLLECTION OF ACTS APPLICABLE TO THE PUNJAB.

BY T. W. SMYTH, B.C.S.

*In two Volumes.*

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 24
Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... „ 27
} Postage 2 Rs. extra.

PUNJAB CIVIL CODE.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... Rs. 12
Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... „ 10
} Postage Re. 1.

PUNJAB LAW OF LIMITATION.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 6—Postage 8 annas.

The under-mentioned work is published monthly by the Punjab Printing Company:—

THE PUNJAB RECORD

OR

REFERENCE BOOK FOR CIVIL OFFICERS,

Containing Judgments of the Chief Court, the Acts of the Legislature, Departmental Orders, Supreme and Punjab Governments Orders, and Miscellaneous Papers.

The Law portion of the work is edited by E. Reynolds, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Subscription, Rs. 24 per annum (payable in advance) including Postage.

The back numbers obtainable at Rs. 3 each.

## Notice.

Military and Civil Officers and the Public are informed that Dubbaree and every sort of Tents are made first class in our Manufactory at Futtehghur. Printed list sent on application.

Apply to—

MOULA BUX & CO.

## Notice.

Tenders are invited for the supply of corrugated iron of the dimensions and quantities following:—

About fifteen tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.

Size of plate, 7 feet by 2 feet.

About forty tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.

Size of plate, 6 feet by 2 feet.

About fifteen tons of corrugated iron No. 18, B. W. G.

Size of plate, 8 feet by 2 feet.

And proportional number of rivets for the above. The iron to be of the best quality, and to be loaded into the waggons of the East Indian Railway Company, Howrah. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above or of corrugated iron approximately the size of the above, to be sent before the 31st of July to Charles Fouracres, Officiating Executive Engineer, Dehree Workshops Division. One-half the iron to be supplied at once, the remainder within two months of date of contract.

## IN THE COURT OF THE CIVIL JUDGE OF LUCKNOW.

**In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act.** | **And the Oudh Banking Corporation, "Limited," in liquidation.**

Let all parties attend the Court House at Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, at noon on the sixteenth day of August 1870, on the hearing of an application on the part of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company that a call to the amount of Rupees fifty per share may be made on all the Contributories of the said Company.

LUCKNOW,
*The 16th July* 1870.

W. B. THOMPSON,
*Official Liquidator.*

F. LINCOLN,
*Civil Judge, Lucknow.*

PROCEEDING UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

21*st June* 1870. Mr. Thompson, the Official Liquidator of the Bank, files *A.* an amended petition in reference to the call of 200 there made on the present Contributories of the Oudh Banking Corporation, Limited, in liquidation.

It is now proposed that the call be reduced to 50 per share for the present, any other call being made with the Court's permission and on the showing of the Liquidator, should any such further demand be afterwards necessary.

*Appendix.* It is therefore ordered that, a summons be issued to each of the Contributories in the Form at page 27 of Stokes' Indian Company's Act, why this call of 50 per share should not be levied on each of the Contributories.

The order of the Court under date the 21st June 1870, is, by the order of the Court for the issue of a summons to each of the Contributories, suspended for the present.

F. LINCOLN,
*Civil Judge, Lucknow.*

*A Revised List of Tents with their reduced Prices made by*

**Messrs. Moulah Buksh & Co.,**

TENT-MAKERS, FUTTEHGURH,

WHO RECEIVED A CERTIFICATE FROM R. C. OLDFIELD, ESQ., COLLECTOR, FURRUCKABAD, ON THE 29TH OCTOBER 1863.

HAVE the honor to inform the Public in general that in their manufactory the best materials are supplied, and brass eyelets are supplied in lieu of leather ones.

Ventilators will be made if parties require them.

I.—Double-poled tents of 4 cloths throughout, and 4-feet verandahs, complete with carpets, chicks, purdahs, gunny bags, pegs and mallets, as follows:—

No. 1.—30 feet by 18 feet ... Rs. 830 | No. 2.—28 feet by 16 feet Rs. 700
No. 3.—24 feet by 14 feet ... Rs. 630.

II.—Single-poled tents of 4 cloths throughout, and 4-feet verandah, complete as above, viz.:—

No. 4.—18 feet by 18 feet .. Rs. 540 | No. 5.—16 feet by 18 feet... Rs. 475
No. 6.—14 feet by 14 feet ... Rs. 425.

III.—Hill tents, double fly and single kanat of 4 cloths, with 2 out-riggers of 3 cloths, complete as above, viz.:—

No. 7.—14 feet square ... Rs. 270 | No. 8.—12 feet square ... Rs. 225
No. 9.—10 feet square ... Rs. 195.

IV.—Swiss cottage tents of 4 cloths throughout, double fly and circular saibans, the rear one being closed by 6-feet kanat to form a dressing-room, complete as above, viz.:—

No. 10.—14 feet square ... Rs. 380 | No. 11.—12 feet square ... Rs. 340

V.—Swiss cottage tents of 4 cloths throughout, double fly and circular verandah and 3-feet saibans, the rear one being closed by 4-feet kanat to form a bath-room, complete as above, viz.:—

No. 12.—14 feet square ... Rs. 300 | No. 13.—12 feet square ... Rs. 250
No. 14.—10 feet square ... Rs. 200.

VI.—Bechobah tents of 4 cloths, in fly and kanat, complete as above, viz.:—
No. 15.—12 feet square ... Rs. 170 | No. 16.—10 feet square ... Rs. 140

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the price must accompany the orders to meet prompt attention, the remainder on delivery. Risk, and any discount charged in cashing the cheques, &c., to be borne by purchasers. All orders will be executed without the least delay.

Apply to MESSRS. MOULAH BUKSH & Co.,
*Tent-makers, Futtehgurh.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

*Extract from Financial Department Notification No.* 1004*A, dated Simla, the* 30*th July* 1866.

"*Para.* 9.—The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

### Lost.

Half of Currency Note No. AQ9—44664 for Rs. 10.

A. REID.

Half of Currency Note No. A26—80370 for Rs. 20 of the Nagpore Circle.

B. T. HILL.

## Lost.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A39—18101 for Rs. 100.
„ A39—18117 „ 100.
„ A39—18118 „ 100.
„ A39—18119 „ 100.
„ A44—7715 „ 20 (2nd half).

MAHOMED HUSSEN KHAN.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A31—59234 for Rs. 10.
„ D6 —09307 „ 10.
„ A44—70039 „ 20.
„ A40—55043 „ 50.

SER ALLY.

First half of Currency Note No. D9—02680 for Rs. 1,000 of the Allahabad Circle.

MONOHUR DOSS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A26—59333 for Rs. 20, Lahore Circle.
„ A18—28750 „ 10, Allahabad Circle.

URJUN MULL.

The following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle :—

No. 71668 } for Rs. 50 each.
„ 23302 }

C. CROSTHWAITE.

Half of the Currency Note No. A69—80206 for Rs. 10.

BOLLY CHAND PYNE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A36—03366 } for Rs. 50 each.
„ A36—03367 }

F. ERNEST.

Half of Currency Note No. A67—71985 for Rs. 10.

L. E. LEFEVORE

Second halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A18—07667 } for Rs. 10 each.
„ A18—07668 }

C. R. CROMMELIN.

## Lost or Stolen.

Half of Currency Note No. A18—28279 for Rs. 10 of the Allahabad Circle.

J. MACDONALD.

### Lost or Stolen.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A39—18337 for Rs. 100.
„ D2—00832 „ 500.

MEEAN UTTUM SINGH.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A44—81154 for Rs. 20.
„ D6 —02561 „ 10.
„ D6 —12657 „ 10.

R. C. HARRIS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. C64—02284 } for Rs. 10 each.
„ D6 —14321 }

P. RIORDAN.

### Wrongly Joined.

The following Currency Notes:—

First half No. A62—99135.
Second „ „ A62—99134.

SOONDER LALL.

The following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A40—30354 } for Rs. 50 each.
„ A40—30358 }

FOOL CHAND JOHORY.

## BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

*At a Half-yearly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 27th July* 1870

PRESENT:

V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.
H. D. SANDEMAN, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE SIR C. P. HOBHOUSE, BART.
E. F. HARRISON, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE A. EDEN.
F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ.
A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., B.A.
W. H. VERNER, ESQ.
A. M. BROADLEY, ESQ.

W. B. BUCKLE, ESQ.,
J. W. DALRYMPLE, ESQ.,
W. AINSLIE, ESQ.,
W. A. FORBES, ESQ., C.B.,
C. P. CARMICHAEL, ESQ.,
R. E. EGERTON, ESQ.,
W. JOHNSTON, ESQ.,
C. E. CHAPMAN, ESQ.,
E. GREY, ESQ.,
C. A. DANIELL, ESQ.,
} By their proxy MR. E. F. HARRISON.

G. N. BARLOW, ESQ., C.S.I.,
C. J. DANIELL, ESQ.,
J. S. DRUMMOND, ESQ.,
H. BEVERIDGE, ESQ.,
W. W. G. CORNWALL, ESQ.,
A. L. CLAY, ESQ.,
F. W. R. COWLEY, ESQ.,
H. S. BOYS, ESQ., B.A.,
J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ.,
M. READE, ESQ.,
} By their proxy MR. E. F. HARRISON.

W. J. BRAMLY, ESQ., by his proxy the Secretary for the Managers.

MR. HARRISON also held proxies from 59 other subscribers, but these being unstamped were not admitted.

THE HON'BLE SIR C. P. HOBHOUSE, BART., *in the Chair.*

Read the following report submitted by the Managers:—

"The Managers submit their proceedings for the past half year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting.

"Subject to the approval of subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund under the new Rules the following families:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Mr. Roberts ... | ... | £300 |
| Five children ... | ... | £480 |
| | | £780 |
| †Mrs. Cartwright | ... | £300 |

"The widow and five children of the late Mr. William Roberts,* who died in France on the 27th January last.

"The widow† of the late Mr. C. R. Cartwright (an annuitant of 1850), who died in England on the 13th of February last.

"The Managers received in March last the report of the Actuary (Mr. Brown) on the valuations of the assets and liabilities of the Fund for the quinquennial year 1867-68. Printed copies of this report have been circulated among the subscribers. The Actuary, while generally confirming the Managers' estimate of the improved position of the Fund, is of opinion that the increased benefits suggested to the Meeting of January 1869 are too costly to be at present brought into operation. The question, indeed, of there being a surplus available for any extension of benefits, depends, as Mr. Brown shows, upon the excess funds under the ordinary branch of the Fund being convertible to meet deficiencies in the additional branch. The Managers have no doubt that they are so available; but they are fully impressed with the necessity for extreme caution in dealing with a Fund constituted as the Civil Fund is, and they concur with the Actuary in recommending that, for the present, the extension of benefits be confined to the proposals embodied in the amendments of Articles V., VIII., and XXX. of the Rules which have been duly advertised as follows:—

"'The Managers will propose an amendment in Articles V. and VIII. of the Rules with a view to allow annuitants and retired subscribers to compound for future subscriptions at half values, it being optional to a retired subscriber in lieu of compounding to continue to pay subscriptions at half rates.

"'The Managers will also propose the following addition to Article XXX. of the Rules:—

"'Provided also that the Managers of the Fund may continue the whole or any part of his pension to any son of a deceased subscriber who, on his attaining the age of 21 years, and may be proved to their satisfaction to be wholly incapacitated from gaining his livelihood, such incapacity being produced by causes beyond his control, and being duly certified from time to time in such way as to the Managers may seem sufficient.

"'The Managers will likewise ask the sanction of the general Meeting to their refunding to all annuitants and retired subscribers who have already compounded one-half of the amount which they would have to pay if they compounded now for their existing liabilities.'

"A minute upon the Actuary's report has been forwarded by Mr. Monteath, in which, after correcting certain errors, clerical and other, in Mr. Brown's paper, and discussing the mode of adjusting assets and liabilities, he impresses on the Managers the necessity of proceeding with great caution in any extension of benefits, and suggests that before dealing with any surplus, five per cent. should be added to our liabilities by way of margin. He then, in lieu of the proposal that the subscription of retired members should be reduced to half rates for existing liabilities, suggests that the additional subscription of annuitants should be reduced by nine-tenths; the ordinary subscription on which the Fund draws eight per cent. interest remaining the same.

"The Managers, after carefully considering Mr. Monteath's proposals, are not prepared to support them. They are of opinion that when every possible liability, incumbent, contingent, and future contingent, has been taken at full value, to add any such margin as five per cent., or indeed any margin at all to the estimate, is unnecessary. Apart from this, however, they have valued the assets and liabilities of the Fund as they stood at the close of 1869-70, and the result is such as they think fully warrants their adhering to the proposals already advertised. Mr. Monteath's suggestion to lessen additional and not ordinary subscription they must certainly reject. The class which, in their opinion, has most claim to relief is that of bachelor annuitants who have paid throughout their service for benefits that have been always to them merely contingent in the future. This class Mr. Monteath would shut out from all share in the surplus which they have helped to make.

"The Managers have received a memorial from Mrs. Boldero, an incumbent under the new Rules, praying that the pensions of herself and others of her class may be increased by £100 in consideration of the improved condition of the Fund. There is certainly no ground whatever for complying with such a prayer. Mr. Boldero retired from the Service in 1852, and died in 1858; and, although the individual payments of Mr. Boldero to the Fund may have been considerable, there is no doubt that it was owing to the inadequate payments of the subscribers generally before 1850 that the present generation has been paying for twenty years the existing high rates of subscription which have brought about the improved state of things we now see. Certainly the amount of Mrs. Boldero's husband's subscriptions is no ground for increasing the pensions of other incumbents. Nor is it possible to make an exception in favor of Mrs. Boldero herself. That lady, however, insists on laying her claim before the Service."

1. Moved by Mr. Peacock and seconded by Mr. Verner,—"that the proceedings of the Managers in admitting to Fund benefits the families of the late Messrs. Roberts and Cartwright be confirmed."

*Carried.*

2. Moved by Mr. Schalch and seconded by Mr. Peacock,—"that the Managers' proposal to allow annuitants and retired subscribers to compound for future subscriptions at half rates, or to continue to pay subscriptions at half rates, be approved; and that Articles V. (4) and VIII. of the Rules be amended accordingly, that is to say, that to Article V. (4) be added the words—

"The subscriptions of annuitants or retired subscribers shall be regulated in the manner provided in Article VIII. below," and that Article VIII. be altered and stand as follows:—

*First.*—Subscribers, who may hereafter retire from the Service on annuities, wishing to secure to their widows and children the full benefits of the Fund, must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rs. 25,000, and must also continue their contributions on their annuities at half the rates levied from subscribers in the Service on their allowances, and under the same conditions in regard to minimum payments and liability to increase or decrease of rates; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up, once for all, either at the time of resigning the Service, or at any subsequent period, the half value of his contributions according to the Tables of Mortality, which, on the advice of an Actuary, may be adopted by the Managers. This commutation will be calculated at five per cent. in the following manner, the total being reduced thereafter by one-half:—Ordinary subscriptions on the life of the subscriber alone, additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife, and extra contributions for children on the joint lives of father and child. But such settlement will be open to re-adjustment, if the necessities of the Fund should be found to require an enhanced rate of subscription, and every retired subscriber will also be liable to pay in the same manner for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, the additional premium as a married subscriber.

*Second.*—But subscribers hereafter so retiring from the Service may, at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rs. 12,500 or to Rs. 6,250, and by continuing, or compounding for, their contributions on their annuities at half the rates levied from subscribers in the Service on their allowances, secure to their families, on the same conditions as above, in the former case one-half, and in the latter one-quarter of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the Service, or of an annuitant who has made up on retirement the full amount of Rs. 25,000.

*Carried.*

3. Mr. E. F. Harrison moved and Mr. Sandeman seconded the following resolution:—That to Article VIII., as amended by the foregoing resolution, be added these words,—"Provided that in the case of a subscriber marrying after retirement his contributions or commutation payment in lieu thereof shall, for his wife and for his children, the issue of such marriage, be taken at full rates." Some discussion ensued, and on the question being put, there appeared 28 votes, including proxies for the resolution and one against—one member present (Mr. Broadley) abstaining from voting. The resolution was therefore carried.

4. Moved by Mr. Sandeman and seconded by Mr. Broadley,—"that the Managers' proposal to refund to all annuitants and retired subscribers who have already compounded one-half of the amount they would have to pay if they compounded now for their existing liabilities be sanctioned."

*Carried.*

5. After discussion it was agreed that the foregoing emendations of the Rules should take effect from the date of the confirmation thereof by the Service.

6. Moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Eden and seconded by Mr. Verner,—that to Article XXX. of the Rules be added the words,—"Provided also that the Managers may continue the whole or any part of his pension to any son of a deceased subscriber, who, at any time subsequent to the 31st March 1868, may have attained or may attain to the age of 21 years, and who may be proved to their satisfaction to be wholly incapacitated from gaining his livelihood, such incapacity being produced by causes beyond his control, and being duly certified from time to time in such way as to the Managers may seem sufficient."

*Carried.*

7. In reply to a question put it was stated and agreed that the Managers' proceedings in such cases, as in all Fund matters, would be subject to confirmation by a General Meeting.

8. Moved by Mr. Schalch and seconded by Mr. Peacock,—"that Mrs. Boldero be informed that the subscribers are unable to comply with the prayer of her memorial."

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND;
*The 27th July* 1870.

C. P. HOBHOUSE,
*Chairman.*

☞With reference to the following advertisements, apply at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, enclosing one anna additional in the Rupee when postage stamps are remitted, to cover discount on sale of stamps. Packing and postage will be charged extra.

*Revised Edition.*

A Collection of Statutes relating to India, passed between the years 1855 and 1869, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, sixth edition. Edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed: by Whitley Stokes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law and Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations. *Price Rs.* 9.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2.

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## Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.

Just published, Volume VII., Part 1, Mallet—on the Vindhyan series in the North-Western and Central Provinces.—Oldham—Mineral Statistics of India. Coal.—Medlicott—Geology of the Shillong plateau. pp. 210, maps and illustrations. *Price Rs.* 2-8.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd August 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 17 OF 1870.

*A Bill for repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the Schedules to this Act annexed, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express repeal, or have by change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal previous enactments, should be expressly repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Extent of repeal.

1. The enactments mentioned in the first of the said Schedules are wholly repealed and the enactments mentioned in the second of the said Schedules are repealed to the extent specified therein:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect any Regulation or Act in which the repealed enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to;

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right, title, or interest already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing;

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege or exemption, notwithstanding that the same may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in, or from, any enactment hereby repealed;

Nor shall this Act operate to revive any jurisdiction, office, usage, custom, privilege or exemption not now existing or in force.

Amendment of Bengal Regulation XIX 1793, sections 34 to 44.

2. Sections thirty-four to forty-four (both inclusive) of Bengal Regulation XIX. 1793, shall be read as if they applied to grants of land termed "Bádsháhí," as well as to the grants of land to which that Regulation refers.

*** NOTE.—The edition of the Regulations referred to is that by Clarke, London, 1854.

## SCHEDULE I.

*Regulations wholly repealed.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Regulation VI of 1793 ... | A Regulation for extending and defining the powers and duties of the Court of Sadr Díwání Adálat, and prescribing rules for receiving and deciding upon appeals from the Provincial Courts of Appeal. |
| Regulation XIII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for the Appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, and prescribing their respective Duties. |
| Regulation XX of 1793 ... | A Regulation for empowering the Zila and City Courts, the Provincial Courts of Appeal and the Sadr Díwání Adálat and the Nizámat Adálat to propose Regulations regarding Matters coming within their Cognizance. |
| Regulation XXII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Amendments, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 7th December 1792, for the Establishment of an efficient Police throughout the Country. |
| Regulation XXVII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Rules passed by the Governor General in Council on the 11th June and 28th July 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Resumption and Abolition of the Sayer or internal Duties and Taxes throughout Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and for adjusting and paying the Deductions and Compensations directed to be granted to the Proprietors and Farmers of Estates paying Revenue to Government and the Holders of Property exempt from the Payment of Revenue to Government on account of the Duties and Taxes abolished. |
| Regulation XLIII of 1793 ... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications, the Rules passed on the 25th February 1793, for granting Lands to invalided Native Officers and Private Soldiers. |
| Regulation XLIV of 1793 ... | A Regulation for prohibiting the fixing of the Jama of dependent taluqs, or granting Leases or Pattas for a term exceeding ten years; and in cases of Lands disposed of at public Sale for the Discharge of arrears of the public Revenue for rendering null and void all Engagements (with certain Exceptions) subsisting between the defaulting Proprietor and his dependant Taluqdárs, Under-farmers and Ryots for the Payment of Rent or Revenue on account of the Lands so sold. |
| Regulation II of 1795 ... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules regarding the temporary and permanent Settlements of the Revenue in the Province of Benares. |
| Regulation XLIII of 1795 ... | A Regulation for enacting into a Regulation the Rules passed on the 18th February 1789, and the 24th December 1790, for granting lands to discharged Native Invalid Officers and Private Soldiers in the Province of Benares. |
| Regulation LI of 1795 ... | A Regulation respecting ryotty Pattas in the Province of Benares. |
| Regulation III of 1796 ... | A Regulation for excluding from the Jurisdiction of the Court of Wards certain Descriptions of Landed Estates belonging to disqualified Landholders, and for declaring the Rules in Section V., Regulation XLIV. 1793, to extend to the cancelling wholly the Leases of those Under-farmers, a part only of the Land included in whose Leases may be sold for Arrears of Revenue. |

SCHEDULE I,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Regulation IV of 1796 ... | A Regulation to provide for the occasional Absence of the Zila and City Judges and Magistrates in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares from their respective Stations; and prescribing the Duties to be performed by the Registers of the Courts and the Assistants on such Occasions as well as in the Discharge of their official Functions. |
| Regulation II of 1797 ... | A Regulation for defining more specifically the Responsibility of the Landholders and Farmers of Land in the Province of Benares under the Charge of the Police vested in them conformably to their Engagements by Regulation XVII. 1795. |
| Regulation VI of 1797 ... | A Regulation for abolishing Regulation XXIII. 1793, entitled "a Regulation for raising an Annual Fund for defraying the Expense of the Police Establishments entertained under Regulation XXII. 1793;" and for establishing new Fees on the Institution and Trial of Suits, in lieu of those prescribed by Regulation XXXVIII. 1795; and for levying a Stamp Duty on certain Law and other Papers and Documents, and a Percentage on the Fees of the authorized Pleaders in the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares. |
| Regulation IX of 1799 ... | A Regulation for further providing against Resistance to the Processes of the Civil Courts in the cities of Dacca, Moorshedabad and Patna, as well as against Resistance to the Processes of the Civil Courts in general. |
| Regulation II of 1801 ... | A Regulation for the more speedy and effectual Administration of Justice in the Courts of Sadr Díwání and Nizámat Adálat. |
| Regulation VIII of 1803 ... | A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Nizámat Adálat to the Provinces ceded by the Nuwáb Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company. |
| Regulation XXVI of 1803 ... | A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Sale and Division of Lands paying revenue to Government in the Provinces ceded by the Nuwáb Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company. |
| Regulation XXXV of 1803 ... | A Regulation for the establishment of an efficient System of Police in the Provinces ceded by the Nuwáb Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company. |
| Regulation XVII of 1805 ... | A Regulation for modifying the Rules contained in Regulation VIII. 1793, respecting the Management of joint undivided Estates. |
| Regulation X of 1806 ... | A Regulation for extending to the Judicial Department such Parts of Regulation VIII. 1806, as are applicable to Charges or Information against the European Public Officers employed in that Department, and for making further provision in such Cases. |
| Regulation XIV of 1807 ... | A Regulation for amending the System of Police established in the Province of Benares and in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces within the Divisions of Bareilly and Benares; also for extending to those Provinces the provisions contained in Regulation XII 1807, for the Appointment of Amíns of Police. |
| Regulation IV of 1808 ... | A Regulation for the Appointment and Administration of the Office of Kanungo in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares. |

SCHEDULE I,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. |
|---|---|
| Regulation V of 1808 ... | A Regulation to explain and declare the Intent and Meaning of certain Clauses in the existing Regulations respecting the Settlement of the Land Revenue in the Ceded Provinces. |
| Regulation VII of 1808 ... | A Regulation for completing the Registers of Lands held free of Assessment in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in the Dóáb and on the left Bank of the River Jumna and in the Territory ceded by His Highness the Peishwa to the British Government in Bundelcund. |
| Regulation XI of 1808 ... | A Regulation for the Adjustment of the Rent payable by the Heirs of invalid jágírdárs. |
| Regulation III of 1809 ... | A Regulation for the Support of the Police in the Cantonments and Military Bazaars; for defining the Powers of the Civil and Military Officers in the Performance of their Duty, and for fixing the Local Limits of the said Cantonments and Bazaars. |
| Regulation XIII of 1811 ... | A Regulation for the more convenient and efficient Discharge of the Duties of the Board of Revenue. |
| Regulation XIV of 1812 ... | A Regulation for modifying, in certain cases, the Rule contained in Section II., Regulation V. 1812, regarding the Grant of Leases by the Proprietors of Lands in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces to their Tenants. |
| Regulation I of 1815 ... | A Regulation for securing the Right of the British Government to assess land held under muqarrarí or istimrár grants of any preceding Government, on the Decease of the Holders thereof. |
| Regulation VI of 1817 ... | A Regulation to explain the Purport and Intent of the Provision contained in Section II., Regulation XXIV. 1803. |
| Regulation XIII of 1817 ... | A Regulation for establishing the Office of Kanungo in the District of Midnapúr and in the Mehálsubject to the Authority of the Collector of Hidgellee, and for extending to the said District and Mehálsthe operation of Regulation XII. 1817. |
| Regulation XVIII of 1817 ... | A Regulation to modify the Rules in Force which prescribe an Oath of Office to be taken by certain Native Officers; and to explain and amend other Provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts. |
| Regulation XXIV of 1817 ... | A Regulation for modifying the Constitution of the Commission established in the Provinces of Behar and Benares, and in the Districts of Ramghur, Bhaugulpúr and Purneah; for extending the Authority of the said Commission to the Districts of Dinajpúr and Rangpúr, and for better defining the Powers to be exercised in certain cases by a single Member of the Board of Revenue or Commission vested with the Authority of that Board. |
| Regulation I of 1818 ... | A Regulation for establishing the Office of Kanungo in the Districts of the Twenty-four Parganas,—Nuddea, Jessore, Dacca, Jalalpúr and Backergunj;—and for extending to the said Districts the Operation of Regulation XII. 1817. |
| Regulation VII of 1818 ... | A Regulation for rescinding such Parts of the existing Regulations as relate to the Conduct of the Trade of Foreign Nations to the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies; |

SCHEDULE I,—*concluded.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. |
|---|---|
| | and for better giving effect to a Regulation in that behalf enacted by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. |
| Regulation I of 1819 ... | A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinajpúr and Rangpúr under the Management of the Board of Revenue; and for extending the Authority of the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares to the District of Goruckpúr; for re-establishing Kanungos and reforming the Office of Patwárí throughout the Province of Bengal; and for explaining and modifying certain Parts of Regulation XII. 1817. |
| Regulation IV of 1821 ... | A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue, or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain Cases, the Powers of Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate; and for authorizing a Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, to exercise, in certain Cases, the Powers of a Collector of Land Revenue or of any other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues: also for explaining the Duties of an Assistant Collector of Revenue, and for defining the Duties and Powers vested in Assistant Collectors or other Officers appointed to the Charge of the Revenues of Parganas or other Local Divisions, or employed in the Performance of any Portion of the Functions ordinarily belonging to the Collector of Land Revenue. |
| Regulation II of 1822 ... | A Regulation for modifying certain Provisions in the existing Regulations relative to the Officers employed in the Collection of the Government Customs and Town Duties. |
| Regulation IX of 1826 ... | A Regulation for transferring the Superintendence of the Custom House at Patna from the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces to the Board of Customs at the Presidency; and for vesting the latter Board with the Control of the other Customs in the Central and Western Provinces, and in the Province of Cuttack concurrently with the Central and Western Boards of Revenue or the Commissioner of Cuttack respectively. |
| Regulation I of 1827 ... | A Regulation for rescinding Regulation I. 1796, and providing a Special Form of Trial for the Mountaineers of Bhaugulpúr; also for investing the Magistrate of Bhaugulpúr with Summary Powers for the Adjustment of certain Civil Claims. |
| Regulation IX of 1828 ... | A Regulation for amending the Rules in Force in Regard to Special or Second Appeals, instituted *in Forma Pauperis*. |
| Regulation II of 1830 ... | A Regulation for rescinding and re-enacting, with Modifications, the Provisions contained in Regulation VII. 1818, for regulating the Trade of Foreign Nations with the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies. |
| Regulation VII of 1832 . | A Regulation for modifying certain of the Provisions of Regulation V. 1831, and for providing Supplementary Rules to that Enactment. |
| Act *XXXIII of 1850 . . | An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal. |

## SCHEDULE II.

*Regulations partly repealed.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation II of 1793... | A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Mâl Adálat or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of the suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of Díwání Adálat, and prescribing rules for the conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors. | Section 1.<br>Section 2.<br>In section 4 the words "published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI of 1793."<br>Section 8, clauses 11 and 12.<br>So much of sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19 as relates to dewans.<br>Sections 21 and 22.<br>In section 24 the words "by a Regulation published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI of 1793, or."<br>In section 27, from and including the words "and their sanction," down to the end of the section.<br>Sections 30 and 31.<br>In section 46, from and including the words "they are likewise prohibited," to the end of the section.<br>Sections 47 and 48. |
| Regulation III of 1793 | A Regulation for extending and defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of Díwání Adálat or Courts of Judicature for the trial of civil suits in the first instance, established in the several zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad. | Section 1, and in sections 3, 5 and 6 the words "and city." |
| Regulation VI of 1793... | A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Díwání Adálat established in the several zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad. | In section 9 the words "the Provincial Courts of Appeal or."<br>Sections 22 to 25, both inclusive. |
| Regulation VIII of 1793 | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications and amendments, the rules for the decennial settlement of the public revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndars, independent taluqdárs, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September 1789, the 25th November 1789, and the 10th February 1790, and subsequent dates. | Sections 16, 17 and 18.<br>In section 20 the words "and elect a joint manager under the restrictions hereafter mentioned."<br>Sections 28, 29, and in section 35 from and including the words "those resolutions," down to the end of the section.<br>Sections 42, 48, 61 and 67, except clause 5.<br>Sections 68 to 99, both inclusive.<br>Sections 100 and 101. |
| Regulation IX of 1793... | A Regulation for re-enacting, with alterations and modifica- | In section 3 the words "the special jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the cities of |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | tions, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790 and subsequent dates, for the apprehension and trial of persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors. | Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad is to extend throughout those cities, respectively, and the places adjacent that now are or may be subjected to their immediate authority" * * * * * * * * * (and in sixth and following lines) "that the special jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the zilas of Behar Proper, Dacca, Jelalpúr and Moorshedabad, be not held to extend to the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad, nor to any places adjacent thereto which now are or may be included in the special jurisdiction of the Magistrates of those cities; and." |
| | | Sections 66, 68, 69 and 70. |
| Regulation XI of 1793... | A Regulation for removing certain restrictions to the operation of the Hindú and Muhammadan laws, with regard to the inheritance of landed property, subject to the payment of revenue to Government. | In section 3 the words "in the manner directed in Regulation XXV, 1793." |
| | | Section 4. |
| | | Section 5, except the words "nothing contained in this Regulation is to be construed to" (in the first line), and in section 6, first line, the words "Nor to." |
| Regulation XIV of 1793 | A Regulation for the recovery of arrears of the public revenue assessed upon the lands, from zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs, and other actual proprietors of land, and farmers of land holding farms immediately of Government. | So much of sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 as relates to the confinement of the person or attachment of the lands of defaulting proprietors paying revenue direct to the Collector. |
| | | So much of sections 16, 19, 21, 29, 30, 31, 39 and 42 as relates to Provincial Courts of Appeal. |
| | | In section 24, twelfth line, the words "have obtained the," and in thirteenth line "of the Governor General in Council for," also from and including "the Board of Revenue" in the thirty-fourth line, to close of same section. |
| | | Sections 38 and 39. |
| | | In section 45 from and including "be or reside" in second line, down to and including "shall" in fourteenth line. |
| | | Section 46. |
| | | In section 48 from and including "the confinement" in second line, down to and including "Nor" in fourth line. |
| Regulation XVIII of 1793. | A Regulation for preserving complete the records of the civil and criminal courts of judicature, and requiring the zila and city courts to transmit monthly reports of the suits decided by them to the Provincial Courts of Appeal, and directing the Provincial Courts of Appeal to submit monthly reports of the appeals and causes decided by them to the Sadr Díwání Adálat. | In section 1 from and including "and that the" in third line, down to and including "Adálat" in last line of the section. |
| | | In section 2 from and including "and in" in second line, down to and includnig "circuit" in fourth line. |
| | | In section 4, line six, the words "register and assistant to the," also "and cities" * * * and in the seventh and eighth lines "the Provincial Courts of Appeal and the Courts of Circuit, and." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section 8 the words "printed and published in the manner directed by Regulation XLI of 1793." |
| | | In section 9 the words "and at the cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad." |
| Regulation XIX of 1793 | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the rules passed by the Governor General in Council on the 1st December 1790, for trying the validity of the titles of persons holding or claiming a right to hold lands exempted from the payment of revenue to Government, under grants not being of the description of those termed Bádsháhí or Royal; and for determining the amount of the annual assessment to be imposed on lands so held, which may be adjudged or become liable to the payment of public revenue. | Section 18. |
| | | Sections 24 to 26, both inclusive. |
| | | Sections 29 to 33, both inclusive. |
| | | So much of section 35 as relates to the Provincial Court of Appeal. |
| | | Sections 15 and 46. |
| Regulation XXI of 1793 | A Regulation for establishing in each zila an office for keeping the records in the Native languages which relate to the public revenue, and prescribing rules for the conduct of the keepers of the records. | Section 3, and in section 4 from and including the words "the accounts" in eighth line, down to the end of the section. |
| | | In section 8 the words "printed and published in the manner specified in Regulation XLI. 1793." |
| Regulation XXIV of 1793. | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the Rules passed by the Governor General in Council on the 10th June 1791, for determining the continuance, or discontinuance of the pensions heretofore paid by the proprietors and farmers of land, but included in the jama or revenue payable to Government at the decennial settlement, and also of the pensions heretofore paid from the sayer abolished. | Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and in section 10 the words "on adjudging any pension not exceeding fifty sicca rupees per annum or" in the first and second lines; also in third line the words "on appeal," and in eighth line "by himself." |
| Regulation XXVI of 1793. | A Regulation for extending the term of minority of Muhammadan and Hindú proprietors of land paying revenue to Government to the expiration of the eighteenth year. | In section 3 from and including the words "for the management," to the end of the section. |
| Regulation XXXVII of 1793. | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the rules passed on the 23rd April 1788, | In section 2, clause 1, the words "to the satisfaction of the court," and in clause 2, fourth line, the words "to the satisfaction |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | and subsequent dates, for trying the validity of the titles of persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, altumgah jágír, and other lands, exempt from the payment of public revenue, under grants termed Bádshháhí or Royal, and for determining when certain grants of that description shall be considered to have expired, and for fixing the amount of the public revenue to be assessed upon the lands, the grants for which may expire, or be adjudged invalid. | of the court in which the suit may be instituted in the first instance, or to which it may be appealed."<br>Section 2, clause 2.<br>Section 3, clause 2.<br>In section 10 the words "and the suits which the Board of Revenue may direct the Collectors to institute" * * * * and "or prosecuted" in tenth line, also in nineteenth line the words "or carried on," in fifteenth and sixteenth lines "to the Provincial Court of Appeal or from the decision of the Provincial Court," in seventeenth and eighteenth lines "in the event of their ordering the cause to be appealed to the Provincial Court and of its being given against them therein," and in nineteenth line "in both cases."<br>Section 18.<br>Section 20.<br>In section 23 from and including the words "and he will be liable to be sued," to end of section.<br>Sections 24 to 41, both inclusive. |
| Regulation XXXVIII of 1793. | A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, such part of the rule passed on the 27th June 1787 as prohibits Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue, lending money to zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs, or other actual proprietors of land, or dependent taluqdárs, or farmers of land holding farms immediately of Government, or the under-farmers or ryots of the several descriptions of proprietors and farmers of land above-mentioned, or their respective sureties; and for re-enacting, with alterations, the existing rules prohibiting Europeans of any description holding possession of lands that may be mortgaged to them, or purchasing or renting lands for erecting houses or buildings, for carrying on manufactures or other purposes, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council. | In section 2 the words "and city" in first line, also the words "the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and the Courts of Circuit, and the Registers to their respective Courts." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation XLVIII of 1793. | A Regulation for forming a quinquennial register of the landed estates in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, subject to the payment of revenue to Government, and of the amount of the fixed annual revenue payable to Government from each estate. | Section 15.<br>In section 24, clause 2, the words "and city," also so much of sections 18 and 24 as relates to Provincial Courts of Appeal.<br>Section 24, clause 7.<br>Sections 25 and 28. |
| Regulation III of 1794... | A Regulation for exempting proprietors of land (with certain exceptions) from being confined for arrears of revenue, and for prescribing the process by which tahsíldárs are to demand payment of arrears; and for enabling the Collectors to recover from Native officers employed under them, public money or papers which they may embezzle or retain; and for expediting the trial of causes relating to the public revenue or the rents of individuals. | Section 8.<br>Section 11.<br>In section 14 the words "excepting the rules in the several sections of that Regulation which are rescinded by section XI."<br>Sections 15 to 22, both inclusive. |
| Regulation I of 1795 ... | A Regulation for fixing in perpetuity the revenue assessed on the lands in the Province of Benares; for the more general restoration of the ancient zamíndars; and for extending to the Province of Benares the rules prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793. | In section 3, clauses 3 and 4, the words "and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793;" and in clause 5 of the same section the words "which may be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793.<br>In section 4 from the commencement down to and including "it is hereby declared that" (inclusive), and in the same line the word "such." |
| Regulation VI of 1795 | A Regulation prescribing the process by which the Collector and the Tahsíldárs are to realize the public revenue payable from the lands in the Province of Benares. | So much of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 as enforces the issue of process against the person of a defaulter on the occurrence of an arrear of revenue, or relates to the amount of talbána to be paid to peons for the service of process, or to the establishments to be entertained for such service.<br>So much of sections 16, 23, 26 and 28 as relates to City Courts or Provincial Courts of Appeal.<br>Sections 35 to 53, both inclusive. |
| Regulation VIII of 1795 | A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, with alterations and modifications, | So much of section 10 as relates to the city and Provincial Courts. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | Regulation IV, 1793, entitled "a Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Díwání Adálat established in the several zilas, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad;" and for exempting the Rájá of Benares and the Bábus of his family, and certain bankers when defendants, from giving the security required from other defendants. | |
| Regulation XV of 1795... | A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XVI. 1793, entitled "a Regulation for referring suits to arbitration and submitting certain cases to the decision of the Nazim," with the exception of section 10; and for referring certain cases to the decision of the Rájá of Benares. | In section 3, the words "or to the Provincial Court of Appeal." |
| Regulation LVIII of 1795. | A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a commission on the jama of lands which may be subjected to the payment of revenue under section 26, Regulation XIX. and section 21, Regulation XXXVII. 1793, and section 26, Regulation XLI. and section 21, Regulation XLII. 1795; and for determining on what amount such commission, and the commission granted to Collectors in cases of lands being adjudged liable to the payment of revenue in consequence of prosecutions, shall be calculated; and for requiring the zila and city courts in the four Provinces to transmit to the Collectors and the Board of Revenue copies of certain decrees in suits between individuals respecting the right to land exempted from the payment of revenue; and for defining of what decrees regarding malguzárí land, the zila and city courts are to furnish the Collectors and the Board of Revenue with copies, under | Sections 1, 2 and 3. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | section 9, Regulation IV, 1793, and section 4, Regulation VIII. 1795. | |
| Regulation XV of 1797 | A Regulation for levying certain fees to defray the expense of the offices for keeping the records in the Native languages which relate to the public revenue, established under Regulations XXI. 1793, and XXX. 1795. | In section 2, clause 2, the words and figures "that may take place under Regulation XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795."<br>In section 7, the words and figures "in Regulation XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795 (according to the Province in which the lands may be situated)." |
| Regulation I of 1799... | A Regulation for declaring a general freedom of trade in chunam and other articles on the frontier of Sylhet, subject to certain provisions. | In section 6 from and including "with this difference," to end of section.<br>Section 7. |
| Regulation V of 1799... | A Regulation to limit the interference of the zila and city courts of Díwání Adálat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate. | In section 2 the words and figures "in the form prescribed by Regulation XLI. 1793." |
| Regulation VII of 1799 | A Regulation for enabling proprietors and farmers of land to realize their rents with greater punctuality; for providing against unnecessary delay in the payment of the public revenue assessed upon the lands; and for securing the ultimate recovery of arrears of revenue by sale of the landed property from which it may be due at the close of the year. | Section 22.<br>Section 23, clause 8.<br>In section 24 from and including "As however," in sixth line to end of section.<br>Sections 29, 30 and 31. |
| Regulation II of 1800 | A Regulation for laying open to public use the stone quarries at Chunar, Gházípúr, and Mirzapúr, in the Province of Benares, subject to a fixed duty. | In section 2 from and including the words "not being British-born subjects" down to and including "1793" in fifth line.<br>In section 8 the words and figures "which are exempted from the customs by section X., Regulation III. 1795." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | | Section 9.<br>In section 10 from and including "and besides an oath" in third line down to and including "accounts" in ninth line.<br>In section 12 the words "or the city of Benares" in the twenty-fourth line, and "of the city of Benares" in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth lines.<br>Section 15. |
| Regulation V of 1800... | A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the rules contained in Regulation VII. 1799, for enabling proprietors and farmers of land to realize their rents with greater punctuality; as well as such other parts of the above Regulation as are applicable to the Province of Benares. | In section 23 the words "and City" in tenth line, also in thirty-seventh line from and including the words "As however" to the end of the section.<br>In section 26 from and including the words "but a" in twelfth line, to the end of the section.<br>Sections 27 and 28. |
| Regulation VIII of 1800 | A Regulation for preparing a general pargana register of lands; and for certain alterations in the prescribed registers of estates paying revenue, and lands held exempt from the payment of revenue. | In section 18 the words "The officers so appointed, or who may be hereafter appointed, for the purposes specified in the preceding section, shall not be removeable without proof of misconduct, to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council."<br>Sections 16 to 19 (both inclusive).<br>Section 22. |
| Regulation I of 1801 ... | A Regulation to explain and amend part of the rules for collecting the public revenue contained in Regulations VII, 1799, and V, 1800; to expedite the sale of lands for arrears of revenue; to limit the division of property by such sales; to explain and amend the rules contained in Regulation XXV, 1793 (extended to Benares by Regulation XXVI, 1795), for the division of joint estates, and allotment of the fixed assessment thereupon; and to fix a period for the operation of such part of Regulation VIII, 1793, as authorizes the separation of certain talúqs from the zamíndarís to which they were attached at the time of the decennial settlement. | Section 9.<br>The last sentence of section 14.<br>In section 15 from and including the words "and, in like manner," to end of section. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation XXIV of 1803. | A Regulation for trying the validity of titles of persons receiving, or claiming a right to receive, pensions under the denominations of saleáná, rozená, or any other description of grant in the Provinces ceded by the Nuwab Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company. | Sections 4, 5, 17, 18 and 19. |
| Regulation XXX of 1803 | A Regulation prescribing rules for the grant of pottas by the landholders in the Provinces ceded by the Nuwab Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to their under-farmers, tenants, and ryots. | Sections 11 and 12. |
| Regulation I of 1804 ... | A Regulation for the better management of the invalid jaghírdar establishments, and of the invalid pension establishments. | Sections 1 to 19, both inclusive.<br>Sections 21 and 27. |
| Regulation V of 1804... | A Regulation to provide for the appointment and removal of the Native officers of Government in the judicial, revenue, and commercial departments, and in the departments of salt, opium, and customs; also to make further provision for administering the oath prescribed by the Statute 33rd Geo. III, cap. 52. | Sections 2, 3 and 4.<br>So much of section 5 as relates to Provincial or City Courts, the board of trade, and the commercial residents and agents, as also the words from "and to transmit," &c., in tenth line to end of section.<br>Sections 6 and 7.<br>So much of sections 8, 9 and 10 as relates to Provincial or City Courts, the board of trade, the commercial residents and agents, law officers and cauzies, or require any communication to be made to Government in regard to the appointment, removal, or resignation of any of the officers referred to in this Regulation.<br>Sections 11, 12 and 13.<br>So much of sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 23 as relates to Provincial or City Courts, the Board of Trade, and the commercial residents and agents or departments.<br>Sections 25 and 26. |
| Regulation X of 1804 .. | A Regulation for declaring the powers of the Governor General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State by the sentence of Courts Martial. | In sections 1 the words and figures "under Regulation IV. 1799, and Regulation XX. 1803." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| Regulation XII of 1805 | A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the public revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Puttespúr, Kummardichour, and Bograe, at present included in the zila of Midnapúr. | Sections 12, 13 and 14. |
| Regulation XIII of 1805 | A Regulation for the maintenance of the peace and for the support and administration of the Police in the zila of Cuttack; and for amending certain provisions contained in Regulation IV. 1804. | Section 12.<br>In section 13 the words and figures "and likewise such of the rules contained in Regulation IV., 1804, as are not either specifically or virtually rescinded by the present Regulation." |
| Regulation VI of 1806 | A Regulation for the more effectual repair of embankments. | Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.<br>From the commencement of section 9 down to and including the word "and" in the seventh line.<br>Section 10.<br>In section 12, clause 2, from "the several committees" in fourth line, to the end of the clause; also clause 5. |
| Regulation XI of 1806 | A Regulation for facilitating the progress of detachments of troops through the Company's territories; for affording any requisite assistance to persons travelling through those territories; and for extending the rules contained in sections 68 and 72, Regulation XXII. 1795, in clauses fifth and sixth, section 14, Regulation VIII. 1805, and in section 31 of that Regulation, to the whole of the Company's Provinces subject to the immediate Government of the Presidency of Fort William; for the guidance of the civil officers in applying for guards from the regular battalions; and for modifying the rule contained in clause 1, section 12, Regulation I. 1804. | Sections 9 to 19, both inclusive. |
| Regulation XVII of 1806. | A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the rates of interest on future loans, and provisions relative thereto contained in Regulation XV. 1793; also for a | In section 1 from and including the words "As however," down to and including the word "Presidency" in the fifteenth line.<br>Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| | general extension of the period fixed by Regulation I, 1798, and XXXIV. 1803, for the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales of land under deeds of bye-bil-wuffa kut-cubaleh, or other similar designation. | |
| Regulation XXI of 1806 | A Regulation for making certain alterations in the office of tahsíldár in the Province of Benares, and in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, on the death, resignation, or removal of any persons by whom those offices are at present held. | In section 2 from and including the words "The Magistrate of," to the end of the section.<br>In sections 2 and 3 the words "both as receivers of the public revenue and as officers of police."<br>Section 5. |
| Regulation XXII of 1806. | A Regulation for modifying the rules hitherto observed in the admission and payment of claims to pensions. | Section 1.<br>In section 2 the words "to the Honourable Company" in line 2, and in line 5 the word "sicca." |
| Regulation VII of 1807 | A Regulation for making certain alterations in the provisions which have hitherto been in force in the Province of Benares, respecting persons paying or wishing to pay, their revenue directly to the Treasury or the Collector, instead of paying it through the medium of a tahsíldár. | Section 2.<br>So much of section 5 as has not been repealed. |
| Regulation VIII of 1809 | A Regulation for modifying parts of the rules in force respecting the appointment and removal of the Native officers of Government in the judicial, revenue, and commercial departments. | So much of sections 1 and 2 as relates to the Provincial or City Courts of Appeal, the Board of Trade, and the commercial residents and agents or departments, as well as the law officers and cauzies.<br>Section 5, clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4.<br>Sections 6 and 7.<br>In section 10 the words "and commercial," also clause 2; in clause 3, sixth line, the words "and Board of Commissioners," in same line from and including the words "in like manner" to the end of the clause; in clause 4 the words "commercial residents and agents;" in clause 5 the words "the commercial residents and agents," also in same clause from and including the words "provided that" to the end of the clause.<br>Sections 11 and 12. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
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| Regulation VI of 1810 | A Regulation for defining the penalties to which zamíndárs and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies, and for harbouring robbers. | Section 6. |
| Regulation XVI of 1810 | A Regulation to amend the existing rules for the appointment of zila and city Magistrates; to provide for the appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the payment of a fixed reward on the conviction of public offenders. | In section 1 from the beginning down to and including the word "Magistrate" in sixth line, the word "also" in same line; in thirteenth line from and including the words "and to obviate" down to and including "conviction" in sixteenth line; in the eighteenth and nineteenth lines the words "when no specific reward may have been offered for the performance of such service."<br>The whole of section 2, except the following words in the second clause:—"Whenever it is considered expedient to appoint a person to hold the office of Magistrate, the Governor General in Council will make such appointment."<br>In section 3 from commencement down to and including the word "that" at the end of the fourth line, and the words "as heretofore" in sixth line.<br>Sections 11 to 15, both inclusive. |
| Regulation XX of 1810 | A Regulation for subjecting persons attached to the military establishments to martial law in certain cases, and for the better government of the retainers and dependants of the army receiving public pay on fixed establishments, and of persons seeking a livelihood by supplying the troops in garrison, cantonment, and station military bazaars, or attached to bazaars of corps. | Section 1.<br>In section 3 the words "second article of the twenty-fourth section of His Majesty's, or the second article of the fifteenth section of the Honourable Company's."<br>Section 5.<br>In section 20 from and including the words "in the meantime" in the sixteenth line to the end of the section. |
| Regulation II of 1811 | A Regulation for amending the existing rules for the support of invalid Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers. | Sections 1 and 2. |
| Regulation XI of 1811... | A Regulation for extending the period fixed by the existing Regulations for revising the jama on lands ordered to be divided into two or more estates. | Section 2.<br>In section 4, clauses 1 and 2, the words "or Board of Commissioners." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation III of 1812 | A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of enquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of criminals. | In section 1 from commencement down to and including the word "and" in seventh line, and from and including the words "it being" in tenth line, down to and including "Police" in seventeenth line.<br>Sections 5 and 7.<br>In section 9, clauses 1 and 2, and from commencement of clause 3, down to and including the word "it" in third line of that clause; also clauses 7 and 8. |
| Regulation V of 1812... | A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the land revenue. | In section 1 from and including the words "and also" in third line, down to and including the word "interest" in fifteenth line.<br>In section 2 from commencement down to and including the word "and" in fifth line.<br>In section 3 from commencement down to and including the word "the" in sixth line.<br>Sections 24, 25, 26 and 27. |
| Regulation IX of 1812 | A Regulation for modifying some of the rules before enacted regarding the settlement of the Ceded Provinces. | Section 2.<br>In sections 4 and 5 the words "of Commissioners." |
| Regulation X of 1812 | A Regulation for modifying some of the rules before enacted regarding the settlement of the Conquered Provinces lying on the right and left banks of the River Jumna of the Territory Ceded by His Highness the Peishwa in Bundlecund, and of the District of Cuttack. | Section 2.<br>In sections 4 and 5 the words "of Commissioners." |
| Regulation XI of 1812 | A Regulation to empower the Governor General in Council to order the removal of emigrants from foreign countries, and their descendants from any | In section 1 from the commencement down to and including "and" in eleventh line, and the words "in consequence" in same line; also the words "the said bodies of" in thirteenth line, and the words "from |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | place in the vicinity of the frontier of the State from which they may have emigrated; and, in certain cases to place and detain any such persons in safe custody; and likewise to provide for the trial of emigrants and their descendants who may excite disturbances in the countries from which they may have emigrated, and of persons aiding them in the prosecution of such attempts. | the frontiers of the territory of Arracan" in the same line.<br>In section 2 the words "from Arracan or emigrants from any other State." |
| Regulation XVIII of 1812 | A Regulation for explaining section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and sections 3 and 4, Regulation L. 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof. | Section 1, and first clause of section 3. |
| Regulation II of 1813... | A Regulation for preventing Native officers from making use of public money entrusted to their care. | Sections 3 and 4. |
| Regulation XI of 1813 | A Regulation for modifying some of the rules before established respecting the payment of pensions, and for preventing the abuses committed in the receipt of pensions. | Section 2, and first clause of section 3.<br>In clause 2, section 3, the words "likewise" in first line and "said" in second line.<br>Section 5.<br>In section 6, the words or "Board of Commissioners." |
| Regulation XIX of 1814 | A Regulation for reducing to one Regulation, with alterations and additions, certain Regulations respecting the partition of estates paying revenue to Government. | So much of sections 1, 4, 17, 19, 20, 21, 27, 30, 32 and 35 as refers to the Board of Commissioners.<br>Section 2.<br>Section 23. |
| Regulation XXI of 1814 | A Regulation for preventing the zila and city Judges and Collectors of the public revenue from employing their Native creditors on their respective establishments. | In section 2 the following words in third and fourth lines "of salt or," in sixth line "and trade of the Board of Commissioners," and in seventh line "appeal and." |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation XI of 1816 | A Regulation for receivng, trying, and deciding claims to the right of inheritance or succession in certain tributary estates in zila Cuttack. | Sections 4, 6, 9 and 10.<br>In section 12 the words and figure "under section X." |
| Regulation XVII of 1816 | A Regulation for the occasional revision of the regular police and jail establishments; for the due support and regulation of the establishments of chaukídárs; for amending the rules in force for the appointment and removal of police officers; for modifying the constitution of the offices of the Superintendents of Police; and for reducing the miscellaneous business of Courts of Circuit, and Court of Nizámat Adálat. | In the second line of section 1 the words "and jail."<br>In seventh and eighth lines of same section the words the figures "on the principles of the provisions of Regulation XIII. 1813."<br>In section 2, clause 1, the words "or jail guards," and in clause 2 of same section the words "and jail;" in section 3, the words "or jail."<br>In section 4 the words "on the principles of the provisions of Regulation XIII. 1813."<br>Sections 6, 7 and the unrepealed clauses of section 8.<br>Section 14.<br>In section 16 from and including the words "and Board" to the end of the section.<br>Section 17, clauses 4 and 5.<br>Section 18.<br>Section 20. |
| Regulation V of 1817... | A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure, and for prescribing the rules to be observed on the discovery of such treasure. | In section 2 the word "sicca."<br>In section 5 the following words:—"of Commissioners, or the Commissioners in Behar and Benares, or the Board of" * * * * in second and third lines, "in conformity with the foregoing provision" in the fourth line, and "pursuant to the prescribed notification" in the seventh line.<br>In section 6 the words "within the period limited by the notification directed in section IV. of this Regulation," and the word "sicca" in the sixth line of this section, and the second and fifth lines of section 7.<br>In sections 6, 8 and 9 the words "or city."<br>In section 8 the words "or the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces, or the Commissioners in Behar and Benares."<br>In section 9 the words "to the Provincial Courts."<br>Section 10. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation XII of 1817 | A Regulation for securing the better administration of the office of patwárí in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the District of Cuttack, the Pargana of Puttaspúr, and its dependencies. | Section 2.<br>In section 8 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," and in the eighth line "or Commissioner."<br>In section 11 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be."<br>In section 13 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares."<br>In section 15 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be."<br>In section 16 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares."<br>In section 17 the words "Board of Commissioners, or Commissioner in Behar and Benares."<br>Sections 26, 27, 28 and 30.<br>In section 31 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, according as he may be subject to one or the other of those authorities, * * * " also in same section the words "and Commissioner aforesaid."<br>In section 32 from and including the words "and if" in fourth line to end of the section.<br>In section 33 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," also in thirteenth line the words "or Commissioner." In fourteenth and fifteenth lines, figures and word "XXVI. and XXVII.," and from and including the words "and the" in the fifteenth line to the end of the section.<br>In section 35 the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," and in fifth line the words "or Commissioner." |
| Regulation XVI of 1817 | A Regulation for imposing a duty on foreign opium imported by sea into any port or place within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William. | In section 1 the words "with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India." |
| Regulation XX of 1817 | A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the | Sections 2 and 3. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | several rules which have been passed for the guidance of darogás and other subordinate officers of Police; for modifying the existing rules concerning the resistance or evasion of criminal process; and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from proprietors and farmers of land and their local managers, as well as from the munduls and other heads of villages. | In section 4, clause 4, the words and figures "in pursuance of sections VI. and VII. Regulation X. 1808, sections VIII. XI. and XII. Regulation XVI. 1810, and section XI. Regulation XVII. 1816."<br>In section 5, clause 2, from and including the words "they shall" in the fifth line to the end of the clause.<br>In section 10, clause 8, the words "by the Native commissioners for the trial of civil suits," and in last line of same clause the words "to the Native commissioners."<br>In section 21, clause 10, from and including the words "Any head man," &c., in twelfth line to the end of the clause.<br>In section 28, clause 2, the words and figures "as directed in section XXIV. Regulation X. 1813."<br>In section 29, the following words:—"weaver," "molungee," "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," "commercial," "commercial resident, salt or," "aurungee" or "chokí," "or any other manufacturer or any," wherever they occur in the first four clauses of this section; also the whole of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth clauses of the same section.<br>Section 30, clauses 2 and 3, section 31, the 3rd clause of section 33, and the unrepealed forms appended to this Regulation. |
| Regulation III of 1818 | A Regulation for the confinement of State prisoners. | In section 9 the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit." |
| Regulation II of 1819... | A Regulation for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures and for defining the right of Government to the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made. | Section 2.<br>Section 3, clause 2.<br>Sections 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11.<br>Sections 12 and 14.<br>Section 13, clause 3.<br>In section 19 from and including the word "conformably" in the fourth line to the end of the section.<br>In section 20 the words "in a Persian rúbakárí," and in the seventh line "aforesaid."<br>In section 21 the words "in a Persian rúbakárí."<br>Sections 22 to 28, both inclusive. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | In section 29 the words "subject to an appeal to the Courts of Judicature in the manner prescribed by this Regulation in cases in which the Board may direct the assessment of land held free of assessment."<br>In section 30, clause 1, the words "and the petition shall be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint in suits instituted in those courts;" also in clause 7 the words "by a petition written on stamped paper of the value of one rupee." |
| Regulation VI of 1819 | A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XIX, 1816, and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof. | Section 2 from the beginning down to and including "specified" in the first line of the second clause.<br>In section 10 the words and figures "by section VII. Regulation XVIII. 1817." |
| Regulation VIII of 1819 | A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní taluqdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal. | In section 3, clause 3, the words and figures "under the rule contained in the seventh clause of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, for leases conveying a limited interest in the land."<br>In section 8, clause 2, the words "to the Civil Court of the district, and a similar one."<br>In section 9 from and including the words "by the register," down to and including "situated" in the fifth line.<br>In section 15, clause 2, the words and figures "brought under the provisions of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799," and "under the rules of Regulation V. 1812."<br>In section 17, clause 7, the words "the court" in fifth line, and "under the seal of the court" in the seventh and twelfth lines. |
| Regulation I of 1820 ... | A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain talúqs made answerable by sale of arrears of the zamíndár's rent shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII. 1819, for the sales therein described. | In section 2 the words "by the Register or Acting Register of the zila or city court, or, in his absence, by the person in charge of the office of Judge of the District." |
| Regulation III of 1820 | A Regulation for rescinding some of the provisions of Regulation XI. 1806, and for preventing the practice of pressing coolies or begárís. | Section 2.<br>In section 3 the words "and consistent with the powers vested in the Magistrates by the general Regulations." |
| Regulation III of 1822 | A Regulation for modifying the constitution and altering the jurisdiction of the several Boards vested with the superin- | Sections 1, 2 and 3 and clauses 2 and 3 of section 4, and the word 'said' in clause 1 of the same section. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | tendence of the land revenue, in the territories belonging to the Presidency of Fort William. | |
| Regulation VII of 1822 | A Regulation for declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, Puttaspúr and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other officers employed in making, revising, or superintending settlements; for continuing, with certain exceptions, the existing leases within the said Provinces for a further term of five years; for defining, settling, and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent or produce thereof; and for vesting the revenue authorities with judicial cognizance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent, and produce of land. | Section 5, clause 1.<br>In sections 5, 6, 7, 12 and 17 the words "of Commissioners."<br>In sections 15 and 16 the words "or provincial."<br>Section 27, the second clause of section 28, and the following words in the fifth clause of same section:—"and shall be rendered in a Persian rúbakárí written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees."<br>In section 30 the words "or Provincial Court of the division."<br>In section 35 the words "or Board of Commissioners." |
| Regulation VI of 1823 | A Regulation for authorizing the institution of summary suits to enforce the execution of certain written engagements for the cultivation and delivery of the indigo plant, and for declaring certain principles in regard to the same. | In section 1, and clause 7 of section 3, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation XX. 1812."<br>In section 3, also in clause 1, the words "or to a Register exercising the powers of Joint Magistrate."<br>In section 6 from and including "they shall," in third line to the end of the sixth line, and the words "passed by those officers respectively" in seventh and eighth lines.<br>In section 7 the words and figures "under the rules of section 11, Regulation I. 1814." |
| Regulation VII of 1823 | A Regulation for prohibiting loans by Covenanted Civil Servants from persons subject to their official authority and influence. | Section 2, clause 3, and section 5.<br>In section 6 the words "in like manner" in the first line.<br>In section 8 the words "Provincial" and "by the Provincial Courts." |
| Regulation XI of 1824 | A Regulation for empowering the zila and city Judges and Magistrates to depute their Registers or Assistants, for the purpose of making local investigations in certain cases. | In section 1 from commencement down to and including the word "But" in fifth line, also "zila and city Judges, and," "and Registers" in sixth line.<br>In section 2 the words "zila or city Judge or" in first line, "register" in second |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | line, "matter connected with a depending civil suit or" in seventh line, "instead of a Native amín or the employment of the local munsif or police officer" in ninth and tenth lines, and "zila or city Judge or" in eleventh line of the same section. |
| | | In section 3 the words "in a civil suit or" in second and third lines, the words "Díwání or" in fifth line, and "Judge or" in fifth and thirteenth lines. |
| | | Sections 4, 5 and 6. |
| Regulation VI of 1825 | A Regulation for rendering more effectual the rules in force relative to supplies and preparations for troops proceeding through the British territories. | In section 5 the words "on the stamped paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards." |
| Regulation VIII of 1825 | A Regulation to make further provision for the employment of Native officers in the Judicial Department, and to provide for the punishment of false and malicious charges against the European officers of Government. | In section 1 the words and figures "contained in Regulations II. 1793, V. 1795, and XXV. 1803." |
| | | And from and including the words "and whereas" in tenth line down to and including "noticed" in eighteenth line of the same section. |
| | | Section 3. |
| | | In section 4 the words "which may be submitted to the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit," and from and including the words "and it will" in the eighth line to the end of the section. |
| Regulation IX of 1825 | A Regulation for extending the operation of Regulation VII. 1822; for authorizing the revenue authorities to let in farm estates under temporary leases, on the default of the málguzárs, or to hold the same khás for a term of years; for modifying and adding to the rules contained in Regulation II. 1819; and for making certain other amendments in the existing Regulations. | In section 5, clause 10, from the commencement down to and including the word "but" in fourth line. |
| Regulation XIV of 1825 | A Regulation to declare the extent of the authority possessed by the revenue authorities subordinate to the Governor General in Council, in the confirmation of lakhiraj tenures; to define the principles to be followed in determining on the force and validity of grants made by persons exercising authority in different quarters previously to the acquisition of the country by | Sections 1, 5 and 6. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | the British Government; and to provide for the due application of the general Laws and Regulations respecting lands held free of assessment, to the territory ceded by Govind Rao to the British Government, and annexed to the zila of Bundlecund, under the provisions of Regulation II, 1818. | |
| Regulation XX of 1825 | A Regulation for declaring the jurisdiction of the Military Courts Martial and Courts of Requests, constituted by a recent Act of Parliament, and for modifying some parts of the existing Regulations in conformity thereto. | In section 2 from the commencement down to and including the words "provided that" in second line and in line 9 the words "or of the Hon'ble East India Company," and in section 4 the words "under the provisions of Regulation L. 1803." |
| Regulation III of 1827 | A Regulation for modifying and amending the rules in force relative to the law officers and ministerial Native officers of the Courts of Judicature, who may be guilty of corruption or extortion. | Section 2.<br>In section 3 the words "or any Hindú or Muhammadan law officer."<br>In section 4 the words "law officer or" in first line, the word "such" in third line, and the words and figures "as laid down in clause 2, section 6, Regulation XVIII. 1817," in third and fourth lines.<br>In section 5 the words "on the stamp paper prescribed for miscellaneous petitions."<br>In section 6 the words and figures "by the process described in section VII. Regulation XVIII. 1817." |
| Regulation III of 1828 | A Regulation for the appointment of special Commissioners for the more speedy hearing and determination of appeals from the decisions of the revenue authorities in regard to lands or rents occupied or collected by individuals, without payment of the revenue demandable by Government, under the general law of the country, and for otherwise more effectually securing the realization of the public dues. | In section 2, clause 3, the words "provincial and."<br>In section 4, clause 1, the words "in a Persian rúbakárí."<br>In section 6, clause 4, the words "the Provincial Courts or"<br>In section 7, clause 2, the words "Provincial Courts, and."<br>In section 10, clause 4, the following words and figures:—"the Provincial Courts or" in third and fourth lines, "or the provincial" in fifth line, "respectively in cases of the nature described and specially provided for in section VI., Regulation XIV. 1825," in fifth, sixth and seventh lines; also in seventh line the words "by those tribunals," and the whole of the fifth clause of this section.<br>In section 11 the words "or city."<br>Clauses six and seven of section 6.<br>Rules of practice appended to this Regulation. |

SCHEDULE II,—*continued.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Section 13. |
| | | In section 14 from and including the word "but," to end of section. |
| | | In section 15 the words "the reply to be filed to the grounds of appeal is to be written on stamped paper, value one rupee and." |
| | | In section 16 the words "and such pleading shall be written on stamped paper, value one rupee." |
| | | Section 17. |
| | | In section 18 from and including the words "but when admitted," &c., to the end of the section. Section 20. |
| | | In section 27 the words "which may be written on unstamped paper." |
| | | In section 33 the words "on plain or stamped paper." |
| Regulation IV of 1828 | A Regulation to declare and extend the powers to be exercised by Collectors, when making or revising settlements, under the provisions of Regulation VII, 1822. | In section 1 the words "and that the jurisdiction of the said officers should not be barred by summary decisions passed by Magistrates under the rules of Regulation XV. 1824." |
| | | In section 2, clause 4, in line 1, the word 'fourth;' from and including the words "during the aforesaid," down to and including the words "the like. And." |
| Regulation VII of 1828 | A Regulation for amending the provisions of Regulation XV, 1795, and for defining the authority of the Rájá of Benares in the mehals therein referred to. | In section 21 the words "shall be guided by the rules contained in Regulation XXIII. 1814, and in points not expressly provided for in that Regulation they." |
| | | Section 22. |
| Regulation I of 1829 | A Regulation for constituting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit; for establishing a Sadr Board of Revenue; for modifying the constitution of the Provincial Courts; for transferring to the said Commissioners the functions now exercised by the Superintendents of Police, and those of the Mofussil Special Commissioners, acting under the provisions of Regulation I. 1821; and otherwise for providing for the better administration of civil and criminal justice. | Section 3, except in so far as it constructively vests in Commissioners of Circuit powers of control over the appointment and removal of the ministerial officers subordinate to Magistrates. |
| | | Section 5, clause 1, and in clause 2, from commencement down to and including the word "that" in fifth line. |
| | | Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10. |
| Regulation III of 1829 | A Regulation for abolishing certain official designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of Sadr Díwání and Nizámat Adálat, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending | In section 6 the second sentence. |

SCHEDULE II,—*concluded.*

| No. and year of Regulation. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| | the rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sadr Díwání and Nizámat Adálat, or other public officers, to take the prescribed oaths of office before the Governor General in Council; for providing for the decision of civil suits and appeals in the Provincial Courts in certain cases; for amending Regulation VIII, 1825; and for discontinuing the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan law officer in the Provincial Courts. | |
| Regulation IV of 1829 | A Regulation for modifying, in certain cases, the rules laid down in clauses 4th and 5th, section 2, Regulation III. 1828, relative to appeals to the Special Commissioners appointed under that Regulation; also for modifying part of clause 2nd, section 10, Regulation I. 1829. | In section 2, clause 1, the words "or of a Provincial Court." |
| Regulation XI of 1829 | A Regulation for modifying the rules in force relative to the construction and repair of embankments. | Section 2, clause 1. |
| Regulation V of 1830 | A Regulation for amending the provisions of Regulation VI. 1823, and for providing more effectually for enforcing the execution of contracts relating to the cultivation and delivery of indigo plant. | Section 1. |
| Regulation XI of 1831 | A Regulation for vesting tahsíldárs in certain cases with the powers of Police officers. | Section 8. |
| Regulation IX of 1833 | A Regulation to modify certain portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory decision of judicial questions cognizable by officers of revenue employed in making settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the production of the village accounts; for the more extensive employment of Native agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the intent of section 5, Regulation VII of 1822, touching claims to malikana. | Sections 2, 3 and 4. |

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is an essential part of the scheme for effecting a complete consolidation of the existing enactments that all inoperative provisions and unnecessary matter therein contained should first be expunged.

This has already been accomplished as regards the Acts of the Governor General in Council, extending from the year 1834 up to the present time, by Acts VIII of 1868 and XIV of 1870.

The sifting process has likewise been applied more or less effectively by the local Legislatures to the Regulations of the Madras and Bombay Codes, and they have now been reduced to very moderate proportions.

But the Bengal Code, notwithstanding the reductions effected by various repealing enactments, still contains several Regulations which are wholly obsolete or practically useless, and many others which embrace provisions so far modified, as to be virtually superseded by later enactments, as well as numerous references to abolished courts and offices, or expired customs and usages, all of which needlessly swell the bulk of the existing law.

The object of this Bill is to get rid of all such useless matter by express repeal, and thus clear the way for the consolidation of such of the remaining operative Regulations or parts thereof as are capable of being re-enacted in an abridged form.

SIMLA;
*The 20th July* 1870. } F. R. COCKERELL.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

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The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd August 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 18 OF 1870.

*A Bill to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.*

Preamble.

Whereas the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council have severally passed divers Acts purporting to apply generally to all persons within the local extent of the said Acts; and whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of such Acts in so far as they affect to render European British subjects liable to be convicted and punished by tribunals other than the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay: For the purpose of removing such doubts it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Confirmation of local Acts so far as regards European British subjects.

1. Every such Act shall, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder, be and be deemed to have been as valid as if it had been passed by the Governor General of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saving of limits of Magistrates' ordinary jurisdiction.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorize a Magistrate to exceed the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of punishment which he may inflict, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace.

Indemnity-clause.

3. All Magistrates and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been then in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Magistrate or other person in respect of anything so done.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The High Court at Bombay has recently decided that it has exclusive criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, and that the local legislature has no power to make laws affecting that jurisdiction.

Assuming this decision to be correct, it follows that the local Municipal, Police and Prison Acts are, so far as regards European British subjects, null and void, and that the only possible mode of punishing these persons for a breach of any such Act is by indictment in the High Court.

This being obviously inexpedient, the present Bill confirms all such local Acts, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder. It also saves the limits of the Magistrates' ordinary jurisdiction, and indemnifies Magistrates for their action heretofore.

SIMLA;
*The 18th July* 1870. } J. F. STEPHEN.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

No. 31 of 1870.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

### PROPERTIES OF THE FOREST-TREE "HYMENODICTYON EXCELSUM."

From R. A. DALYELL, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1064, dated Ootacamund, the 13th July 1870.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of my letter dated 20th July 1869, No. 2119, I am directed to transmit herewith, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying letter* from Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist (who has undertaken to extend his investigations to the indigenous medicinal plants of India), reporting on the properties of the forest-tree *Hymenodictyon excelsum.*

* Dated 6th June 1870.

2. Mr. Broughton's experiment shows that the bitter principle inherent in the bark of this tree is identical with *æsculin*, which is also obtained from the horse-chesnut tree, but is of little or no therapeutic value where the alkaloids of cinchona are procurable.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—dated Fort St. George, the 30th June 1870.*

READ the following letter:—

From J. BROUGHTON, Esq., Government Quinologist, to the Acting Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—dated Ootacamund, the 6th June 1870.

CERTAIN chemical researches which I have made on an indigenous febrifuge have just been completed. I herewith beg to communicate the broad results of the inquiry according to Government Order No. 241 of 22nd January 1870.

2. The large forest-tree *Hymenodictyon excelsum* is a Native febrifuge of considerable interest, not so much from its proved efficacy in medicine as from its history and botanical relations. It belongs to the same natural order as the true cinchona, and it so greatly resembles

them in appearance that it was named for many years *cinchona excelsa*. Being thus considered a cinchona indigenous to India, very considerable expectations were entertained that it would be found at least a most valuable febrifuge, if not an actual source of quinine.

3. Writers on Indian *Materia Medica* allude in doubtful terms to the bark of this tree.

4. Ainslie, speaking of the various substitutes that had been recommended for Peruvian bark, mentions the bark of *cinchona excelsa* as having been ascertained to possess powerful tonic and antifebrile virtues.

5. O'Shaughnessy* speaks of the bark as follows:—

> "The two inner leaves of the bark possess great bitterness and astringency; the bark is used by tanners, and also as a medicine among the Hindoos in cases requiring astringents.
>
> "We have analyzed the bark of *cinchona excelsa* from the Botanic Gardens of Calcutta, but could not detect any alkaline ingredient; nevertheless, the trees of hilly regions may furnish the valuable desideratum. The stamina being contained within the tube, affords much ground for expecting the discovery of a febrifuge alkaline in this species."†

The writers of the New Indian Pharmacopœia mention the bark as follows:—

> "Considering the natural order to which the tree belongs, and the sensible properties of its bark, it is not improbable that it may prove a valuable remedy. In all future inquiries into the subject of Indian anti-periodics, this bark should be one of the first to which attention should be directed."

6. These circumstances, therefore, led me to make a full investigation of the chemical constituents of the bark, in the hope that I might be fortunate enough to discover a proximate principle, whose constitution might, perhaps, throw light on that of the true cinchona alkaloids.

7. By the kindness of Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, I obtained a supply of the fresh bark from the neighbourhood of Mudumullay, in Wynaad. The bark possesses the remarkble property of being bitter when quite fresh, but of this bitterness diminishing on keeping, so that after a few days it has so decreased that the bark becomes nearly tasteless.

8. After much labour I was enabled to obtain the bitter principle in a pure crystalline state. A full examination and analysis of this substance showed me that it was identical with *æsculin*, the fluorescent and crystalline principle of horse-chesnut bark discovered by Frischmom, and subsequently analyzed by Fromsdorff in 1835. The chemical details of the investigation and the data for this conclusion are scarcely suitable for detail here. They are to be found in the Pharm. Journal, Volume IX., page 418.

9. It is a somewhat singular circumstance that the bitter principle of this Indian tree should be the same as that of the horse-chesnut. It is also remarkable that the bark of the latter has obtained a certain reputation of being like the *Hymenodictyon* in India a good substitute for cinchona bark. Lindley and other authors mention that it has been recommended as a valuable febrifuge in intermittents.

10. The very general impression that this Indian false cinchona contained quinine receives explanation from the properties of *æsculin*. The solutions this substance like those of quinine are fluorescent, and are even more beautifully so. An observer, who did not examine the other very dissimilar re-actions of the two substances, might thus be misled by the coincidence of so peculiar a property.

11. The loss of bitterness undergone by the bark on keeping is now also readily explained, since *æsculin* in contact with decaying organic substances is decomposed, and produces a comparatively insoluble substance, *æsculetin*, which has but a slight bitter taste.

12. Being informed that there were certain differences in the *Hymenodictyon* of Southern India, and that of the mountain ranges of Bengal, I was desirous of testing the latter before communicating my results as being perfectly general. By the kindness of Mr. C. B. Clarke I was supplied with some bark of the original *Hymenodictyon* bark of Roxburgh from the Calcutta Botanic Gardens. This enabled me to prove that there was no essential chemical difference in the bark of the Bengal tree, and that from Southern India.

---

* Bengal Dispensatory, 1842, pp. 394-395.

† I may mention that this structure of the flower does not appear to be coincident with any special excellence in the bark of the cinchonas of the Neilgherry plantations.

13. The bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum* thus differs entirely in its chemical character and products from cinchona bark. Containing no trace of quinine or related alkaloid, the expectations once entertained of its medicinal value appear to have little support in fact.

14. As *æsculin* will eventually be both a dearer and less plentiful product in this country than the alkaloids of cinchona, and is certainly of inferior therapeutic value, it appears to me to be scarcely necessary to make any medical trials with it. Should it, however, be thought desirable to do so, I shall of course be ready to supply the necessary material in a pure state.

---

Order thereon, dated Fort St. George, the 30th June 1870, No. 988.

MR. BROUGHTON'S experiment shows that the bitter principle inherent in the bark of the tree *Hymenodictyon excelsum* is indential with *æsculin*, which is also obtainable from the horse-chesnut tree, but is of little therapeutic value where the alkaloids of cinchona are procurable.

2. The report of the Government Quinologist will be communicated to the Supreme Government and to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, and a copy of it will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,

*Under Secretary to Govt., Madras.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th JUNE 1870.

### WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JUNE 1870.

| CANAL DIVISIONS. | Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet. | Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout, feet. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Canal. Northern .. | 9·00 | 8·34 | 5,585 | 454 |
| Meerut .. | 6·80 | 6·95 | | 1,075 |
| Futtehgurh .. | 6·50 | 5·40 | | 370 |
| Boolundshuhur .. | Not known | 3·30 | | 616 |
| Allygurh .. | 6·00 | 5·04 | | 927 |
| Etawah .. | 4·80 | 2·58 | | 584 |
| Cawnpore .. | 6·00 | 38·3 | | 649 |
| | | | Total .. | 4,675 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal .. | .. | 4·99 | .. | 1,246 |
| Doon Canals .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 |
| Rohilkhund Canals .. | .. | .. | .. | 260 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,267 |

### NAVIGATION RETURN, GANGES CANAL.

| Nature of Traffic. | Up. Mds. | Up. No. | Down. Mds. | Down. No. | Total Up and Down. Mds. | Total Up and Down. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Grains—* | | | | | | |
| Rice .. | 607 | .. | .. | .. | 607 | .. |
| Gram .. | 2,465 | .. | .. | .. | 2,465 | .. |
| Wheat .. | 1,250 | .. | 425 | .. | 1,675 | .. |
| Bejur .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. |
| Urhur } Dál .. | 755 | .. | .. | .. | 755 | .. |
| Moong } Dál .. | 150 | .. | .. | .. | 150 | .. |
| Mu ree } Dál .. | 137 | .. | .. | .. | 137 | .. |
| Jowar .. | 950 | .. | .. | .. | 950 | .. |
| Total .. | 6,414 | .. | 425 | .. | 6,839 | .. |
| Cotton .. | .. | .. | 6,400 | .. | 6,400 | .. |
| Oil-seeds .. | .. | .. | 2,786 | .. | 2,786 | .. |
| Salt .. | 950 | .. | 4,930 | .. | 5,880 | .. |
| Metals .. | 2,981 | .. | 800 | .. | 3,781 | .. |
| Building materials .. | 132 | .. | 20,850 | .. | 20,982 | .. |
| Miscellaneous goods .. | 1,706 | .. | 7,555 | .. | 9,261 | .. |
| Firewood .. | .. | .. | 35,215 | .. | 35,215 | .. |
| Bamboos .. | .. | .. | .. | 769,276 | .. | 769,276 |
| Bullocks, unsquared timber .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,145 | .. | 16,145 |
| Kurrees, squared timber .. | .. | 587 | .. | 3,011 | .. | 3,598 |
| Logs .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 16 |
| Miscellaneous timbers .. | .. | 88 | .. | 129 | .. | 217 |
| Passengers, or live stock .. | .. | .. | .. | 799 | .. | 799 |
| Total .. | 12,183 | 675 | 78,961 | 789,376 | 91,144 | 790,051 |

### LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).

| Zillah. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Saharunpore .. | 17,388 |
| Muzuffernuggur .. | 38,571 |
| Meerut .. | 57,969 |
| Boolundshuhur .. | 30,174 |
| Allygurh .. | 36,427 |
| Muttra .. | 5,714 |
| Agra .. | 500 |
| Etah .. | 8,767 |
| Mynpoorie .. | 9,140 |
| Futtehgurh .. | 3,507 |
| Etawah .. | 12,094 |
| Cawnpore .. | 21,549 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 2,223 |
| Bijnour .. | 552 |
| Terai .. | 359 |
| Bareilly .. | 2,639 |
| Jhansie .. | 67 |
| Humeerpore .. | 200 |
| Total .. | 248,745 |

### RAIN-FALL.

| | Total from 1st April to 30th June 1870. | Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|---|
| | 5·5 | 6·0 |
| | 13·2 | 4·7 |
| | 15 2 | 4 6 |
| | 7·3 | 2·7 |
| | 7·4 | 3·7 |
| | 7·9 | 2·8 |
| | 6·3 | 2 7 |
| | 5 6 | 2·8 |
| | 7·6 | 3·5 |
| | 10·6 | 4 1 |
| | 5·6 | 3 1 |
| | 2·5 | 3·4 |
| | *9·5 | 5·9 |
| | 4 9 | 5 7 |
| | 16 2 | 6 2* |
| | 13·8 | 6 8 |
| | 6 1 | 4 7 |
| | 3·2 | 2·8 |

### REMARKS.

The mean volume of the Ganges Canal passing the Roorkee gauge during the month, was 4,695 cubic feet per second.

Waste-water discharged was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tail, Etawah Branch | .. | 49 cubic feet. |
| Escapes ,, ,, | .. | 87 ,, ,, |
| Tail, Cawnpore ,, | .. | 184 ,, ,, |
| Total | .. | 320 cubic feet. |

The Cawnpore and Etawah Branches have alternate weeks of high and low supply. The gauge-readings show the mean of the month.

The demand for water on the Ganges Canal continued brisk all over the Doab till the middle of the month. Rain fell about this time. After the 20th instant, heavy falls of rain were general all over the country, and the demand greatly diminished. Crops were all in a flourishing condition. Some reports are received of a worm attacking the Indigo. Futtehgurh Branch was closed on the 27th instant, there being no demand. On the Eastern Jumna Canal there was a great demand for second watering of sugar and planting out of rice. The river fluctuated in an extraordinary degree, and occasionally the supply had to be adjusted to Western Jumna Canal requirements. Some rain fell on the 14th and 17th of the month. After the 20th instant the Jumna came down in flood, and there was an ample supply. Very heavy rain fell from the 21st to the end of the month: 4·3" at Kulsea, 15·3" at Rhynswal, and 8·9" at Barote were registered in this period.

On the Doon Canals there was a good demand. Rain also fell in the Doon after the 20th instant, and the Jaklun Canal had to be closed on account of landslips.

* Average for the past six years. Rain-fall previous to 1864 not given.

ALLAHABAD;
*The 14th July* 1870.

W. G. ROSS, *Lieut., R.E.,*
*Asst. to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, N. W. P.*

## Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for 1867-68, and 1868-69, in the Thurr and Parkur Districts of the Province of Sind.

| Talookas. | Area in Acres. | Cultivated area in Acres. | AREAS IRRIGATED. | | | | | | | | | Rainfall. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fusl Khurreef, 1868-69. | | | Fusl Rubbee, 1868-69. | | | Whole year, 1868-69. | | | | | | |
| | | | Total Acres. | In comparison with 1867-68. | | Total Acres. | In comparison with 1867-68. | | Total Acres. | In comparison with 1867-68. | | Percentage of increase or decrease in 1868-69. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | Percentage of decrease in 1868-69. | |
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | | Increase. | Decrease. | | Increase. | Decrease. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Oomercote ... ... | 40,680 | 14,937 | 8,633 | 2,469 | ... | 6,304 | 6,042 | ... | 14,937 | 8,511 | ... | 57 | 6·27 | 23·8 | ... | Mitrow Canal and its Branches. |
| Narra ... ... | 28,408 | 11,891 | 10,914 | 852 | ... | 977 | 817 | ... | 11,891 | 1,669 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sanghur ... ... | 15,000 | 6,377 | 5,737 | 1,738 | ... | 640 | 452 | ... | 6,377 | 2,190 | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 84,088 | 33,205 | 25,284 | 5,059 | ... | 7,921 | 7,311 | ... | 33,205 | 12,370 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kipra ... ... | 1,67,192 | 29,231 | 2,632 | 857 | ... | 26,599 | 15,051 | ... | 29,231 | 15,908 | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | Narra Flood. |
| Sanghur ... ... | 7,000 | 3,920 | 931 | 521 | ... | 2,989 | 870 | ... | 3,920 | 1,391 | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Oomercote ... ... | 25,545 | 5,015 | 304 | ... | 446 | 4,711 | 561 | ... | 5,015 | 115 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 1,99,737 | 38,166 | 3,867 | 1,378 | 446 | 34,299 | 16,482 | ... | 38,166 | 17,414 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sanghur ... ... | 1,000 | 385 | 385 | 156 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 385 | 153 | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | Heranwah. |
| Sanghur ... ... | 3,500 | 46 | ... | ... | 23 | 46 | 46 | ... | 46 | 23 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | Dimwah. |
| Oomercote ... ... | 66,674 | 38,126 | 12,744 | 2,509 | ... | 25,382 | 13,949 | ... | 38,127 | 16,458 | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | Thurr Canal and its Branches. |
| Grand Total ... | 3,54,999 | 1,09,928 | 42,280 | 9,102 | 469 | 67,648 | 37,788 | 3 | 1,09,928 | 46,418 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | |

Net increase, 46,418 acres.

C. J. MERRIMAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.*

No. 36 of 1870.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1870.

*No.* 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and

tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6.—Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7.—All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines and their transport to the locality named for the competition, and the trials will then be made and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

*Simla, the 1st September* 1870.

*No.* 4007.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr to resign the Civil Service from the 1st ultimo.

JUDICIAL.

*The 1st September* 1870.

*No.* 1561.—Under section 6 of Act XXII. of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Rangoon, to be a Court of Small Causes, and to invest the Judge of such Court with power to try suits up to Rs. 500 within the limits of the Cantonment of Rangoon.

*No.* 1562.—Captain R. C. Evanson, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate as described in section 3 of Act XXII. of 1864.

E. C. BAYLEY,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

*Simla, the 2nd September* 1870.

*No.* 1571.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. W. Buckholtz, as Consul for the North German Confederation at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. J. F. W. Niebuhr.

GENERAL.

*The 2nd September* 1870.

*No.* 1606.—In supersession of the Notifications of this Department, Nos. 693, 1124 and 1396, dated, respectively, the 10th April, 4th July and 15th August 1867, the following Officers are appointed Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade in Oudh with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieutenant A. Murray, from the 10th April 1867.

Lieutenant J. R. Marett, from the 4th July 1867.

Lieutenant A. G. W. Hemans, from the 15th August 1867.

*No.* 1608.—*Promotion.*—Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in that Province.

*No.* 1610.—*Leave.*—Assistant Surgeon L. D. Spencer, M.D., of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

*No.* 1612.—The under-mentioned Officiating Assistant Commissioners in the 3rd Grade of the Commission of British Burmah have passed the prescribed examination by the Lower Standard:—

*1st branch—Burmese language.*

Lieutenant G. F. Thorpe.

Lieutenant T. J. Baynes.

*2nd branch—Law.*

Mr. W. C. Midwinter.

Mr. A. C. Man.

Lieutenant T. J. Baynes.

Lieutenant C. W. Bowdler Bell.

*3rd branch—Revenue.*

Lieutenant G. Alexander (with credit).

Mr. W. C. Midwinter.

Mr. A. C. Man.

Lieutenants T. J. Baynes and C. W. Bowdler Bell, with credit.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

*Simla, the 31st August* 1870.

*No.* 3208.—Mr. J. H. Biggs, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

*No.* 3210.—Mr. F. Lushington, Accountant General, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 18th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, during Mr. Lushington's absence.

*The 1st September* 1870.

*No.* 3249.—Mr. F. J. Oliphant, Officiating Examiner of Claims, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for thirteen days from the 29th ultimo.

*The 3rd September* 1870.

No. 3261.—Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Home Treasury of the Government of India during 1869-70, as ascertained at present, compared with the Regular Estimate.

| Revenues and Receipts. | Budget 1869-70. | Regular 1869-70. | Approximately actual account. | Comparison of the Approximately actual account with the Regular Estimate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| I.—Telegraph ... ... ... ... | 24,000 | 45,600 | 54,202 | 8,602 | ..... | Rent of cable between Malta and Alexandria recovered from Her Majesty's Government. |
| I.—Interest ... ... ... ... | 28,000 | 34,000 | 25,057 | ..... | 8,943 | In the Regular Estimate these two heads are shown together: the net apparent increase is to a large extent balanced by the increase under *Superannuation Allowances* per contra, and is due to certain items being shown gross which were shown net in the Regular Estimate. |
| I.—Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 93,036 | 93,036 | ..... | |
| Total Civil ... ... | 52,000 | 79,600 | 172,295 | 92,695 | ..... | |
| ... ... ... ... ... | 2,000 | 13,760 | 22,182 | 8,422 | ..... | |
| ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 10,244 | 10,244 | ..... | ..... | |
| Grand Total ... ... ... | 54,000 | 103,604 | 204,721 | 101,117 | ..... | |

Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Home Treasury of the Government of India during 1869-70, as ascertained at present, compared with the Regular Estimate.

| EXPENDITURE | Budget, 1869-70. | Regular, 1869-70. | Approximately actual account. | COMPARISON OF THE APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL ACCOUNT WITH THE REGULAR ESTIMATE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| st on funded and unfunded Debt ... ... | 2,162,220 | 2,209,006 | 2,209,006 | ..... | ..... | |
| s ... ... ... ... ... | 23,925 | 8,742 | 12,562 | 3,820 | ..... | |
| ... ... ... ... ... | 12,084 | 15,225 | 13,015 | ..... | 2,210 | |
| Office ... ... ... ... ... | 64,954 | 63,954 | 38,549 | ..... | 25,405 | Payment of £25,700 due to Her Majesty's Government, postponed to 1870-71. |
| raph ... ... ... ... ... | 134,211 | 96,087 | 96,300 | 213 | ..... | |
| nistration ... ... ... ... | 191,000 | 200,800 | 202,170 | 1,370 | ..... | |
| e ... ... ... ... ... | 409,837 | 359,265 | 359,110 | ... .. | 155 | |
| nery and Printing .. ... ... ... | 53,548 | 113,560 | 121,841 | 8,281 | ..... | |
| al Agencies and other Foreign Services ... ... | 35,000 | 41,000 | 21,000 | ..... | 20,000 | £23,000, on account of China Establishment paid in 1870-71. |
| nces and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 19,330 | 19,336 | 19,336 | ..... | ..... | |
| laneous including Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowces ... ... ... ... ... | 196,420 | 311,719 | 301,578 | ..... | 10,141 | Decrease in Absentee Allowances, £7,084. |
| nnuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ... | 234,000 | 636,292 | 739,763 | 103,471 | ..... | See per contra, "*Miscellaneous.*" |
| TOTAL CIVIL ... | 3,536,529 | 4,074,986 | 4,134,230 | 59,244 | ..... | |
| ... ... ... ... ... | 3,204,061 | 3,496,892 | 3,501,871 | 4,979 | ..... | |
| rks, Ordinary ... ... ... ... | 170,160 | 265,595 | 237,240 | ..... | 28,355 | Less stores purchased. |
| ... ... ... ... ... | 4,140,000 | 4,135,000 | 4,138,150 | 3,150 | ..... | |
| TOTAL ORDINARY ... | 11,050,750 | 11,972,473 | 12,011,491 | 39,018 | ..... | |
| rks, Extraordinary ... ... ... | 1,312,000 | 1,170,043 | 1,171,347 | 1,304 | ..... | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 12,362,750 | 13,142,516 | 13,182,838 | 40,322 | ..... | |

Actual Revenues and Expenditure in India during 1869-70, as ascertained at present, compared with the Regular Estimate.

| REVENUES. | BUDGET, 1869-70. | REGULAR, 1869-70. | APPROXIMATE ACTUALS, 1869-70. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| LAND REVENUE ... ... | 21,075,500 | 21,537,278 | 21,625,217 | 87,939 | ..... | Canal revenue under-estimated £28,179. Bengal under-estimated £69,971. The excess collection was made in March, in which month a very large sum (£1,113,747) was collected. |
| TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES. | 693,200 | 765,143 | 765,127 | ..... | 16 | |
| FOREST ... ... ... | 436,600 | 476,090 | 471,590 | ..... | 4,500 | |
| EXCISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS ... | 2,289,000 | 2,245,700 | 2,253,655 | 7,955 | ..... | |
| ASSESSED TAXES ... ... | 900,000 | 1,051,600 | 1,110,759 | 59,159 | ..... | February and March collections largely more than was expected. It was difficult to make the estimate this year. |
| CUSTOMS ... ... ... | 2,773,500 | 2,416,500 | 2,429,185 | 12,685 | ..... | General slight under-estimate. |
| SALT ... ... ... | 5,826,800 | 5,842,350 | 5,888,707 | 46,357 | ..... | £48,513 received in the Punjab in March in excess of March last year. |
| OPIUM ... ... ... | 8,286,540 | 7,953,800 | 7,953,098 | ..... | 702 | |
| STAMPS ... ... ... | 2,396,900 | 2,364,600 | 2,379,316 | 14,716 | ..... | Slight under-estimate in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. |
| MINT ... ... ... | 136,800 | 158,340 | 157,214 | ..... | 1,126 | |
| POST OFFICE ... ... | 687,500 | 714,077 | 711,698 | ..... | 2,379 | |
| TELEGRAPH ... ... | 220,000 | 192,400 | 202,932 | 10,532 | ..... | Slight under-estimate. |
| LAW AND JUSTICE ... ... | 865,100 | 782,100 | 801,954 | 19,854 | ..... | Under-estimate in Bengal in "Jail manufactures," "Printing Receipts," "High Court Fees" and "Process Fees." |
| POLICE ... ... ... | 301,400 | 265,960 | 287,549 | 21,589 | ..... | Under-estimate of £10,500 in Bengal, (repayments by Railways and Municipalities), and of £8,376 in the North-Western Provinces. |
| MARINE ... ... ... | 248,500 | 300,530 | 329,953 | 29,423 | ..... | £17,400 under-estimated in Bengal, and £11,400 in Bombay. |
| EDUCATION ... ... | 83,400 | 73,958 | 74,889 | 931 | ..... | |
| INTEREST ... ... ... | 261,600 | 322,850 | 336,376 | 13,526 | ..... | A transfer from deposits in Bengal overlooked. |
| MISCELLANEOUS ... ... | 966,700 | 1,415,172 | 1,446,982 | 31,810 | ..... | £27,500 under-estimated at Bombay, partly repayments by Military and Medical Funds. |
| TOTAL CIVIL ... | 48,449,040 | 48,878,448 | 49,226,201 | 347,753 | ..... | |
| ... ... ... ... | 730,000 | 900,000 | 1,060,423 | 160,423 | ..... | Repayments for stores issued to Abyssinian Expedition, and to other Departments, greater than anticipated. A large sale of stud cattle. |
| WORKS ... ... ... | 153,600 | 156,500 | 169,155 | 12,655 | ..... | |
| ... ... ... ... | 2,856,300 | 2,903,930 | 2,822,596 | ..... | 81,334 | Estimates of Railway Companies. East Indian Railway over-estimated £79,521. |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 52,188,940 | 52,838,878 | 53,278,375 | 439,497 | ..... | |

## Actual Revenues and Expenditure in India during 1869-70, as ascertained at present, compared with the Regular Estimate.

| EXPENDITURE | BUDGET, 1869-70. | REGULAR, 1869-70. | APPROXIMATE ACTUALS, 1869-70. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 1.—INTEREST ON FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT ... ... ... | 2,794,770 | 2,821,500 | 2,773,459 | ..... | 48,041 | Over-estimate under "India, General and Political." |
| 2.—INTEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS ... ... | 518,710 | 643,635 | 627,267 | ..... | 16,368 | Over-estimate under "India, General and Political." |
| 3.—ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, & DRAWBACKS.. | 259,370 | 419,700 | 465,095 | 15,395 | ..... | Difference is mainly in the Bengal Estimate. |
| 4.—LAND REVENUE ... ... | 2,542,320 | 2,460,210 | 2,458,388 | ..... | 1,822 | |
| 5.—FOREST ... ... | 284,850 | 319,934 | 313,477 | ..... | 6,457 | |
| 6.—EXCISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS ... | 263,050 | 261,050 | 256,528 | ..... | 4,522 | |
| 7.—ASSESSED TAXES ... ... | 30,000 | 41,220 | 41,701 | 481 | ..... | |
| 8.—CUSTOMS ... ... ... | 182,640 | 181,800 | 181,456 | ..... | 344 | |
| 9.—SALT ... ... ... | 395,270 | 395,720 | 391,485 | ..... | 4,235 | |
| 10.—OPIUM ... ... ... | 1,724,330 | 1,848,200 | 1,820,683 | ..... | 27,517 | Over-estimate at the factories. It is very difficult to say beforehand, exactly, what will be paid away in February and March, in which months large advances are made. |
| 11.—STAMPS ... ... ... | 96,410 | 101,720 | 100,913 | ..... | 807 | |
| 12.—MINT ... ... ... | 86,470 | 87,230 | 88,049 | 819 | ..... | |
| 13.—POST OFFICE ... ... ... | 706,120 | 673,182 | 649,935 | ..... | 23,247 | Effect of reductions under-estimated. |
| 14.—TELEGRAPH ... ... ... | 447,000 | 437,451 | 457,175 | 19,724 | ..... | The Indo-European line cost much more than was expected. |
| 15.—ADMINISTRATION ... ... | 1,169,862 | 1,196,037 | 1,187,043 | ..... | 8,994 | |
| 16.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... ... | 255,785 | 246,138 | 234,187 | ..... | 11,951 | |
| 17.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... ... | 2,869,670 | 2,885,840 | 2,902,807 | 16,967 | ..... | £11,177 under-estimate at Bombay; chiefly "Diet of prisoners" and "Medical stores for Jails." |
| 18.—POLICE ... ... ... | 2,374,290 | 2,440,960 | 2,435,131 | ..... | 5,769 | |
| 19.—MARINE ... ... ... | 473,390 | 905,844 | 938,375 | 32,531 | ..... | Difference in the Bombay Estimates, and unexpected purchase at Bombay of coal belonging to the Abyssinian Expedition. |
| 20.—EDUCATION ... ... ... | 653,332 | 611,032 | 631,458 | 17,426 | ..... | See 15 and 16. These heads were re-classified. Net error is small. |
| 21.—ECCLESIASTICAL ... ... | 169,160 | 162,840 | 161,082 | ..... | 1,758 | |
| 22.—MEDICAL SERVICES ... ... | 456,966 | 467,967 | 487,805 | 19,838 | ..... | £17,908 under-estimated at Bombay—Hospital Stores. |
| 23.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ... | 227,790 | 249,040 | 253,325 | 4,285 | ..... | |
| 24.—POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES ... ... | 235,590 | 381,880 | 384,897 | 3,017 | ..... | |
| 25.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS ... | 1,886,190 | 1,873,514 | 1,844,279 | ..... | 29,235 | In several provinces allowances due have not been drawn. There may probably be a corresponding excess in 1870-71. |
| 26.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ... | 388,715 | 722,144 | 754,218 | 32,074 | ..... | The chief difference is in the North-Western Provinces, where the charge for the relief of the distress arising from failure of the harvest was under-estimated. |
| 27.—SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES ... | 711,600 | 613,280 | 592,752 | ..... | 20,528 | £12,000 over-estimate for Madras; the rest in "India, General and Political." |
| TOTAL CIVIL ... | 22,202,690 | 23,482,008 | 23,432,970 | ..... | 49,038 | |
| ARMY ... ... ... ... | 12,850,000 | 12,980,000 | 12,828,750 | ..... | 151,250 | Effect of withdrawal of four British regiments not quite fully estimated. Compensation for dearness over-estimated. Early embarkation of troops for England and late arrival of troops from England. |
| PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY ... ... | 5,664,000 | 4,774,800 | 4,797,547 | 22,747 | ..... | £24,075 cost of Freeland's Estate at Bombay and some outstanding irrecoverable advances in Bengal amounting to £17,029 not provided for in the Regular Estimate. Some counterbalancing savings. |
| RAILWAYS ... ... ... | 422,850 | 358,795 | 351,466 | ..... | 7,329 | |
| TOTAL ORDINARY ... | 41,139,540 | 41,595,603 | 41,410,733 | ..... | 184,870 | |
| PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY ... | 2,253,800 | 1,446,700 | 1,427,992 | ..... | 18,708 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 43,393,340 | 43,042,303 | 42,838,725 | ..... | 203,578 | |

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 31st August* 1870.

*No.* 3168.—Read again Mint and Currency Proceedings in this Department, Nos. 11 and 12 of June 1870.

Read also the following papers:—

From Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 272, dated 18th February.
„ Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, „ 123, „ 16th June.
„ Comptroller General of Accounts, Nos. 546 and 547, dated 30th June.
To Comptroller General of Accounts, No. 207, dated 18th July.
„ „ „ „ 668, „ 23rd „

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has, for some time past, had under consideration the expediency of transferring the management of the Currency Department to the Account Department.

2. For the last few years the Master of the Calcutta Mint has been *ex-officio* Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and the Mint Master of Bombay and the Assay Master of Madras have been, respectively, *ex-officio* Commissioners of Paper Currency in Bombay and Madras.

3. The Governor General in Council cordially acknowledges the zeal and ability of Colonel Hyde, R. E., the Master of the Calcutta Mint, in the performance of his duties as Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. But Colonel Hyde himself was *one of the first* to urge that the proper duties of a Mint Master are sufficiently onerous and important to occupy his whole time, and that it is quite impossible for him to give the supervision that is really necessary to the Paper Currency Department. The Governor General in Council observes that *prolonged experience* has only strengthened Colonel Hyde's opinion that the Master of the Mint ought not to be Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. In this opinion the Government of Bombay, the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the Master of the Bombay Mint, emphatically concur.

4. The officers of the Account Department are accustomed to the management of financial affairs. They conduct, in fact, under the supervision of the Comptroller General (who is himself in constant and close communication with the Financial Department), the entire detailed financial arrangements of the Empire. The supply and relief of Treasuries; the remittance of funds as required for State purposes; the distribution of the small silver and copper currency, are all managed by the local Accountants General. The District Treasury Officers are, in the Financial Department, immediately responsible to the Accountants General and subordinate to them, and an experienced Inspecting Officer is at the disposal of the Comptroller General and the Financial Department for the personal visitation and superintendence of the local officers of the Department.

5. It seems evident that in this specially-trained and widely-distributed body of officers, the Government has an agency well qualified to undertake the management of the Paper Currency, and, indeed, that no other agency at the disposal of Government can so appropriately and conveniently do this duty.

6. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to resolve that the Comptroller General of Accounts shall, till further orders, be *ex-officio* Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency, and that the Accountants General of Madras and Bombay shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency at Madras and Bombay, respectively.

7. The Governor General in Council approves of the detailed arrangements proposed by the Comptroller General of Accounts in his No. 668, dated 22nd

July, for the management of the Paper Currency Department under his superintendence. The bullion and coin of the Department, except what is wanted for current use, should be kept at the Mint, as at present, under the joint keys of the Comptroller General and the Master of the Mint. A similar arrangement should be adopted at Bombay. The Comptroller General should report what is the best arrangement to be made for the custody of the coin and bullion at Madras.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Comptroller General of Accounts, the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, the Mint Master of Calcutta as late Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, and the late Commissioners of Paper Currency, Madras and Bombay.

Also, that an extract of the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

And that a notification be issued appointing the Comptroller General of Accounts to be *ex-officio* Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency; the Accountant General, Madras, to be Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency at Madras; and the Accountant General, Bombay, to be Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency at Bombay.

*No.* 3169.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the dates of receipt of this Notification in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively:—

The Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being, to be Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency.

The Accountants General for the time being of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies to be Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency, at Madras and Bombay, respectively.

*The 1st September* 1870.

*No.* 3230.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in June and July 1870, is published for general information:—

| | Calcutta. | | | Madras | | | Bombay | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees. | | Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees. | Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees. | | Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees. | Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees. | | Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees. |
| | Govt. | Merchants. | | Govt | Merchants | | Govt | Merchants | |
| In June 1870 .. .. | 1,148 | 24,050 | 10,38,778 | .... | 14,509 | .... | 18,577 | 14,07,001 | 22,11,376 |
| In July 1870 .. .. | 1,201 | 2,722 | 9,30,351 | .. | 3,594 | | 88 | 1,03,558 | 26,51,075 |

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 3154, dated the 31st August 1870.

From—R. H. HOLLINGBERY, ESQ., Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

In reply to your No. 314, dated 22nd July 1870, I am directed to state that in supersession of the orders of this Department, No. 1476, dated 21st July 1866, the Governor General

in Council is pleased to rule that in the case of the absence of any Uncovenanted Officer on leave without pay under the operation of Financial Resolution No. 542, dated 4th June 1864, during the five years preceding his retirement from the service, credit shall be given in the calculation of the usual average salary for pension of the pay of the appointment held by him during his term of absence, *i. e.*, his pension shall, as in the case of absentees on reduced pay, be computed upon the pay of the substantive appointments held by him during the last five years of his service.

2. In case an officer may have been for a time without a substantive appointment during the last five years of his service, then the substantive appointment which he held for an equal term last preceding the commencement of the closing five years of his service, must be taken into account. For instance, an officer retiring on the 31st December 1870, who held no substantive appointment from the 1st January to the 30th June 1869, will have his pension calculated on the salaries of the substantive appointments held by him from the 1st July 1865 to the 31st December 1870, the six months from 1st January to 30th June 1869 being omitted from the calculation altogether.

3. Suspension should, as regards the computation of average salary for pension, be in all cases treated as equivalent to the loss of substantive appointment, unless the restoring authority expressly declares to the contrary. In the latter case the pension of the suspended officer should be computed as in the case of officers absent on leave.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above letter be published in the *Gazette of India.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(STAMPS.)

*The 31st August* 1870.

*No.* 3155.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, section 35, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all plaints and memoranda of appeal filed in the Settlement Courts of Oudh, or in Courts empowered to decide appeals from the orders of such Courts.

In respect of lands situate in the parganas mentioned in the first Schedule hereto annexed, till the end of September next.

And in respect of land situate in the parganas mentioned in the second Schedule hereto annexed, till the Governor General in Council shall otherwise order.

SCHEDULE I.

| DISTRICT. | PARGANAS. |
|---|---|
| SEETAPORE .. ... ... | Rámkote.<br>Hirgadee. |
| KHEREE... .. ... ... | Mohumdí.<br>Atwa Piparia.<br>Mugdassur.<br>Kusta Ahgaon.<br>Khurreempore.<br>Kheree. |
| BARRAICH ... ... ... | Fukharpore. |
| GONDAH ... ... ... | Gondah.<br>Paharpur. |
| SULTANPORE ... ... ... | Chunda. |

## SCHEDULE II.

| DISTRICT. | PARGANAS. |
|---|---|
| SEETAPORE ... ... ... | Seetapore.<br>Lahorpore.<br>Khyrabad.<br>Pirnagar.<br>Biswah.<br>Tambur.<br>Kundei North. |
| KHEREE... ... ... ... | Srinogar.<br>Bhur.<br>Kakra Mylain.<br>Ferozabad.<br>Dhowrera.<br>Nighason.<br>Khyrigurh.<br>Palha. |
| FYZABAD ... ... ... | Jugdispore. |
| BARAICH ... ... ... | Bhinga.<br>Tulsipore.<br>Naupara.<br>Churda.<br>Dhamneepore. |
| GONDAH ... ... ... | Gwarich.<br>Dixie.<br>Mahadéwa.<br>Nawabgunj.<br>Munkapúr.<br>Babneepar.<br>Burapore.<br>Sadúlanagar.<br>Atrawla.<br>Bulrampore.<br>Tulsipore. |
| SULTANPORE ... ... ... | Sultanpore.<br>Bharosa.<br>Sirhapore. |

(SEPARATE REVENUE.)

ASSESSED TAXES.

*The 1st September* 1870.

*No.* 3246.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Income Tax Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act so much of the income and profits of the agricultural classes in the country newly-acquired from Bhután, and of the inhabitants of the Gáro Hills, as accrues and arises in that country or those hills, and is not chargeable under Part II. or Part III. of the said Act.

*No.* 3247.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Income Tax Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act, so much of the income and profits of the hill tribes and Bengáli traders in the hill tracts of Chittagong, as accrues and arises in those tracts, and is not chargeable under Part II. or Part III. of the said Act.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 31st August* 1870.

*No.* 835 *of* 1870.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 22nd and 26th July 1870, pages 3479 and 3480, and page 3522, respectively, are published for general information :—

*"London Gazette" of the 22nd July* 1870, *page* 3479.

INDIA OFFICE, 21*st July* 1870.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.—*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Philip Yorke Triscott, Madras Infantry. Dated 7th February 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Paxton, Madras Infantry. Dated 10th March 1870.

Major Thomas Sweet, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Maunsell Mark Prendergast to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General D. Macleod, Madras Cavalry, deceased. Dated 8th February 1870.

Major William Barber, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Hugh Gordon Thomson, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to General C. B. James, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Dated 22nd February 1870.

*"London Gazette" of the 22nd July* 1870, *page* 3480.

* Captain Francis Dawson, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain C. Vanrenen Conway-Gordon, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General F. G. Lister, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 1st March 1870.

* Should be Major.

Major Harry Hammon Lyster, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Major-General G. Burney, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 26th March 1870.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major John Richardson Auldjo. Dated 28th February 1870.
Major Robert Davidson. Dated 1st March 1870.
Major (Major-General) Henry Wylie Norman, C.B. Dated 1st March 1870.
Major Brooking Soady. Dated 1st April 1870.
Major Herbert Lowe Campbell. Dated 21st April 1870.

*To be Majors.*

Captain William Winson. Dated 3rd March 1870.
Captain (Brevet Major) Guy Annesley Prendergast. Dated 20th March 1870.
Captain Thomas Gully Ross. Dated 20th March 1870.
Captain Henry Fowler Newmarch. Dated 25th March 1870.

*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant Charles John Farquharson. Dated 4th March 1870.
Lieutenant Christopher Garcia. Dated 23rd March 1870.
Lieutenant William Reeves Bunbury. Dated 31st March 1870.
Lieutenant Archibald Dunstaffnage Campbell. Dated 4th April 1870.
Lieutenant James William Abbott Michell. Dated 4th April 1870.
Lieutenant Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari. Dated 9th April 1870.
Major H. D. Battye will rank from 7th January 1870.

BENGAL ARMY.

*Infantry.*

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Philip Hampton to be Colonel. Dated 1st March 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Maitland to be Colonel. Dated 26th March 1870.

Major Ralph Bristow Dundas, from late 38th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st March 1870.

Major Roberts William Elton, from late 74th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 26th March 1870.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant J. E. Sandeman. Dated 28th February 1870.
Lieutenant William More Molyneux. Dated 10th March 1870.
Lieutenant Ralph Anstruther Price. Dated 26th March 1870.
Lieutenant Walter Morland Story. Dated 26th March 1870.
Lieutenant Edward Evans Griggs. Dated 26th March 1870.
Lieutenant James Murphy Tulloch. Dated 26th March 1870.
Lieutenant Charles Ransford. Dated 26th March 1870.
Lieutenant George MacCall. Dated 26th March 1870.
Lieutenant John Richard Breeks Atkinson. Dated 29th March 1870.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

*To be Surgeon-Major.*

Surgeon David Young, M. D. Dated 20th March 1870.

*"London Gazette" of the 26th July* 1870, *page* 3522.

WAR OFFICE;
*Pall Mall, 26th July* 1870.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned promotion in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Sir Archibald Bogle, Bengal Infantry, on 12th June 1870:—

Colonel Herbert Edward Stacey Abbott, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 13th June 1870.

The under-mentioned Officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Daniel Maunsell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th July 1870.

*To be Inspectors General of Hospitals.*

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Sutherland, Bengal Establishment. Dated 27th July 1870.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Hugh Martin Macpherson, Bengal Establishment. Dated 27th July 1870.

*No.* 836 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

| Rank and Names. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In succession to. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major John Hudson, Bengal Staff Corps. | Lieutenant-Colonel. | 13th June 1870 | Major-General Sir Archibald Bogle, Kt., Bengal Infantry, deceased. |
| Captain George Strachan Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps. | Major ... | | |

*No.* 837 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major-General William Templer Hughes, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alfred Chicheley Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, First Class Assistant Stud Department,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Adolphus deKantzow, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for sixteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 838 *of* 1870.—Captain G. MacCall, of the General List, Infantry, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years by G. G. O. No. 700 of the 15th July 1870, is permitted to embark at Calcutta instead of at Bombay, as previously announced.

*No.* 839 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name :—

Conductor Alexander J. Ryan, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department,—rate of pension 2*s.* 6*d.* (two shillings and six pence) per diem, as Serjeant-Major, payable in Europe.

*No.* 840 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Samuel Rhoades, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, from the Royal Engineers,—rate of pension 8*d.* (eight pence) per diem till the 21st July 1870, paid up to the 31st March 1870.

*No.* 841 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the rule laid down in paragraph 16 of G. G. O. No. 773, dated 22nd September 1864, withholding passages at the public expense to Officers moved on regimental or departmental promotion, or when transferred to a more lucrative appointment, does not apply to Warrant Officers or others in military employ below the commissioned grades.

*The 1st September* 1870.

*No.* 842 *of* 1870.—*Addendum.*—In G. G. O. No. 509 of the 13th May 1870, appointing Lieutenant A. G. Hammond, Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, to officiate as Adjutant, after the word "Adjutant," insert the words, *in addition to his other duties.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

*No.* 843 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the Public Works Department are promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor with effect from the dates specified :—

Serjeant C. Lyons, North-Western Provinces,—19th July 1869.
„ G. S. Beckett, Punjab,—20th November 1869.
„ D. Keough, British Burmah,—21st January 1870.

*No.* 844 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*2nd Punjab Infantry.*

Captain G. N. Saunders, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Captain N. J. Jones, granted leave on medical certificate to Murree, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain J. J. Boswell, or until further orders.

*No.* 845 *of* 1870.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 152 of the 1st February 1870, laying down rules for the future position and prospects of Native medical subordinates, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, when free quarters are not provided, Hospital Assistants will be entitled to receive the hutting-allowance of Jemadars, and Native medical pupils that of Havildars, under the conditions which rule the grant of hutting-allowance to the Native Army.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

*The 2nd September* 1870.

*No.* 846 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major-General Charles Cureton, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 847 *of* 1870.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 985 of the 15th October 1867, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that advances for building purposes, when necessary, may, in future, be made to Warrant Officers holding honorary commissions to the extent and on the terms allowed to regimental commissioned officers of corresponding substantive rank; such advances being always repayable within three years from the date on which they are made, by monthly deductions from the pay and allowances of the Warrant Officers concerned, to the extent of the tentage allowance of their commissioned grade.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

*No.* 848 *of* 1870.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

*No.* 178, *dated* 18*th August* 1870.—Placing the services of Assistant Surgeon J. A. W. Spence, of the Madras Medical Establishment, and in medical charge of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, temporarily at the disposal of the Civil Department for employment as Officiating Civil Surgeon of Akola, with charge of the Jail at that Station.

*No.* 849 *of* 1870.—In modification of G. G. O. No. 804 of the 17th August 1870, it is hereby notified that the provisions of the Royal Warrant revising the rates of Good Conduct Pay, published in G. G. O. No. 704 of the 20th July 1870, will be considered to have effect from the date of the Warrant, *viz.*, 2nd June 1870.

The following instructions, issued by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for War, with reference to the Warrant, are hereby published for information :—

*Secretary of State's Instructions.*

1.—The foregoing Royal Warrant governs all issues of Good Conduct Pay from the 2nd June inclusive.

2.—Men not already in receipt of Good Conduct Pay, who had been clear from the Regimental Defaulter's Book for at least two years immediately preceding the 2nd June, became entitled to their first penny on that date.

3.—The re-assessment of men already in receipt of Good Conduct Pay will take effect from the 2nd June only, notwithstanding that they may have been qualified as regards service on an earlier date.

4.—The re-engagement penny will be continued to all men now serving, and will likewise be issued to those who engage within three months of the first receipt of the Royal Warrant within the district or command in which they may be serving; these men will also be entitled to the advantages of the reduced periods required for Good Conduct Pay.

*No.* 850 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army :—

18*th Bengal Cavalry.*

Duffadar Murdan Khan to be Jemadar from 14th July 1869, *vice* Roshen Sing, promoted, and Wullee Mahomed Khan, deceased.

Duffadar Durbara Singh to be Jemadar from 1st May 1870, *vice* Sheik Kwaja Wullee Mahomed and Shehdad Khan, invalided.

27*th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Rheyman Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Ghureeb Khan, invalided.
Jemadar Gokul Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Jeet Ally, invalided.
Jemadar Deo to be Subadar, *vice* Chunda Sing, invalided.
Havildar Kurtar Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Punjaub Sing, invalided.
Havildar Gunnessah to be Jemadar, *vice* Rheyman Khan, promoted.
Havildar Rutton Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokul Sing, promoted.

The promotion of Havildar Kurtar Sing will have effect from 16th September 1869, and the remaining promotions from 1st May 1870.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 1st September* 1870.

*No.* 11 *of* 1870.—The following Hydrographic Notice issued by the Admiralty Office, London, is published for general information :—

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

## HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

No. 11.

INDIAN OCEAN.

*Eastern Archipelago.*

The following information of dangers discovered during 1866-68, has been published on the authority of the Netherlands Commission for improving and correcting the charts of the Indian Archipelago :—*

*(All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 1° *Easterly in* 1870.*)*

*Java Sea.*—A reef with 15 feet water over it and 7 to 8 fathoms on its eastern edge, lies about one cable to the southward of the Tambaga Rocks in the Sapoedie Strait. From the reef the Tambaga Rocks bear N.W. by W. and N.E. ¼ N., respectively; the east point of Giliang or Pondy Island N. by E. ½ E., and Sarotak Point W. ¾ N.

A reef with 4½ fathoms water lies to the north-east of Kangeang Island, and S. ½ E. 4 miles from the southern Kalkun or Turkey Island. The position given is lat. 6° 48' S., long. 115° 44' E.

Near the north-east Paternosters, in lat. 6° 30' S. and long. 118° 18' 30" E., the water was observed to be discoloured, and a coral reef supposed to exist.

*Strait of Macassar.*—The Laurel reefs extend from lat. 4° 20' S. to lat. 4° 36' S., the shoalest part, with 17 feet water on it, lying near the southern extreme.

The ship *Sea Serpent,* in lat. 3° 56' S., and long. 117°28' E., passed over a bank about a quarter of a mile long, in from 4 to 6 fathoms.

A bank that dries, with a reef extending southward of it for about one mile, was discovered in lat. 3° 31' 50" S., long. 117° 29' 40" E. Careful investigation has shown that the shoals marked on the charts of the Macassar Strait, in lat. 3° 20' S., long. 117° 32' 30" E., and lat. 3° 50' 10" S., long. 117° 45' 15" E., do not exist.

A rocky shoal with 15 feet water on it lies to the north-west of Tanjong Kaniongan, on the Coast of Borneo. From this shoal Pulo Kaniongan Kb. bears S.E. ½ S., and the east and west points of Pulo Kaniongan Bz., S. ¾ E. and south, respectively.

A small detached reef with only 4 feet water, and about fifteen square feet in extent, lies in lat. 1° 23" 30' N., with Pulo Bilangbilangan bearing N.N.E. ½ E.

*Celebes.*—A reef, on the eastern edge of which a sounding of 6 feet was obtained, has been discovered near Togean Island in the Gulf of Tomini. From the shoal the following bearings were taken, the hill at the western extreme of little Waleah Island N. by W. ¼ W., south point of great Waleah Island E. by N. ¼ N., Teloga Island E. ¼ S., north point of Pu-ah Island E. by S., south point of Pu-ah Island E. by S. ¾ S., Palala Point on Togean Island, W. by S. ½ S., and Toro Batu W. ¾ S.

*Philippine Islands.*—The ship *Wild Rover,* at the western entrance of Basilan Strait, in lat. 6° 55' N. and long. 121° 43' E., passed over a bank on which soundings in from 6 to 10 fathoms were obtained.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE;
ADMIRALTY, LONDON,
*6th May* 1870.

* *See* Admiralty Charts —Eastern Archipelago, Nos 934, 941*a*, 941*b*, and 942*a*; Macassar Strait, Nos. 2636 and 2637; Sulu Archipelago, No. 2576; Philippine Islands, No. 943, and China Sea, No. 2660*b*.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 1st September* 1870.

*No.* 298.—The transfer of Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Central Provinces to Hyderabad (Notification No. 02, dated 29th October 1869), is cancelled.

*No.* 299.—Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is allowed eighteen months' leave to England on medical certificate with effect from the 3rd August 1870.

*No.* 300.—Mr. W. A. Dyer, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is allowed one month's leave of absence on medical certificate with effect from the 1st August 1870.

*No.* 301.—Mr. J. Collet, Superintending Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, officiated as Chief Engineer of that Railway from the 11th February to the 26th April 1870, and Mr. H. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. Collet, during the same period.

*The 2nd September* 1870.

*No.* 303.—Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India, assumed temporary charge of the Bundelcund Road Division on the 10th August 1870.

*No.* 304.—Lieutenant F. R. deWolski, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade and posted to the Punjab for employment in the Railway Branch.

### TELEGRAPH.

*The 2nd September* 1870.

*No.* 302.—Mr. C. F. Van Ingen, an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 9th August 1870.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General of Accounts, High Court, &c.

### MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 26th August* 1870.

Five new Money Order Offices will be opened for business at the under-mentioned places in the Lower Provinces of Bengal from the 1st October next: Money Orders may be drawn upon those Agencies from that date, *viz.* :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Durbhungah, | | Seetamneehee, |
| Mudhoobunee, | | Tajpore, and |
| | Hajeepore. | |

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

### GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Mussoorie, the 29th August* 1870.

*No.* 41.—Mr. William Todd, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from 1st proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.*

### ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following amended clause I. of the B.A. Regulations, having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by the Governor General in Council, is published for general information:—

I.—An examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week of January.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
*The 17th August* 1870.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

## Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal relating to the Admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council, and to the transmission of such Appeals to England.

I.—Every petition for the admission of an appeal, under section 39 of the Letters Patent, shall contain, amongst other things, an application for a certificate either that the—

(1) value of the sum, or matter at issue, or of the property to which the claim or question relates, is not less than Rs. 10,000;

(2) or that the case is a fit one for appeal.

Upon such petition an application being made, notice will be served on the opposite party to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why such certificate should not be granted; and any Vakeel who appeared for such opposite party in the High Court, shall be bound to accept service of such notice, and such service shall be binding on the client.

If such certificate be not granted, the petition will be dismissed.

II.—With the petition, or within six months from the date of the decision appealed against, the appellant shall furnish security for the costs of the respondent, to the extent, in ordinary cases, of Rs. 4,000; such security may consist either of cash or Government Securities, or of immoveable property; or the appellant, if the appeal be against a judgment passed in original jurisdiction, may enter into a recognizance with two sureties to be approved by the Registrar.

When the security offered consists of immoveable property, the appellant shall file a mortgage bond duly registered, together with a specification of the surety's title.

When such bond has been filed, the Court shall direct the security to be tested either by the Registrar, or by the Judge of the Zillah Court in which the immoveable property pledged is situated. If the security be found insufficient, the appellant shall be bound, within six weeks from the date of an order to that effect, to deposit cash or Government Securities to the extent of Rs. 4,000, or to such amount as may raise the value of such security to Rs. 4,000.

But in any special case, the Court may, if it think fit, on the application of the respondent, require security to a larger amount; in no case, however, exceeding Rs. 10,000.

III.—It shall be competent to the Court at any time before the admission of the appeal, upon cause shown, to revoke the acceptance of any security, and to make further directions thereon.

IV.—With his petition for the admission of the appeal, the appellant shall deposit the sum necessary to defray the cost of translating, transcribing (or printing), and transmitting the record. Such sum shall be,—in respect of appeals from the Appellate Side of the Court,—either Rs. 2,000, or the sum certified by the Clerk of Privy Council Appeals as the probable cost of such transcript, and so forth, the estimate of such cost being prepared as directed in Rule XII.; and in respect of appeals from original jurisdiction, Rs. 500 when the record is not to be printed, or Rs. 700 when it is to be printed here.

V.—When the security has been approved and the deposit made for transcript, &c., under Rule IV., the Court may declare the appeal admitted; but if the petitioner shall not perfect his security and make such deposit within such time as the Court may direct, his petition shall be dismissed.

VI.—After the lodging of the petition, or on the application of any party intending to appeal to Her Majesty in Council accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10, the Clerk of Privy Council Appeals shall forthwith prepare an estimate of the expense of translating, transcribing, or printing, and forwarding to the Registrar of the Privy Council the record of the case, including a margin of Rs. 500, and shall furnish such estimate to the Vakeel or Attorney of the appellant or applicant who shall be bound to pay into Court, within one month from receipt of such estimate, the difference between the amount thereof and the amount already deposited, if any: provided that the appellant, within two weeks after his making payment, shall be at liberty to object to the estimate, and to obtain the order of the Court on such objection.

VII.—The application for estimate shall state whether or not the transcript is to be printed in India.

VIII.—Ordinarily the whole record shall be transcribed with the following exceptions:—

*First.*—Such formal documents as are directed by clause 2 of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 13th June 1853, to be excluded, and whereof the omission is to be certified in the second index.

*Second.*—Such papers as the parties may agree to omit.

*Third.*—Such accounts or portions of accounts as the Registrar or other Officer empowered for that purpose may consider unnecessary, and as the parties may not have specifically prayed to include by application to the proper officer within one month from the filing of the petition in respect of the appellant, and from receipt of notice in respect of the respondent: provided that neither of the parties shall be at liberty to apply for the inclusion of any account, or part of an account, which has not been marked or endorsed as an exhibit under the 39th or 132nd sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, unless with the special leave of the Court on motion made for that purpose: provided also, that if any party shall apply to have included in the transcript record any accounts or documents which the Registrar or other Officer may consider unnecessary, such document shall be translated and transcribed as an appendix to the transcript with a note of the circumstance.

IX.—All documents which are not originally in the English language, and which have not been translated for the use of the Court, shall be translated into English, and all translations made or used shall be revised and certified by the Sworn Examiner.

X.—An index of all the documents included in the transcript shall be prepared and annexed to the record in the form now in use, and shall be followed by a list of all other papers, documents, and exhibits in the cause not included in the transcript: the draft of this index, instead of a Vernacular list of papers (as hitherto supplied), shall be furnished to the parties, who shall be at liberty to object thereto within three weeks from date of receipt.

In the index and transcript, the papers shall be placed in the following order:—

Plaint.

Written statements.

Examination of parties or their Agents, &c.

Injunctions.

Orders of attachment, &c. (if any), obtained before judgment.

Issues framed (if any).

Exhibits of plaintiff.

——— of defendant.

Depositions of witnesses for plaintiff.

——————— for defendant.

Report of Commissioner (if any) with maps, depositions, &c., annexed.

Judgment and decree.

Memorandum of appeal.

Cross appeal or memorandum of objections under section 348 (if any).

Proceedings in Appellate Court (if any).

Judgment and decree of that Court.

Appendix (if any).

List of papers omitted under clause 2 of Her Majesty's Order in Council, and under the 8th of these Rules.

XI.—The following charges shall be payable in respect of the matters specified:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate of costs ... ... ... ... | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Translation of Vernacular portion of record per 1,000 words ... | 6 | 10 | 8 |
| Examining of ditto ... ... ... ... | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Copying English portion of record, for every 1,440 words, or part thereof ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Examining ditto, for every 1,440 words, &c. ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Transcribing (one copy) per folio of 72 words .. ... (or at the option of appellant) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Printing (55 copies), per printed page ... ... | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Examination of transcript record for every 72 words or part thereof ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto correction of the Press for every 1,125 words ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Certifying two copies of printed record, for every 10 printed or manuscript pages, or part of 10 pages ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Preparation of Index, for every 10 papers, or part of 10 papers | 2 | 0 | 0 |

The above rates will be subject to alteration.

XII.—The estimate shall include these several matters, and be framed in accordance with the charges above specified, and any appellant who has filed his petition of appeal shall be deemed to have incurred the charge for the preparation of an index and estimate, whether the appeal be admitted or not.

XIII.—If, at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the record to England, it be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the security given by the appellant is insufficient, or it should appear to the Court that further payment is required for the purposes of the transcript, the Court may call on the appellant to furnish other and sufficient security, or to make the required payment within a time to be limited, and if the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed, and the appeal shall not proceed without an order of the Judicial Committee, and in the meantime execution of the decree of the High Court shall not be stayed.

XIV.—When the record has been transmitted to the Privy Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has paid into Court under Rules IV. and VII.

XV.—The foregoing Rules shall take effect from and after the 15th August next, all previous Rules, including those made by the late Sudder Court by a Resolution, bearing date 7th December 1858, being superseded and rescinded, and shall apply to all petitions now pending for the admission of an appeal to Her Majesty in Council as if the same had been presented on the said fifteenth day of August.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. COUCH. | LOUIS S. JACKSON. |
| GEORGE LOCH. | J. B. PHEAR. |
| H. V. BAYLEY. | E. JACKSON. |
| JOHN P. NORMAN. | W. MARKBY. |
| F. B. KEMP. | DWARKA NATH MITTER. |

C. P. HOBHOUSE.

*The 30th July* 1870.

---

**Statement of Transactions of District Savings' Banks for the week ending 25th August 1870.**

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | BALANCE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount principal. | Amount interest. | |
| Bengal ... ... | 7 | 13 | 946 4 0 | ... | ..... | ..... | 4,595 6 3 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 18th August* 1870.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

*STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 23rd August 1870.*

| LIABILITIES. | | | | | ASSETS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ... ... ... ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 | | Government Securities ... ... ... ... | 92,01,880 | 10 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... ... | 15,79,704 | 12 | 4 | | Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ... | 50,85,850 | 10 | 3 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | | | Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto ... | 47,86,948 | 15 | 11 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 88,40,156 15 8 | | | | | Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto ... | 1,43,48,214 | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto ditto at Branches ... 1,28,21,363 7 11 | 2,16,61,520 | 7 | 7 | | Dead Stock ... ... ... ... ... | 11,36,735 | 13 | 0 |
| | | | | | Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 13,389 | 9 | 0 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 2,67,87,773 | 14 | 3 | | Balances with other Banks ... ... ... ... | 7,22,615 | 5 | 5 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... ... ... | 10,50,707 | 4 | 5 | | Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 2.26,863 | 15 | 6 |
| | | | | | | 3,55,22,499 | 0 | 2 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 8,65,564 | 11 | 4 | | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| | | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,63,56,080 2 2 | | | |
| | | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,20,66,691 15 7 | 3,84,22,772 | 1 | 9 |
| Total ... | 7,39,45,271 | 1 | 11 | | Total ... | 7,39,45,271 | 1 | 11 |

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.*

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 13th May* 1870.

It is hereby notified that, until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent direct to the Publisher, at his Office, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

## POST OFFICE.

*Calcutta, the 22nd August* 1870.

*List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 20th August* 1870.

ATAGAR, L.
Ahmadee Bagum.
Aukhoy Chunder Roy.
Atkinson, G.
Allman, Mrs. L.

BISSO NATH & Co.
Bhundry Late.
Bilderbeck, J.
Brown, G.
Burton, W.
Bertho, A.
Boat Sergeant, H. C.
Brookes, Ensign G. D. H.

CHAPMAN, W.
Calder, T.
Coleman, W. C.
Canable, Miss L.
Cowan, D.
Campbell, A.
Chowdhury, L. R. C.

D'CHRISTOPHER, M. G.
Dinadosy Rama Kinshina.
Davidson, W. H.
Dogson, W.
D'Castro, J.
D'Cruze, C. A.
D'Cruz, C. J.

EGER, B.

GAUKE, MRS. E.
Ghose, R.

HALT, P. J.
Heath, Captain J.
Harris, Mrs.
Hurbert, C. H.

KERR, D.
Kennedy, Mrs.
Kernander, Miss M. E.

MILLER, Mrs. J. W.
Moonshee Busus.
Mullick, K. N.
Molanauth Das.
Mann, A.
Marrett, T. F.
McCong, J.
Martin, C.
MacCarthy, J. E. L.
Mount, L. L.

NAILOR, G. W.
Nobin Chunder Bhuttacharjee.
Neale, Mrs. C.

PREM NASH & Co.
Poppe, Mrs. O.
Panioty, Mrs. D.
Protab Chunder Chatterjee.
Phillips, J.
Pansani, D.

QUINAN, MRS.

READ, R.
Ram Chunder Parany.
Robello, Miss C.
Renny, Ensign.
Rowland, J.
Rind, A. T.
Rajkristo Mitter.
Rakhal Chunder Haldar.

SANSON, J.
Surat Chunder Banerjee.
Spain, Miss.
South, W.

TRESIDDER, E. H.
Talk, C.

URDIN, MRS. A. M.

WILLIAMS, J.
Wise, C.

W. H. McGOWAN,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.


**For Sale.**

APPLY TO MANAGER, PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LAHORE.

COLLECTION OF ACTS APPLICABLE TO THE PUNJAB.

BY T. W. SMYTH, B.C.S.

*In two Volumes.*

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 24 } Postage 2 Rs.
Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... „ 27 } extra.

PUNJAB CIVIL CODE.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... Rs. 12 } Postage Re. 1.
Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... „ 10 }

PUNJAB LAW OF LIMITATION.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 6—Postage 8 annas.

The under-mentioned work is published monthly by the Punjab Printing Company:—

THE PUNJAB RECORD

OR

REFERENCE BOOK FOR CIVIL OFFICERS,

Containing Judgments of the Chief Court, the Acts of the Legislature, Departmental Orders, Supreme and Punjab Governments Orders, and Miscellaneous Papers.

The Law portion of the work is edited by E. Reynolds, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Subscription, Rs. 24 per annum (payable in advance) including Postage.

The back numbers obtainable at Rs. 3 each.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, and | Of the North-West of India Cotton Screwing Company, "Limited." |

By an order of the above Court made in this matter on and bearing date the fifteenth day of August current, it was ordered, on the application of C. H. B. Wilson, of New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, that Shareholders and others claiming any interest in or right to the balance which shall remain of a sum of Rs. 8,052-7-6 now to credit of the Official Liquidator's account belonging to the above Company after payment thereout of certain commission and costs in the order mentioned, do within three months from the date of the said order send in particulars of their claims to the said Official Liquidator. Saturday, the third day of December next as the time, and the Town Hall, Calcutta, as the place, have been fixed for the disposal of the balance of the said fund.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar, High Court.*

TROTMAN, CHATTERJEE, AND WATKINS,
*Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.*

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE;
HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
*The 25th August* 1870.

## Notice.

James Macalester Hall having retired from our Firm on 30th April 1869, his interest and responsibility therein ceased from that date, and Thomas Melville Russell has been admitted a Partner as from 1st May 1870.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

## TENTS.

JUBBULPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

The prices of Tents made at this Institution are the same as last year.

The reduction of 10 per cent. in the price of Tents under five hundred Rupees, and 20 per cent. on Tents over five hundred Rupees, as sanctioned last season, is still allowed, and revised list with prices reduced as above are available on application to the Superintendent.

B. ROGERS, *Captain,*
*Superintendent.*

## Notice.

Mr. Neil MacMichael has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from 1st May 1870.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

## Notice.

Military and Civil Officers and the Public are informed that Dubbaree and every sort of Tents are made first class in our Manufactory at Futtehghur. Printed list sent on application.

Apply to—

MOULA BUX & CO.

## CURRENCY NOTES.

*Extract from Financial Department Notification No.* 1004*A, dated Simla, the* 30*th July* 1866.

"*Para.* 9.—The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

### Lost.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—
No. A70—33704 } for Rs. 100 each.
„ A70—33713 }

GOPAULCHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

Half of Currency Note No. A69—44664 for Rs. 10.

A. REID.

Half of Currency Note No. A72—12655 for Rs. 20.

BHUNDOO, SWEEPER.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—
No. A57—43087 for Rs. 50.
„ A73—86358 „ 20.

AJOODIAH DOSS, MOTHOORA DOSS.

Second half of Currency Note No. 50238 for Rs. 10.

G. A. GALLOWAY.

First half of Currency Note No. A39—18852 for Rs. 100 of the Allahabad Circle.

ROMESH CHUNDER GOOPTO.

Right half of Currency Note No. A67—64331 for Rs. 10 of the Calcutta Circle.

GOPAL CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE.

Half of Currency Note No. A62—78461 for Rs. 10.

W. DAVERY.

### Lost or Stolen.

Half of Currency Note No. A39—15140 for Rs. 100 of the Allahabad Circle.

HEATHCOTE SMITH.

Half of Currency Note No. A49—60808 for Rs. 10.

HARADHONE ROY.

Currency Note No. A68—64963 for Rs. 10.

HULLODHER CHATTERJEE.

Currency Note No. A56—57217 for Rs. 50.

A. K. KEATES.

Right half of Currency Note No. A69—11273 for Rs. 10 of the Calcutta Circle.

C. A. THOY.

Half of Currency Note No. A44—72473 for Rs. 20 of the Allahabad Circle.

WATTS & CO.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—
No. A74—12953 for Rs. 20.
„ A68—00660 „ 10.

MARY ANNE SMID.

### Lost or Stolen.

Half of Currency Note No. D6—10138 for Rs. 10 of the Allahabad Circle.

J. F. A. GAVIN.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. D1 —01368 for Rs. 1,000.
„ A18—21673 „ 10.
„ A18—17470 „ 10.

S. O. B. RIDSDALE.

### Stolen.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle :—

No. A74—78979 }
„ A74—78978 } for Rs. 20 each.
„ A74—78977 }

No. A74—78976 }
„ A74—78918 } for Rs. 20 each.

E. KELLY.

Currency Note No. E3—04659 for Rs. 100 of the Lahore Circle.

MOHAMED WAZIR ALI KHAN.

### Mutilated.

Currency Note No. A30—67164 for Rs. 100.

BANYMADHUB PAUL.

### Destroyed.

Second half of Currency Note No. A26—45708 for Rs. 20 of the Lahore Circle.

RADHAKISSEN MOORLEE.

### Wrongly Joined.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A44—63854 for Rs. 20—Allahabad Circle.
„ A45—08354 „ 20—Calcutta „

MARY WINFELL.

The following Currency Notes :—

First half No. A62—99135 }
Second „ „ A62—99134 } for Rs. 10 each.

SUNDER LALL.

The following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A18—94047 }
„ A18—97446 } for Rs. 10 each.

RUGHOO SIRDAR.

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

### Lost or Stolen.

At Morar, the 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 027805 of 1865 for Rs. 1,000, bought from the National Bank, Calcutta, and endorsed by me to Baboo Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty.

WOOMA CHURN BHUDDER.

Government Loan No. 13980 of 8448 of 1835-36 for Rs. 500, and No. 14746 of 1856-57 for Rs. 500, the above Notes stood in the name of George Munro. Interest has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

GEORGE MUNRO.

Upper half of a Government 5 per cent. Loan Note per Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Chunder Ram, No. 025624.

G. HARPER.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th August 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### Act No. XXII of 1870.

*An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.*

Preamble.

Whereas the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, have severally passed divers Acts purporting to apply generally to all persons within the local extent of the said Acts; and whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of such Acts in so far as they affect to render European British subjects liable to be convicted and punished by tribunals other than the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay; and whereas doubts have also been raised as to the application to European British subjects of certain Acts of the Governor General in Council: For the purpose of removing such doubts it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Confirmation of local Acts so far as regards European British subjects.

1. Every such Act passed by the Governor of the Presidency of Madras in Council, or by the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder, be and be deemed to have been as valid as if it had been passed by the Governor General of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Acts conferring summary jurisdiction over offences to apply to European British subjects.

2. Unless there be something repugnant in the context, all Acts heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council, which confer summary jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

Amendment of Act No. XVIII of 1859, sections 1, 2 and 4.

3. Act No. XVIII of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate)* shall be construed as if, in sections one, two and four, after the word 'heretofore' the words 'or hereafter' were inserted.

Saving of limits of Magistrates' ordinary jurisdiction.

4. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorize a Magistrate to exceed the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of punishment which he may inflict, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace.

Indemnity-clause.

5. All Magistrates and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been then in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Magistrate or other person in respect of anything so done.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Gorr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th August 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 19 OF 1870.

*A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.*

Preamble. For the purpose of amending the Indian Penal Code; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. For section three of the said Code the following section shall be substituted :—

"3. Any person liable by any law to be tried within the said territories for an offence committed beyond such territories, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Code for any act committed beyond such territories as if such act had been committed within the same."

Punishment for offences committed beyond, but triable within, British India.

2. For section thirty-four of the said Code the following section shall be substituted :—

"34. When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone."

Liability for act done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.

3. For section forty of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted :—

"40. In Chapter IV and in the following sections, namely, sections 187, 194, 195, 203, 211, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 347, 348, 388, 389, and 445,

"Offence."

the word 'offence' denotes a thing punishable under this Code, or under any special or local law as hereinafter defined :

And in sections 141, 176, 177, 201, 202, 212, 216, and 441, the word 'offence' has the same meaning when the thing punishable under the special or local law is punishable under such law with imprisonment for a term of six months or upwards, whether with or without fine."

4. To section fifty-six the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that where an European or American offender would, but for such Act, be liable to be sentenced or ordered to be transported for a term exceeding ten years but not for life, he shall be liable to be sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude for such term exceeding six years as to the Court seems fit, but not for life."

Proviso as to sentences for term exceeding ten years but not of life.

5. After section one hundred and twenty-one the following section shall be inserted :—

"121 A. Whoever within or without British India conspires to commit any of the offences

punishable by section one hundred and twenty-one, or to deprive Her Majesty of the Sovereignty of British India, or of any part thereof, or wages or abets the waging, or conspires to wage or abet civil war, shall be punished with transportation for life, or any shorter term, or with imprisonment of either description which may extend to ten years.

Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 121.

*Explanation* 1.—To constitute a conspiracy under this section, it is not necessary that any act or illegal omission shall take place in pursuance thereof.

*Explanation* 2.—Civil war means permanent and organized hostile operations carried on by any one section of the community against any other section of it.

*Illustration* (*a*).—A riot at a fair between Muhammadans and Hindús, however serious, is not civil war, unless it was planned beforehand and intended as the beginning of a state of hostility.

*Illustration* (*b*).—An attack upon an arsenal might be civil war if it was intended as the first step towards permanent hostilities."

**6.** After section one hundred and twenty-four the following section shall be inserted :—

"124 A. Whoever attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Attempt to excite disaffection.

*Explanation.*—Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause."

**7.** To section one hundred and thirty-one the following explanation shall be added :—

Addition to section 131.

"*Explanation.*—In this section 'officer' and 'soldier' include any person subject to the Articles of War for the better government of Her Majesty's Army, or to the Articles of War contained in Act No. V of 1869."

**8.** Section one hundred and ninety-four shall be read as if for the words 'which is capital by this Code' the following words were substituted (that is to say), "for which the offender is liable under this Code to be punished with death ;"

Amendment of sections 194 and 195.

and section one hundred and ninety-five shall be read as if for the words "which by this Code is not capital but punishable," the following were substituted (that is to say) "for which the offender is not liable under this Code to be punished with death, but to be punished."

**9.** Sections two hundred and twenty-two and two hundred and twenty-three shall be construed as if, after the word 'offence,' the following words were inserted (that is to say), "or lawfully committed to custody ;"

Amendment of sections 222 and 223.

and section two hundred and twenty-two shall be construed as if the following words were added thereto (that is to say), "or if the person was lawfully committed to custody."

**10.** After section two hundred and twenty-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

"225 A. Whoever escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for failing to furnish any security required under Chapter XIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both."

Escape from custody for failing to furnish security.

**11.** After section two hundred and ninety-four, and before Chapter XV, the following section shall be inserted :—

"294 A. Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorised by Government, or knowingly causes or suffers any such lottery to be drawn in his house, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Drawing lottery not authorized by Government.

And whoever agrees to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery,

and whoever publishes any proposal for any of the purposes aforesaid,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

**12.** To section three hundred and seven the following clause shall be added :—

"When any person offending under this section is under sentence of transportation for life, he shall, if hurt is caused, be punished with death."

Attempts by life-convicts.

**13.** Section three hundred and fifty shall be construed as if the word "illegally" were inserted after the words "intending by the use of such force," and before the words "to cause," and also after the words "knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will," and before the word "cause ;" and the following illustration shall be added to the illustrations to that section :—

Amendment of section 350 (criminal force).

"*Illustration* (*i*).—A, a school-master, in the reasonable exercise of his discretion as master, flogs B, one of his scholars. A does not use criminal force to B, because, although A intends to cause fear and annoyance, he does not use force illegally."

**14.** After section three hundred and four the following section shall be inserted :—

"304 A. Whoever causes the death of any person by any rash or negligent act under circumstances which do not amount to culpable homicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

Causing death by negligence.

15. Nothing contained in this Act shall be taken to affect any of the provisions of any special or local law.

Saving of special and local laws.

16. Act No. V of 1844 *(for the suppression of all lotteries not authorized by Government)* and Act No. IV of 1867 *(to enlarge the meaning of the word 'offence' in certain sections of the Indian Penal Code, and for other purposes)* are hereby repealed.

Repeal of Acts V of 1844 and IV of 1867

---

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to supply some defects in the Indian Penal Code and to make certain amendments therein.

Section three of the Code (as to offences committed beyond British India) has been amended so as to make it apply to offences committed by persons who are not servants of the Queen and who are now triable in this country, not by virtue of any Act of the Governor General in Council, but under Act of Parliament.

In section thirty-four (as to acts done by several persons) the words "in furtherance of the common intention of all" have been introduced so as to make the object of the section clear.

For section forty (which defines 'offence') has been substituted a section founded on Act IV of 1867, section one. The new section declares that the word "offence" shall, not only in the sections mentioned in Act IV of 1867, section one, but also in Chapter IV of the Code, include a thing punishable under a special or local law.

Section 56 enacts that Europeans and Americans shall be sentenced to penal servitude instead of transportation, "according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1855." This Act provides (section two) that, instead of a term of transportation not exceeding *ten* years, penal servitude not exceeding *six* years shall be inflicted; and instead of a term of transportation not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude not exceeding *ten* years. Now, under the Code, the Courts can award transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but short of life, under five sections only, namely, sections 115 222, 392, 457 and 458. The result is, practically, that, in the case of the vast majority of European and American offenders, the Courts have no option between awarding a sentence of penal servitude for six years and awarding one of penal servitude for life. The Bill proposes to remove this defect by declaring that where such an offender would, but for Act XXIV, be liable to transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but not for life, he shall be liable to penal servitude for such term exceeding six years, but not for life, as to the Court seems fit.

After section 121 the Bill proposes to insert a new section providing for the offence of conspiring to wage war against the Queen, or to wage civil war. Such a conspiracy is now punishable only when it amounts to an abetment as defined by the Code, *i. e.*, when an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy.

Sections 121 to 130 of the Code deal with offences against the State. But no mention is made of seditious speaking or writing.

In the draft Code originally prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners, and published in 1837, appears a section resembling section six of the present Bill, and its omission from the Code as ultimately enacted was due to a mere oversight. Attempts to excite disaffection to the Government by words or writing are now punishable only when they can be proved to amount to abetments of the offence of waging war against the Queen; and as this proof implies the actual existence of war, and must often be a matter of extreme difficulty, it seems desirable that some such provision should become part of the law of British India.

Section 131 of the Code provides for attempts to seduce 'soldiers' from duty. Looking to the wide application of the present Native Articles of War (Act V of 1869), the Bill proposes to extend this section to non-combatants attached to and serving with the Army.

At the end of Chapter XIV of the Code the Bill proposes to insert a section founded on Act V of 1844 rendering penal the drawing, &c., of lotteries.

Section 307 of the Code provides that a person attempting to murder may, if hurt is caused, be transported for life or imprisoned for ten years. But where the offender is already transported for life, the law, by a strange oversight, actually awards no penalty. The Bill declares that in such case the offender shall be punished with death.

Section 350 of the Code provides that whoever intentionally uses force to any person without his consent, intending thereby to cause fear or annoyance to such person, is said to use criminal force. This obviously makes it penal for a schoolmaster, in the reasonable exercise of his discretion, to flog one of his scholars who happens to be over twelve years of age. The Bill proposes to amend the section by inserting the word 'illegally' before the words 'to cause.'

The Code, as it stands, contains no adequate provision for the punishment of what English lawyers call manslaughter by negligence. This was provided for in the draft Code, s. 304, and the present Bill supplies the omission.

Lastly, the Bill repeals Acts V of 1844 and IV of 1867, the provisions of which it embodies.

SIMLA; *The 26th July* 1870. } J. F. STEPHEN.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

No. 34 of 1870.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE GULFS OF PERSIA AND OMAN.

From LIEUT.-COLONEL LEWIS PELLY, C.S.I., Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department,—No. 265—81, dated Muscat, the 10th July 1870.

Dated, I think, 23rd April 1870. But my records not being with me, I quote from memory.

* *Vide* Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated 20th August 1870, pp. 1049 to 1073.

IN supplement of my recent report* on the trade of the Persian Gulf, I have now the honor to submit a few facts indicative of the development of the steam-borne portion of that trade.

1*stly*.—A few weeks ago the first steamer arrived direct from England, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

2*ndly*.—The first of an intended line of steamers between Constantinople and the Gulf arrived. On this subject, the Political Agent, Muscat, writes as follows:—"The Turkish merchant steamer *Babylon* arrived here from Aden on the evening of the 27th (May) ultimo, and left for the Persian Gulf the next morning. This vessel is, I understand, the first of a line of steamers to run regularly between Constantinople and Bussora, and call at the intermediate ports of Jeddah, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbass, and Bushire."

3*rdly*.—Two or more steamers have run with corn and dates for Jeddah.

4*thly*.—Two Persian Companies have commenced running between the Gulf and British India. These vessels run under the British flag.

5*thly*.—I understand that the British India Steam Navigation Company have it in contemplation to run a weekly steamer between British India and the Gulf.

6*thly*.—The first of a British line of steamers to run between London and the Gulf, *viâ* the Suez Canal, is expected at Bushire about three months hence.

7*thly*.—A steam trade in dates, corn, and dried-fish with Mauritius and Batavia is spoken of.

2. As yet all the steamers appear to have found full cargoes at rates which, although lower than those which obtained in former years, still pay.

3. It is remarkable that the Native merchants, inclusive of those now largely interested in steamers, have from the commencement of steam communication, eight years ago, consistently urged the inconvenience and injury that would result to the Gulf trade from the substitution of steamers for Native craft.

4. The fact seems to be that the Gulf trade is capable of indefinite development, provided freights be sufficiently low to admit of produce competing with that of other countries in foreign markets; in other words, the Gulf being the only ocean basin for a vast range of territories, the resources of those territories will increasingly seek the ports of the Gulf, provided they can be exported at a profit.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## No. A.—KHURREEF STATEMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF, 1869-70.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.*

| ZILLAH. | Area, in Acres. | Cultivated Acres. | AREAS IRRIGATED. | | 1869-70 OVER 1868-69. | | RAIN-FALL FOR KHURREEF MONTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Khurreef, 1868-69. | Khurreef, 1869-70. | Increase. | Decrease. | April. | | May. | | June. | | July. | | August. | | September. | | October. | | TOTAL. | |
| | | | | | | | 1869. | 1868. | 1869. | 1868. | 1869. | 1868. | 1869. | 1868. | 1869. | 1868. | 1869. | 1868. | 1869. | 1868. | 1869. | 1868. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | | 9. | | 10. | | 11. | | 12. | | 13. | | 14. | | 15. | |
| Saharunpore ... | 1,425,825 | 1,001,518 | 49,242 | 58,454 | 9,212 | ..... | ... | 1·4 | ... | 1·1 | 2·0 | 4·2 | 7·3 | 8·1 | 3·0 | 1·4 | 4·6 | 0·3 | ... | ... | 16·9 | 16·5 |
| Moozuffernuggur. | 1,054,065 | 703,549 | 63,388 | 74,127 | 10,739 | ..... | ... | 0·6 | ... | 0·1 | 0·5 | 1·4 | 9·0 | 9·1 | 13·8 | 0·5 | 4·1 | 0·4 | 0·4 | ... | 27·8 | 12·1 |
| Meerut ... | 1,511,661 | 1,082,196 | 106,912 | 113,037 | 6,125 | ..... | ... | 1·0 | ... | 0·9 | ... | 1·0 | 6·6 | 9·7 | 2·6 | 0·4 | 6·0 | ... | 1·2 | ... | 16·4 | 13·0 |
| Boolundshuhur ... | 1,221,373 | 823,004 | 45,643 | 64,390 | 18,747 | ..... | ... | 1·4 | ... | 1·0 | ... | 1·5 | 5·8 | 6·6 | 4·6 | 0·2 | 6·6 | 1·2 | 2·3 | .. | 19·3 | 11·9 |
| Allygurh ... | 1,190,118 | 932,640 | 46,232 | 55,989 | 9,757 | ..... | ... | 0·4 | ... | 1·8 | ... | 0·7 | 4·7 | 4·6 | 6·2 | 0·3 | 5·8 | 0·5 | 5·8 | ... | 22·5 | 8·3 |
| Muttra ... | 1,032,021 | 831,124 | 8,669 | 7,689 | ..... | 980 | ... | 0·1 | ... | 0·2 | 0·5 | 2·6 | 5·1 | 7·6 | 7·1 | 0·8 | 5·1 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ... | 18·8 | 12·3 |
| Agra ... | 1,199,037 | 886,774 | 812 | 587 | ..... | 225 | ... | 0·1 | ... | 0·5 | 0·1 | 3·1 | 5·1 | 12·8 | 3·0 | 2·0 | 13·4 | 0·3 | 4·1 | ... | 25·7 | 18·8 |
| Etah ... | 898,838 | 585,330 | 12,285 | 12,041 | ..... | 244 | ... | 0·4 | ... | 0·8 | 0·1 | 1·3 | 6·0 | 5·6 | 3·1 | 1·5 | 8·0 | 0·5 | 7·3 | ... | 24·5 | 10·1 |
| Mynpoorie ... | 1,066,534 | 576,615 | 31,979 | 17,583 | ..... | 14,396 | ... | 0·4 | 0·6 | 1·1 | 0·1 | 0·4 | 10·5 | 6·1 | 8·7 | 1·2 | 10·8 | 2·7 | 1·7 | ... | 32·4 | 11·9 |
| Futtehgurh ... | 1,084,399 | 674,034 | 14,296 | 11,102 | ..... | 3,194 | ... | 0·3 | ... | 0·7 | 0·3 | 0·4 | 11·9 | 3·6 | 5·0 | 3·5 | 10·4 | 6·0 | 4·0 | ... | 31·6 | 14·5 |
| Etawah ... | 1,044,123 | 572,221 | 33,082 | 16,847 | ..... | 16,235 | ... | ... | 0·2 | 1·3 | 0·6 | 0·6 | 14·0 | 6·7 | 6·8 | 0·6 | 7·2 | 6·3 | 7·9 | ... | 36·7 | 15·5 |
| Cawnpore ... | 1,514,343 | 855,663 | 33,866 | 28,420 | ..... | 5,446 | ... | ... | ... | 0·6 | ... | 1·5 | 15·1 | 2·7 | 2·8 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 4·6 | 4·3 | ... | 34·0 | 10·4 |
| Dehra Doon ... | 653,271 | 86,657 | 4,145 | 4,246 | 101 | ..... | ... | 0·6 | ... | 0·7 | 3·6 | 0·8 | 21·7 | 16·9 | 19·4 | 11·3 | 22·8 | 4·7 | 2·6 | 0·1 | 70·1 | 35·1 |
| Bijnour ... | 1,204,659 | 685,026 | 272 | 1,057 | 785 | ..... | ... | 1·3 | ... | 0·2 | 0·6 | 3·7 | 3·9 | 15·1 | 4·2 | 0·5 | 16·0 | 0·5 | 3·0 | ... | 27·7 | 21·3 |
| Terai ... | 469,760 | 91,735 | 3,622 | 2,986 | ..... | 636 | ... | 1·5 | ... | 0·4 | 2·6 | 8·0 | 7·7 | 12·5 | 15·8 | 3·4 | 13·4 | 4·9 | 4·1 | 0·9 | 43·6 | 31·6 |
| Bareilly ... | 1,518,579 | 1,084,290 | 29,319 | 31,646 | 2,327 | ..... | ... | 0·3 | ... | 2·1 | 0·8 | 7·2 | 10·1 | 10·3 | 6·7 | 0·8 | 18·1 | 4·1 | 3·3 | ... | 39·0 | 24·8 |
| Jhansie ... | 1,029,295 | 504,775 | 102 | 15 | ..... | 87 | ... | 0·6 | ... | ... | ... | 1·8 | 31·1 | 8·2 | 7·9 | 0·2 | 9·3 | 2·1 | 3·6 | ... | 51·9 | 12·9 |
| Humeerpore ... | 1,464,641 | 783,987 | 332 | 197 | ..... | 135 | ... | 0·2 | ... | ... | 1·5 | 1·0 | 9·5 | 6·6 | 4·0 | 0·7 | 17·2 | 7·7 | 6·0 | ... | 38·2 | 16·2 |
| TOTAL ... | 20,582,542 | 12,760,938 | 484,198 | 500,413 | 57,793 | 41,578 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

No. B 1.—KHURREEF STATEMENT.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Zillahs.*

| DESCRIPTION OF CROPS. | Saharunpore. | Moozuffernuggur. | Meerut. | Boolundshuhur. | Allygurh. | Muttra. | Agra. | Etah. | Mynpoorie. | Futtehgurh. | Etawah. | Cawnpore. | Dehra Doon. | Bijnour. | Terai. | Bareilly. | Jhansie. | Humeerpore. | TOTAL. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Gardens and Orchards | 856 | 881 | 1,652 | 965 | 680 | 307 | 11 | 189 | 401 | 198 | 574 | 681 | 215 | ... | 4 | 136 | ... | ... | 7,750 | 7,750 |
| (2) Sugarcane ... | 10,686 | 21,131 | 40,376 | 4,317 | 147 | 57 | 5 | 194 | 3,762 | 3,316 | 4,995 | 6,131 | 575 | 383 | 345 | 7,779 | ... | 194 | 104,393 | 104,393 |
| (3) Cereal Grains— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Rice ... ... | 37,648 | 32,761 | 14,572 | 372 | 2 | ... | ... | ..... | 1,185 | ..... | 833 | 651 | 2,536 | 672 | 2,636 | 23,040 | 10 | ... | 116,918 | |
| (*b*) Bajra and Jowar... | 722 | 1,471 | 7,104 | 4,662 | 4,092 | 364 | 12 | 619 | 346 | ..... | 567 | 354 | ... | ... | ... | 86 | ... | ... | 20,399 | |
| (*c*) Other Grains ... | 3,833 | 5,804 | 17,303 | 7,615 | 2,921 | 461 | 32 | 1,159 | 3,056 | 620 | 2,361 | 1,284 | 780 | 2 | ... | 505 | 5 | 1 | 47,742 | 185,059 |
| (4) Pulses ... ... | 213 | 1,199 | 169 | 60 | 2 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 1 | 1,674 | 1,674 |
| (5) Fodder Crops ... | 1,007 | 2,536 | 6,548 | 1,771 | 197 | 14 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 12,073 | 12,073 |
| (6) Fibres— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Cotton ... | 2,104 | 6,813 | 19,618 | 13,092 | 9,163 | 1,685 | 54 | 1,940 | 1,580 | ..... | 188 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | 56,318 | |
| (*b*) Other Fibres ... | 10 | 49 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 1 | ... | ..... | 478 | 14 | 33 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 631 | 56,949 |
| (7) Dyes— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Indigo ... | 541 | 1,231 | 5,518 | 31,468 | 38,760 | 4,793 | 471 | 7,933 | 6,748 | 6,786 | 7,286 | 19,145 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 130,680 | |
| (*b*) Other Dyes ... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 9 | 130,689 |
| (8) Drugs— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Opium ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | |
| (*b*) Other Drugs ... | 58 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 135 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 277 | 277 |
| (9) Oilseeds ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| (10) Miscellaneous ... | 770 | 240 | 154 | 59 | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 16 | 163 | 3 | 111 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | 1,546 | 1,546 |
| TOTAL 1869-70 ... | 58,453 | 74,128 | 113,037 | 64,390 | 55,989 | 7,689 | 587 | 12,041 | 17,583 | 11,102 | 16,847 | 28,420 | 4,246 | 1,057 | 2,986 | 31,646 | 15 | 196 | ..... | 500,412 |
| TOTAL 1868-69 ... | 49,242 | 63,388 | 106,912 | 45,643 | 46,232 | 8,669 | 812 | 12,285 | 31,979 | 14,296 | 33,082 | 33,866 | 4,145 | 272 | 3,622 | 29,319 | 103 | 332 | ..... | 484,198 |

NOTE.—The Ganges Canal full supply is 5,387 cubic feet per second. During the khurreef its mean supply while running was 3,983 cubic feet per second. The Eastern Jumna Canal carries a full supply of 1,300 feet per second. Its average supply while running was 1,242 cubic feet per second.

ALLAHABAD;
*The 20th May* 1870.

W. G. ROSS, *Lieutenant, R.E.,*
*Assistant to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, N. W. P.*

Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 1338 I, dated Allahabad, the 26th July 1870.

READ the following Statements:—

No. A.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall in Canal Districts, North-Western Provinces.

No. B1.—Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated by Canals in Zillahs.

OBSERVATIONS.—Statement A. records an increase of 16,299 acres, even on the unprecedented khurreef return of 1868-69.

2. Statement B1. is prepared for the first time by zillahs, which makes the return more generally useful. A large increase is noticeable in sugarcane, cereals, and indigo (dyes). The acreage of rice in 1869-70 is 5,998 more than in previous year: in indigo the increase is 52,700 acres, and in sugarcane 6,840 acres.

3. In miscellaneous the decrease amounts to 51,600 acres, showing that farmers do not at present find it answer to irrigate inferior crops, save in a year of scarcity.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Statements, with this resolution, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and to the Superintending Engineers of the Department in the North-Western Provinces, for information; and also that they be published in the *Government Gazette* for general information.

By Order, &c.,

W. H. GREATHED, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Joint Secy. to the Govt., N. W. Provinces.*

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From the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,—No. 342 I, dated 18th August 1870.

THE Statements of irrigation operations in the North-Western Provinces during Fusl khurreef of 1869-70, and the Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor thereon, No. 1338 I, dated the 26th July last, have been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, who directs me to express his high satisfaction at the results obtained.

2. Copies of the Statements will, as usual, be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information, and to the Home Department for publication in the *Gazette of India*.

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## THROUGH RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

READ the following letter:—

From the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, to the Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department,—No. 298 A., dated Kasapoor, the 20th July 1870.

I have the honor to report that a meeting took place at Raichore on the 18th instant, between the Deputy Chief Engineer, with two Engineers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Agent and Manager, Chief Engineer, and two Engineers of the Madras Railway Company.

2. The arrangements for the Junction Station were fully discussed and agreed upon, with the exception only of one or two minor points that do not affect the general plan.

3. The Government are aware* that a plan was sent from Madras to the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for consideration, and the plan was received back by the time we arrived at Raichore. The Agent of the Madras Railway agrees to modify the plan of the station-yard and booking-office; to change the position of the lamp-room, and improve the lavatory in the latter, and to provide only one well and one 40-feet turn-table, instead of having two wells and turn-tables as at first proposed; a question as to the

*Vide* G. O. No. 1672, dated 12th July 1870.

number of points is reserved for the opinion of the Traffic Manager at Madras, and another question, regarding the position of the engine turn-table, will be referred to the Locomotive Superintendent. A room for the Post Office has been included in the plan as accepted for the station buildings.

4. The officers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wish to build their own engine-shed and the quarters for their drivers, firemen, &c., and they will lay the permanent-way up to the outer points at the Bombay end of the station-yard; otherwise all the buildings for general occupation and joint purposes, as well as all material and labor, will be provided by the officers of the Madras Railway.

5. It is expected on the Bombay side that the line will be completed to the Kistna River by December, and to Raichore by the end of March 1871, while there is little doubt about the line from Madras being finished by that time. Hence as the break in the journey will be at the Kistna River, not at Raichore, temporary accommodation will be provided for travellers at the river.

6. The Agent of the Madras Railway expects to have his plans of the station ready early in next month, and is particularly anxious to have authority to commence the construction of the buildings in anticipation of formal sanction of the estimates. If work is put in hand now, it is possible to advance the buildings to that stage that temporary accommodation will not be necessary when the line can be opened throughout; but, on the other hand, if action is not taken at once in getting in the foundations, additional expense must unavoidably be incurred in providing temporary shelter.

7. A large quantity of stone is already quarried, and 1,300 cubic yards brought to the station ground; the station arrangements have been economically devised, and as, in addition to the saving of expenses, the provision of suitable shelter for drivers and other employés in the intense heat during April and May, is of considerable importance, I would request the sanction of Government for the immediate prosecution of the station works, pending final sanction.

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Order thereon No. 1939, dated 15th August 1870.

THE Government are gratified to learn from the letter of the Consulting Engineer printed at the head of these Proceedings, that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at by the officers of the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways in regard to the general arrangements of the joint station at Raichore, and that there is a prospect of the line being opened for through traffic by the end of March 1871.

2. Looking to the extreme urgency of the case, and having in view the expressed wish of the Government of India that through traffic between Madras and Bombay should be established with the least practicable delay, and moreover that a considerable saving is likely to be effected by having the station works at Raichore advanced to such a state of forwardness on the opening of the line as will admit of shelter being afforded to passengers, who would otherwise have to be provided with temporary accommodation, the Government authorize the immediate commencement of the buildings in anticipation of formal sanction.

3. This course, however, being irregular, Captain Prendergast will take measures for expediting the submission of the requisite plans and estimates which the Government are glad to observe are in active preparation.

CHARLES A. ORR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government, Madras.*

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No. 1940.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Government of India in continuation of docket No. 1397, dated 4th June 1870.

CHARLES A. ORR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government, Madras.*

READ the following letter:—

From the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, to the Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department,—No. 302, dated Madras, the 25th July 1870.

IN continuation of my letter No. 298 A of the 20th instant, regarding the arrangements made with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the Junction Station at Raichore, I have the honor to report that there is every probability of the north-west line being ready for opening as far as the Toongabudra during the month of September. The distance from Ghooty to the Toongabudra is 88 miles, but it has not been proposed to open the line to Adoni, 60 miles, or any other immediate point, for the works have been less advanced on Districts 15 and 16 to the south of Adoni than on the more favorable country further on.

2. I was able to travel by contractor's material train on the 16th instant from Ghooty to the river. The line is in very good order as far as Goondacul,—the branch station for the Bellary diversion,—the ballasting and fencing being completed. As far as Nuncherla there is but little required, the line is well ballasted, but the wire fencing remains to be put up. On the next two Districts up to Adoni, there is nothing but cotton soil, and the heavy rains in the past few weeks have retarded progress; a good deal of ballasting has to be done here and there, and the side slopes require bringing to section. To the north of Adoni the road is again in fair order, though ballasting is not yet completed.

3. The following is the condition of the stations:—

*Goondacul.*—The double platform is complete and roofed in; the booking-office and adjoining buildings are completed; the walls of the goods-shed are finished, and the roof trusses put up.

*Nuncherla.*—The platform wall is built, and the walls of the booking-office raised full height; the roofing just begun.

*Auspree.*—Platform wall built; the walls of the booking-office are raised to the level of the top of the door and window frames; the walls of the goods-shed are nearly completed.

*Adoni.*—The offices are completed, and have a very good appearance; the roof is being put on the goods-shed.

*Kosgee.*—Booking-office very nearly finished; goods-shed walls built, and the roof being laid on. The masonry works are all completed, with the exception of coping; there is one temporary bridge near Kosgee, but otherwise all the bridges as far as the Toongabudra are now ready to bear traffic.

4. To the north of the river the works are more backward; no portion of the permanent-way is laid, and a good deal of the masonry remains to be done. This, however, is expected to be completed by the end of the calendar year. At the Mutmurri Station a large quantity of stone has been brought to site. On the banks of the Toongabudra the girders are being set up and rivetted; the masonry of the large bridge is quite complete and ready for the girders.

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* Order thereon No. 1941, dated 15th August 1870.

ORDERED, that this letter be forwarded to the Government of India.

CHARLES A. ORR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secretary to the Government, Madras.*

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No. 1942.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Government of India in continuation of docket No. 1940, dated 15th August 1870.

CHARLES A. ORR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secretary to the Government, Madras.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## APPLICATION FROM BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE RATE OF INCOME TAX.

From H. W. I. WOOD, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—dated Calcutta, the 10th August 1870.

I AM directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to forward the following remarks on the subject of the existing rate of income tax, with the request that you will be good enough to submit them for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

2. I may mention in the outset that, although the Committee of this Chamber did not send up any remonstrance to Government at the time the Act for increasing the income tax was passed, their silence was due, not to approval of the measure, but rather to the belief that the Members of the Chamber unanimously sympathised with, and shared in, the more extensive expression of opinion which was then so unmistakeably pronounced by the community in general. The Committee are, however, of opinion that the time has now arrived when they may, with advantage, make this important question the subject of special representation to the Government of India.

3. When submitting to the Legislative Council the usual statement of ways and means for the current financial year, Sir Richard Temple explicitly and emphatically asserted that this new measure of taxation was forced upon the executive by sheer necessity as an only means of relief from grave financial embarrassment. He declared that without this further increase, *i. e.*, if he retained the impost at the figure fixed in November last, or two per cent., the present year was estimated to close with a considerable deficit, which the raising of the duty to six pies in the Rupee converted into a probable surplus of £163,440. This estimate was founded, according to Sir Richard Temple's Statement, on the assumption that the previous financial year, 1869-70, would close with a large deficiency ; but it now appears that a much more prosperous state of affairs actually exists, and that, instead of having to meet a deficit, Government will be in receipt of a surplus from that year.

4. The Committee are aware that they cannot, in support of this statement yet point to any authoritative document from the Government of India, but they believe the same to be substantially correct; and they have observed, with much satisfaction that the Secretary of State, in his recent statement to Parliament, announced the probability of the year in question ending thus favorably.

5. The Committee cannot doubt that a result so happy and unexpected is due, in large measure, to the vigorous policy of retrenchment so properly set in motion in September last, the effects of which, it is not unreasonable to assume, will tell even more strikingly upon the finance of the year now current, leading up to the belief that the expenditure for same under various heads will eventually fall considerably under the amount estimated for in the Budget.

6. In one very important item of revenue, *viz.*, opium, it appears likely that the receipts will prove largely in excess of the figure at which they were put down in the Budget Estimate; nearly half of the current financial year has now expired, and the drug still stands in the market at a figure which, with all deference, the Committee submit, justifies the Government in assuming a considerable further credit under this head.

7. In the abundant rains with which the country generally seems lately to have been favored, giving promise of a plentiful autumn harvest, the Committee would also recognise another source of hope for the current financial year. The records

of the past few years show, unfortunately only too often, how material have been the calls made on the Government of India when the reverse has been the case,—calls entailing not only much extra expenditure, but, in addition, loss of revenue to a greater or less extent;—and the Committee are encouraged to hope that, should the promise of the present season be realised, and scarcity disappear, Government may find itself in the happy position of being called upon to spend less and receive more than was anticipated.

8. The above and other considerations, on which the Committee need not dwell, lead directly, in their judgment, to the question whether, in connection with the existing rate of income tax, Government can longer maintain the plea of absolute necessity? Whether circumstances any longer justify the retention of what is really a war tax?

9. With the information at present before them, the Committee venture to think that neither of these questions can be answered in the affirmative: they, on the contrary, consider themselves warranted in believing that a state of things which either did exist or at least was supposed to exist, has now passed away; and they would respectfully but earnestly express their hope that the subject of this communication may receive the early and favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with a view to some substantial reduction in the rate at which income tax shall be leviable for the half year commencing on 1st October next.

10. Such a reduction appears to the Committee not only matter of bare justice but attended, also, with other most important considerations. It is well known that two additions to the income tax within less than a year have given rise to wide-spread feelings of irritation and distrust among the masses of the people,—feelings hardly perhaps suggestive of actual political danger, but still such as it is most desirable to modify and subdue. As already mentioned, the Government of India, when imposing the latter and heavier of these additions, stated plainly that it did so with extreme reluctance as a dire necessity, and the Committee are of opinion that nothing would more tend to soothe the feelings already indicated, nothing be more likely to impress upon the people the justice and good faith of the Supreme Government than the voluntary relinquishment of part of what was so reluctantly taken in the hour of need.

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From R. B CHAPMAN, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,—No. 3263, dated the 3rd September 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th of August, submitting remarks upon the financial circumstances of the country, with the prayer of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the rate of the Income Tax may be substantially reduced for the half year beginning on the 1st October next.

It is a matter of satisfaction that this temperate and clear representation affords an opportunity of explanation on certain points regarding which misapprehension appears to exist.

2. In September last year, decisive steps were taken to remedy a financial condition which was most unsatisfactory, and the course then adopted, appears to have commanded general approval. The measures of the present year were a necessary complement to those of the preceding autumn. It is true that the high rate of Income Tax imposed by Act XVI. of 1870 was forced upon the Government as a means of relief from grave financial embarrassment. It is also true that, in explaining the emergency, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple alluded to the "actual deficits which have occurred in past years," and to the apprehension that, despite all the exertions that had been made, the year 1869-70 would "close with a substantial deficit instead of the equilibrium that was expected." The series

of deficits which had occurred, were a cogent additional reason for precaution against any fresh failure of resources. But the deficit of 1869-70 then anticipated, had no direct connection with the estimates for 1870-71, the duty of finding sufficient ways and means for which year would have been quite as clear if it had been known that the accounts of 1869-70 had closed favorably.

3. It is necessary to provide that the ways and means shall fully suffice for the services of each year. If, as has too often been the case in India, it turns out, that the expenditure exceeds the income, the result is fraught more or less, with embarrassment; but it has never been suggested that the country should be taxed in any subsequent year to supply the deficiency. It can hardly be seriously argued, nor, it is observed, does the Chamber of Commerce allege, that, when there is a contrary result, and income exceeds expenditue, the Government ought deliberately to remit taxation in order to bring about a counterbalancing deficit in some later year. Still less can it be contended that because equilibrium has resulted when deficit was expected, the State should purposely allow the income of any later year to fall below its expenditure.

4. The circumstances of each year are considered, beforehand, independently of the out-turn of the accounts of any preceding year, with the sole object of providing sufficient means for current requirements. The arrangements for 1870-71 were made precisely on this principle. The unfortunate "necessity," so "explicitly and emphatically asserted," for the imposition of the present high rate of Income Tax, was the necessity of 1870-71, not of any other year. An argument in support of vigorous measures was naturally drawn from the recent adverse annual balance sheets; but it was the deficiency in the ways and means of 1870-71 alone that justified the fresh taxation imposed.

5. The approximate accounts of 1869-70 this day published are indeed, more satisfactory than was supposed in April last. But without the measures taken in September 1869, there must have been a deficit in 1869-70 of about 1½ million sterling; and, moreover, if equilibrium has been attained, that is due, not to those extraordinary measures alone, but also in part to an excess of credit over debit adjustments, which cannot be again expected.

6. The effect of the retrenchments begun in September last was taken into account in framing the estimates of the present year, and the hopes entertained by the Chamber of Commerce that those measures will tell more favorably upon the finances of 1870-71 than was anticipated, and that the expenditure will be less than the amount estimated, are not likely to be realised. Attention is constantly given to the diminution of expenditure: but measures of reduction, to be efficient and safe, must be, to a certain extent, gradual.

7. The actual accounts of 1869-70, as approximately ascertained, do not support the inference that the estimates of 1870-71 are too unfavorable; nor are any better indications to be found in the experience of the present year hitherto. There is, indeed, promise of a prosperous harvest and of a larger revenue from opium than was anticipated; but, on the other hand, owing to the war in Europe and other causes, there may probably be some failure of revenue and some expenditure in excess of grant. Upon the whole, the general prospects of the year are by no means improved since the financial statement was made.

8. The Chamber of Commerce doubtless admits that the Government was bound to take measures to secure the country against the evil consequences of a deficit in time of peace. While nothing but imperative necessity would have justified the increase of taxation last April, it is right to state that the necessity for what was done is more evident now than it was then. Any sacrifice, therefore, of the resources then provided for the service of the year could only end in serious embarrassment.

9. At the same time, the objections that have been made in many quarters to the present rate of the Income Tax, are not regarded with indifference; though

a very much larger portion of the people bore a similar burden, some years ago, without serious discontent, and a tax to which incomes of less than Rs. 500 a year are not liable, and which is paid by only about one in every three hundred* of the population, can hardly be said to affect "the masses of the people."

* *Note.*—About 477,000 persons not in the service of the State were assessed to Income Tax last year.

10. In the discussion which took place in the Legislative Council on the 5th April 1870, Sir Henry Durand stated the case well when he said, "that as a pure necessity he supported the measure," and that "considering the circumstances and difficulties which surround the Financial Member in this instance, and also bearing in mind how very moderate is the amount which he calculates on as a surplus, how he has limited the taxation which he imposes, which is barely enough to cover the deficit, the anxiety which he has evinced not to impose more than what is absolutely necessary is beyond dispute."

11. A high Income Tax in time of peace is, under ordinary circumstances, undesirable. It is a resource which should be kept in reserve, to be used only in periods of political or fiscal emergency. Act XVI. of 1870 will cease to be in force on the 31st of March, and unless some unforeseen emergency occurs it is not the intention of the Government of India to renew, next year, the present rate of Income Tax. Measures for providing otherwise the needful ways and means for the service of the State are under consideration, and will be communicated to the public as soon as they are sufficiently matured.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 30th August 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., *Presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble John Strachey.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

His Highness the Hon'ble Sarámade Rájáhae Hindustán Ráj Rájendra Srí Maháráját Dhiráj Sivái Rám Singh Bahádur of Jaypúr, G.C.S.I.

### OUDH TALUQDARS' RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY asked leave to postpone his motions relating to the Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of taluqdárs in Oudh.

Leave was granted.

## PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.

## COINAGE AND MINT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.

## EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects be taken into consideration. He said that he need not return to the general question involved in the Bill, but some remarks had been made on it which appeared to require notice. It was said that the Bill was defective in so far as it did not confirm the future Acts of the local legislatures. But the answer to this was, that under the Indian Councils' Act the Governor General in Council had no power to do so. The Government of India would address the Secretary of State with a view to the introduction into Parliament of a Bill to confer power on the local legislatures to deal with European British offenders.

Another objection raised to the Bill was, that it would prevent the local legislatures from modifying their penal Acts heretofore passed, so far at least as those Acts related to European British subjects. This was perfectly true, but the evil was inevitable, and we had to choose the least of two inconveniences. The Secretary of State would be moved to insert in the Bill, to which MR. STEPHEN had referred, a clause enabling the local legislatures to modify those Acts notwithstanding their having been affected by an Act of the Governor General in Council. Lastly, the Governor of Bombay had objected that the present Bill, in so far as it purported to confirm invalid local legislation, was beyond the power of the Council of the Governor General as limited by the Indian Councils' Act. But this objection, MR. STEPHEN thought, rested on a misapprehension. What the legislature of the Governor General proposed to do on this occasion was simply to adopt certain local Acts as its own; and the Bill did not affect in any way the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then moved the following amendments:—

That the following words be added to section one:—

"And as if it expressly referred to European British subjects;"

And that the following sections be inserted after section one of the Bill:—

'2. Unless there be something repugnant in the context, all Acts heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council, which confer summary jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.'

3. Act No. XVIII of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate)* shall be construed as if, in sections one, two and four, after the word 'heretofore' the words 'or hereafter' were inserted.'

And that the numbering of the subsequent sections be altered.

These amendments were rendered desirable by a very recent decision of the High Court at Madras, of which information had been received unofficially,

since the Committee had signed their Report, from Mr. Mayne, the learned Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras. The Madras High Court, it seems, had held that even Acts of the Governor General in Council giving summary jurisdiction over offences did not apply to European British subjects, unless such subjects were expressly named therein. Mr. Mayne had also pointed out the anomalous state of things produced by the fact that Act XVIII of 1859 (as to offences made punishable on conviction before a Magistrate) applied only to enactments passed before the 25th of July 1859. The amendments which MR. STEPHEN now proposed would meet the two difficulties thus raised.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then said that the adoption of the first of the amendments just carried, rendered necessary two formal amendments: one in the preamble, the other in section one, and he would accordingly move that the following words be inserted in the preamble:—"and whereas doubts have also been raised as to the application to European British subjects of certain Acts of the Governor General in Council:"

and that in section one, line one, after "Act" the following words be inserted:—

> "passed by the Governor of the Presidency of Madras in Council, or by the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that he believed that the words "unless there be something repugnant in the context," which occurred in the first line of the first amendment, excluded its application to the Code of Criminal Procedure. He had himself no doubt as to this being the effect of those words; but he thought it right to draw special attention to the subject, and to appeal to his Hon'ble and learned friend, the Mover of the Bill, for a confirmation of his (MR. COCKERELL'S) impression, inasmuch as if the full effect of these words was overlooked or imperfectly understood, the idea might get abroad that, through the instrumentality of this Bill, a serious alteration of the law was being brought about. That in short by a sort of side-wind, that is to say, in the form of a hurried amendment of a Bill, in the original form of which no alteration had been proposed by the Select Committee, an attempt was being made to render the European British subject liable to be tried and convicted by tribunals to whose jurisdiction he had never been previously subjected, and to which the propriety of his subjection had been so much canvassed in the discussions which preceded past legislation in this matter.

The criminal law of this country was, as the Council knew, now entirely to be found in, first, the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code (by which latter the jurisdiction in respect of offences made punishable under the former was regulated) which were general, and, second, the various Municipal and Police Acts, the enactments regarding offences against the Revenue, and the laws relating to Military Cantonments (some of which had been enacted by this Council and others by the local legislatures), which were all of mere local application.

Now, the punishments to which persons were liable for offences under this last class of enactments, *i. e.*, enactments the operation of which was confined to particular localities, were, with rare exceptions (notably certain sections of the Calcutta Police Act IV of 1866), fines of greater or less amount in the first place, and imprisonment only in default of payment.

The Bill, therefore, in declaring the European British subject equally with other persons liable to summary conviction and punishment under these laws, in no way infringed, or went beyond, the principle of past legislation—such as for example 53 Geo. III., cap. 155, sec. 105, and Act VII of 1853—in this matter.

But if the amendment were to include the Criminal Procedure Code as an Act heretofore passed by the Governor General in Council conferring summary jurisdiction over offences,' the case would be very different, and its effect would be to bring about a grave alteration of the law without due notice or consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said that the only effect of the Bill was to make the law as to European British subjects that which, till lately, every one had supposed it to be. It increased no powers of punishment possessed, or supposed to be possessed, by Magistrates, and it did not confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate who was not a Justice of the Peace. The Code of Criminal Procedure was clearly not affected by the Bill as now amended.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to insolvency. He said that the law relating to insolvency, as it stood at present, was contained, as regarded the three Presidency Towns, in an Act of Parliament, 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, which had been adapted to the circumstances of the Presidencies from the English laws relating to bankruptcy then in force. As regarded the Mofussil in general there was no law of insolvency; but there was a section in the Code of Civil Procedure which, to a certain extent, answered the same purpose. This was section 271, which provided that 'if after the claim of the person on whose application the property was attached has been satisfied in full from the proceeds of the sale, any surplus remain, such surplus shall be distributed rateably amongst any other persons who, prior to the order for such distribution, may have taken out execution of decrees against the same defendant and not obtained satisfaction thereof: Provided that when any property is sold subject to a mortgage, the mortgagee shall not be entitled to share in any surplus arising from such sale.' In illustration of the objections to the manner in which this section worked as a substitute for a Bankruptcy Act, he might refer to an able pamphlet lately published by Mr. Broughton, the Administrator General of Bengal, upon the state of the law in the Non-Regulation Provinces. Mr. Broughton's remarks were as follows:—

"By that Law the first creditor who gets a decree and takes out execution "is entitled to be paid in full, while the rest come in *pari passu* and divide "what is left. As a natural consequence in places where there is no Insolvent "Law, that is to say, in all India, except the three cities of Calcutta, Madras, "and Bombay, there is no sooner a rumour of a trader being in difficulties than "all his creditors in self-defence rush into Court and contend among themselves "for the first decree against him; his property is attached and sold on the spot, "always at a considerable loss, and the rival claims of different creditors often "produce a contest, sometimes carried out to physical extremities. Perishable "goods are hurried away at the best to improper receptacles, and in most "instances are considerably damaged, while the judgment-debtor, to avoid these "disastrous consequences, finding that his property is unprotected by the Law, "is tempted to resort to all sorts of fraud and chicanery to avoid the conse-"quences of his position. In the early part of the year 1867 this change in "the Law operated in a manner which for the time caused a complete paralysis "in the trade of Rangoon, and flooded the Courts with litigation." There were also provisions as to insolvency in some particular provinces. For instance, the document called the Civil Code of the Panjáb contained such provisions, and others of a similar character contained in what was called Sparks's Code, after

its author, Major Sparks, had been in force in British Burma. The validity of the Panjáb provisions was, as he (MR. STEPHEN) believed, at the present moment under the consideration of the Chief Court of that province, and there would seem to be considerable doubt as to the legal force of many parts of the Code, upon which different decisions had been given by various authorities. The Burmese Code, or at least that part of it which related to the subject of bankruptcy, had been superseded there by the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The general extension of commerce into various parts of India, and the variety of the provisions which at present obtained upon the subject, suggested the propriety of introducing a general measure. The one which he now asked leave to introduce had been adapted from the Bill passed last year in England, which might be regarded as embodying the result of controversies carried on, and of experience acquired for upwards of three centuries; for the first English Bankruptcy Act was 34 & 35 Henry VIII, cap. 4, passed in the year 1542-43, and the last was passed in 1869. During the interval between these dates, and especially during the last half century, the subject had been almost continually under discussion, and a long series of important changes had been made in the arrangements by which the object of dividing the property of an insolvent amongst his creditors had been attained.

The system finally arrived at, which it was proposed to introduce into British India, had, at all events, the merit of simplicity, and as, he (MR. STEPHEN) thought, of common sense and justice. Its essential provisions might be stated in a very few words, although unfortunately when they were thrown into a legal shape, and when the persons appointed to act under the Bill had been armed by express provisions with all the necessary powers, the result was a measure of somewhat formidable dimensions.

In a few words the system proposed to be established was as follows:— When a man committed any one of a certain number of acts of insolvency and was unable to meet his engagements, he might be adjudicated an insolvent upon a petition by his creditors. His property would upon adjudication pass to a trustee, whose duty it would be to realize it under the inspection, and according to the directions, of a committee of creditors, and to divide it amongst them rateably. If the dividend paid amounted to eight annas in the rupee, or if the creditors were of opinion that the failure to pay so high a dividend arose from circumstances for which the insolvent could not justly be held responsible, and if they desired his discharge to be granted, he could be discharged. If a smaller dividend were paid, the insolvent would have three years in which to make up his payments to the amount in question, and any balance that remained unpaid at the end of that period would constitute a judgment-debt, which might be enforced by leave of the court. English experience seemed to point to the conclusion (after many experiments), that this was a fair compromise between the object of favouring commerce and the object of enforcing a complete execution of the contracts into which a trader might enter.

These were the main provisions of the Bill, but it contained other provisions, which were unavoidably rather long, upon the various points which it was necessary to provide for, in order that the scheme might be properly worked, such as the appointment and powers of trustees, the meetings of creditors, the effects of insolvency upon the property of the insolvent and that of other persons, the distribution of assets and the jurisdiction of the courts. Provisions also were inserted to enable creditors, if they thought fit, to take the matter entirely into their own hands, and to provide, by a process which had been called liquidation by arrangement, for the objects contemplated by the law.

Every effort had been made to render the Bill complete in itself, so that all the law upon the subject might be contained in one measure, and that as little necessity as possible might exist for subsidiary legislation by the courts in the shape of rules of procedure.

The reason for introducing the Bill at Simla was that it might be published as early as possible in the *Gazette*, so that the Government might have the advantage of receiving the opinions and advice of the mercantile community in general, and especially of the three Chambers of Commerce, before the measure was discussed in committee.

There was only one other subject which he (MR. STEPHEN) need mention. He proposed to follow the English example of separating the two questions of the distribution of an insolvent's assets, and the punishment of fraudulent debtors. The latter question would be dealt with separately, and if it were decided to revise the Penal Code, the addition of several provisions upon this subject would form an important part of that process.

The Council then adjourned to the 6th September 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

SIMLA;
*The 30th August* 1870.

No. 37 of 1870.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1870.

*No.* 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and

tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6.—Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7.—All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines and their transport to the locality named for the competition, and the trials will then be made and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

*Simla, the 7th September* 1870.

*No.* 4071.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. White, M. D, Civil Surgeon of Akyab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the 1st February 1869.

*The 9th September* 1870.

*No.* 4114.—The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 80, dated the 28th July 1870, and its enclosure, are published for general information :—

*Public.*
*No.* 80.

INDIA OFFICE;
*London, the 28th July* 1870.

*To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,—I forward herewith an extract of a letter* from Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners relative to the difficulty which has arisen in determining the ages of candidates for the Civil Service who are natives of India, and I desire that the suggestion of the Commissioners may be acted on, that each Native candidate shall be required to produce a certificate from the chief authorities of his Presidency that he is within the prescribed limits of age.

* Dated 8th of July 1870.

2. I dersire that due notice of this rule shall be given to all the Governments and to the general population of India.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

*Extract of a letter from the Civil Service Commissioners, to the Under Secretary of State for India,—dated the 8th July* 1870.

PARA. 5. The Commissioners take this opportunity of adverting to the great difficulty which has on several occasions arisen, and will probably arise again, in determining the ages of candidates who are natives of India. They think that such questions can rarely be decided in a satisfactory manner except in India itself, and they would suggest, for the consideration of the Secretary of State, whether it might not be desirable to require every Native candidate to produce a certificate from the chief authorities of his Presidency that he was within the prescribed limits. If His Grace should approve this suggestion, it would be necessary to add to the Regulations a note to the following effect:—"All candidates born in British India must produce certificates from the Government of India, or of any Presidency in which they may have resided, that they are within the prescribed limits of age."

REVENUE.
(GEOGRAPHICAL.)

*The 8th September* 1870.

*No.* 335.—Major B. R. Branfill, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 337.—Mr. G. Betham, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having passed the prescribed departmental examination in surveying, &c., and an examination in Mahratta, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent with effect from the 2nd July 1870.

E. C. BAYLEY,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

*Simla, the 9th September* 1870.

*No.* 1615.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish the following Proclamation by Her Majesty the Queen, dated 9th August 1870, and to direct that the pleasure of Her Majesty, as set forth in the Proclamation, be obeyed by all persons within the limits of British India: —

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas We are happily at Peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States:

And whereas, notwithstanding Our utmost Exertions to preserve Peace between all Sovereign Powers and States, a State of War unhappily exists between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the *French* and His Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and between their respective Subjects and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:

And whereas We are on Terms of Friendship and amicable Intercourse with each of these Sovereigns, and with their several Subjects and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:

And whereas great Numbers of Our loyal Subjects reside and carry on Commerce, and possess Property and Establishments, and enjoy various Rights and Privileges, within the Dominions of each of the aforesaid Sovereigns, protected by the Faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid Sovereigns:

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our Subjects the Blessings of Peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any Part, directly or indirectly, in the War now unhappily existing between the

said Sovereigns, their Subjects and Territories, and to remain at Peace with and to maintain a peaceful and friendly Intercourse with each of them, and their respective Subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their respective Countries, Territories, and Dominions, and to maintain a strict and impartial Neutrality in the said State of War unhappily existing between them:

We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation:

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving Subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict Neutrality in and during the aforesaid War, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the Realm in this behalf or the Law of Nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their Peril:

And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in the present Year of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the Existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace," it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows:—

"*Illegal Enlistment.*

"If any Person, without the License of Her Majesty, being a British Subject, within or without Her Majesty's Dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any Foreign State at Peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or whether a British Subject or not within Her Majesty's Dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any such Foreign State as aforesaid,—

"He shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If any Person, without the License of Her Majesty, being a British Subject, quits or goes on board any Ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's Dominions, with intent to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State, or, whether a British Subject or not, within Her Majesty's Dominions, induces any other Person to quit or to go on board any Ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's Dominions with the like Intent,—

"He shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If any Person induces any other Person to quit Her Majesty's Dominions or to embark on any Ship within Her Majesty's Dominions under a Misrepresentation or false Representation of the Service in which such Person is to be engaged, with the Intent or in order that such Person may accept or agree to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State,—

"He shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If the Master or Owner of any Ship, without the License of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such Ship within Her Majesty's Dominions any of the following Persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted Persons; that is to say,—

"(1.) Any Person who, being a British Subject within or without the Dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the License of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State:

"(2.) Any Person, being a British Subject, who, without the License of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's Dominions with intent to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State:

"(3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a Misrepresentation or false Representation of the Service in which such Person is to be engaged, with the Intent or in order that such Person may accept or agree to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State:

"Such Master or Owner shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue; that is to say,—

"(1.) The Offender shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour: and

"(2.) Such Ship shall be detained until the Trial and Conviction or Acquittal of the Master or Owner, and until all Penalties inflicted on the Master or Owner have been paid, or the Master or Owner has given security for the Payment of such Penalties to the Satisfaction of two Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrate or Magistrates having the Authority of Two Justices of the Peace: and

"(3.) All illegally enlisted Persons shall, immediately on the Discovery of the Offence, be taken on Shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the Ship.

"*Illegal Ship-building and Illegal Expeditions.*

"If any Person within Her Majesty's Dominions, without the License of Her Majesty, does any of the following Acts; that is to say,—

"(1.) Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built any Ship with Intent or Knowledge, or having reasonable Cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the

Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State: or

"(2.) Issues or delivers any Commission for any Ship with Intent or Knowledge, or having reasonable Cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State: or

"(3.) Equips any Ship with Intent or Knowledge, or having reasonable Cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State: or

"(4.) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any Ship with Intent or Knowledge, or having reasonable Cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State:

"Such Person shall be deemed to have committed an Offence against this Act, and the following Consequences shall ensue:—

"(1.) The Offender shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labor.

"(2.) The Ship in respect of which any such Offence is committed, and her Equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

"Provided, that a Person building causing to be built, or equipping a Ship in any of the Cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a Contract made before the Commencement of such War as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the Penalties imposed by this Section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the Conditions following; (that is to say),—

"(1.) If forthwith upon a Proclamation of Neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives Notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such Ship, and furnishes such Particulars of the Contract and of any Matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the Contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:

"(2.) If he gives such Security, and takes and permits to be taken such other Measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for ensuring that such Ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the License of Her Majesty until the Termination of such War as aforesaid.

"Where any Ship is built by Order of or on behalf of any Foreign State when at War with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the Order of such Foreign State, or any Person who to the Knowledge of the Person building is an Agent of such Foreign State, or is paid for by such Foreign State or such Agent, and is employed in the Military or Naval Service of such Foreign State, such Ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the Burden shall lie on the Builder of such Ship of proving that he did not know that the Ship was intended to be so employed in the Military or Naval Service of such Foreign State.

"If any Person within the Dominions of Her Majesty, and without the License of Her Majesty,—

"By adding to the Number of the Guns, or by changing those on board for other Guns, or by the Addition of any Equipment for War, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike Force of any Ship which at the Time of her being within the Dominions of Her Majesty was a Ship in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State,—

"Such Person shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If any Person within the Limits of Her Majesty's Dominions, and without the License of Her Majesty,—

"Prepares or fits out any Naval or Military Expedition to proceed against the Dominions of any friendly State, the following Consequences shall ensue:

"(1.) Every Person engaged in such Preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any Capacity in such Expedition, shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"(2.) All Ships, and their Equipments, and all Arms and Munitions of War, used in or forming Part of such Expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

"Any Person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the Commission of any Offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal Offender."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that Ships built, commissioned, equipped, or despatched in contravention of the said Act, may be condemned and forfeited by Judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or Chief Executive Authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable Cause for believing that a Ship within Her Majesty's Dominions has been, or is being built, commissioned, or equipped, contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the Limits of such Dominions, or that a Ship is about to be despatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State, or Chief Executive Authority, shall have Power to issue a Warrant authorising the Seizure and Search of such Ship and her Detention until she has been either condemned or released by Process of Law. And whereas certain Powers of Seizure and Detention are conferred by the said Act on certain Local Authorities:

Now in order that none of Our Subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the Penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever do commit any Act, Matter or Thing whatsoever contrary to the Provisions of the said Statute, upon Pain of the several Penalties by the said Statute imposed, and of Our high Displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid Sovereigns, their Subjects, and Territories, and towards all Belligerents whatsoever, with whom we are at Peace, the Duties of Neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the Exercise of those Belligerent Rights which We and Our Royal Predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

And We hereby further warn all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation, and of Our high Displeasure, to do any Acts in derogation of their duty as Subjects of a Neutral Sovereign in a War between other Sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in that Behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any Blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said Sovereigns, or by carrying Officers, Soldiers, Despatches, Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores or Materials, or any Article or Articles considered and deemed to be Contraband of War according to the Law or modern Usages of Nations, for the Use or Service of either of the said Sovereigns, that all persons so offending, together with their Ships and Goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile Capture, and to the Penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that Behalf.

And We do hereby give Notice that Our Subjects and Persons entitled to Our Protection who may misconduct themselves in the Premises will do so at their Peril, and of their own Wrong; and that they will in nowise obtain any Protection from Us against such Capture, or such Penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high Displeasure by such Misconduct.

Given at Our Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, this Ninth Day of *August*, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the Thirty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

*No.* 1619.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, C.S.I., the title of "Nawab Moomtaz-ool-Dowlah," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

*The 7th September* 1870.

*No.* 1626.—Mr. L. B. Bowring, having intimated his resignation of the appointment of Chief Commissioner of the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., in that appointment, with effect from the 12th of August 1870.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

*Simla, the 6th September* 1870.

*No.* 3314.—Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, returned to Bombay on the 5th ultimo.

Mr. Byrne is allowed preparatory leave from the 5th ultimo to the 11th idem—the day before he resumed charge of his Office—and the unexpired portion of the leave on medical certificate granted to him on the 10th January 1869, is cancelled.

*The 7th September* 1870.

*No.* 3349.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, availed himself on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo of the privilege leave granted to him on 16th June 1870.

*The 8th September* 1870.

*No.* 3350.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman made over charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal, to Mr. H. A. Mangles on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

*The 9th September* 1870.

*No.* 3385.—The privilege leave granted on the 31st ultimo to Mr. J. H. Biggs, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, is cancelled.

*No.* 3412.—Mr. G. Fitzgerald is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts in the second class of the Financial Department, and Mr. R. A. Sterndale as Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts in the third class. The above promotions to take effect during the absence of Mr. E. Gay, M.A., or until further orders.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 26th August* 1870.

*No.* 2985.—The following Regulations are published for general information under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

*Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of* 24 *&* 25 *Victoria, cap.* 104, *section* 6, *respecting the salaries, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay.*

No. 1.

SALARIES.

I.—The Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall be paid a salary of Company's Rupees 72,000 per annum; each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge a salary of Company's Rupees 50,000 per annum, such salaries being payable only in India.

II.—The Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras shall be paid a salary of Company's Rupees 60,000 per annum; each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge a salary of Company's Rupees 45,000 per annum, such salaries being payable only in India.

III.—The Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay shall be paid a salary of Company's Rupees 60,000 per annum; each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge a salary of Company's Rupees 45,000 per annum, such salaries being payable only in India.

No. 2.

FURLOUGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

*Definitions.*

I.—In the following rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on furlough or "extraordinary leave."

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

*Furlough.*

II.—One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III.—Except under Rules VI. and VII. no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled, under the

rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV.—Except under Rule VII., furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

*N. B.*—The words "furlough or extraordinary leave" in the above rule mean furlough under these rules or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court.

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI.—Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII.—On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under rule II., and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave: Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a half.

IX.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X.—For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which, in special cases, may be extended.

XI.—A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem, or £1,000 per annum.

XII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges shall be subject to, and limited by, the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII.—If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:—

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II., shall have the preference.

If two or more applications are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

*Privilege Leave.*

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed eleven months continuous duty, inclusive of vacations, may, if the Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions, an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of eleven months' continuous duty.

XVI.—Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue:

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

*N. B.*—Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 401, dated 24th April 1869, shall not be held to apply to a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court even though under Rule XXIII. he may elect to abide by former rules. Whatever rules such an officer may elect, privilege leave shall not be granted to him except on urgent necessity being shown.

*General.*

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI.—If a Judge shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—No leave, except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension. The period of service at present qualifying for pension as a High Court Judge shall be diminished by six months for full pension, and by three months for half pension.

XXIII.—Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th August 1869, and has taken no leave since then shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th August 1869, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

*N. B.*—Under the above rule, a Covenanted Civil Servant who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st July 1868, for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

No. 3.

RETIRING PENSIONS.

I.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of twelve years as Judge of the High Court, of which at least six shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

II.—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

III.—A Chief Justice of the High Courts at Madras and Bombay, respectively, after an actual service of twelve years as Judge of the High Court, of which at least six shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

IV.—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts at Madras and Bombay, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

V.—A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire on medical certificate after seven years' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

VI.—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

VII.—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

VIII.—Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after seven years' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules, or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

IX.—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

X.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

XI.—If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

XII.—If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or North-West Provinces be promoted to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he will serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

XIII.—If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-West Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-West Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

No. 4.

EXPENSES OF EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from England, there shall be allowed to a Chief Justice the sum of £1,000; to a Puisne Judge £800. But such allowance shall not be made to any person appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Puisne Judge who, having been in India, may be, at the time of his said appointment, in the United Kingdom, with the intention of returning to India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the foregoing notification be forwarded to the Home Department, with reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in that Department, No. 1319, dated the 26th ultimo; to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Accountants General in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 9th September* 1870.

*No.* 3383.—Mr. W. Waterfield received charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, from Mr. J. Robertson on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

*The 9th September* 1870.

*No.* 3282.—RESOLUTION.—Under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules of 13th April 1864, officers of less than fifteen years' service who may be discharged on reduction of establishment, or as physically unfit for further duty, are eligible to a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary. The Governor General in Council deems it necessary to explain that, without the sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department previously obtained, the gratuity admissible under the Rules should be restricted to one month's pay for every year of service up to a maximum of twelve months' pay, for more than twelve and less than fifteen years' service.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

*The 9th September* 1870.

*No.* 3348.—In continuation of Notification No. 385, dated 12th May 1870, the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of section 35 of Act VII. of 1870, is pleased to prescribe that the stamp duty on plaints in judicial suits cognizable by the Settlement Courts under section 21 of Act XIX. of 1865, in all Districts under settlement in the Derajat and Peshawur Divisions, be reduced to a uniform rate of eight annas during the continuance of settlement operations, and that the rate of stamp duty on appeals in such cases be reduced to one-fourth of the rate prescribed in Schedule I. of Act VII. of 1870.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 5th September* 1870.

*No.* 851 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Euorpe on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Allahabad Division,—for three months under Rule XI. of the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The above cancels G. G. O. No. 832 of the 25th August 1870, granting Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser leave to sea.

*No.* 852 *of* 1870.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Boddam, of the Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 27th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

*No.* 853 *of* 1870.—The services of Lieutenant H. W. J. Senior, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

*The 6th September* 1870.

*No.* 854 *of* 1870.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that from the 1st of July 1870, Officers who receive the value of their commissions on their final transfer to the Staff Corps, shall be liable to the deduction therefrom of the cost of the passage to India of the Officers appointed to succeed them when they are seconded in the regiment; so that Officers who, from the above date, receive the value of their commission under the Horse Guards Memorandum of the 1st of April 1868, will be placed in this respect in the same position as other Officers of similar rank retiring from the British Army by the sale of their commission.

*The 7th September* 1870.

*No.* 855 *of* 1870.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Captain R. G. Birch, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, Brigade-Major at Lucknow, is removed from his appointment on the brigade staff.

*No.* 856 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of a yearly allowance of Rs. 20 for each Gymnasium and Cavalry Regiment in which fencing is taught, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of repairing foils, trifling repairs to gloves, the supply of chalk, resin, sand, sand-paper, &c.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

*No.* 857 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Assistant Apothecaries of the Subordinate Medical Department, are dismissed from the Service :—

Thomas McCreech and James William Nesbitt.

*No.* 858 *of* 1870.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 2nd August 1870, pages 3599 and 3600, is published for general information :—

*"London Gazette" of the 2nd August* 1870, *page* 3599.

WAR OFFICE;

*Pall Mall, 2nd August* 1870.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Ezekiel Gage, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 7th March 1870.

*"London Gazette" of the 2nd August* 1870, *page* 3600.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clements Edward Money Walker, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th March 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Fullerton, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th March 1870.

*No.* 859 *of* 1870.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious service, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet pay of his rank being continued to Subadar-Major Jewan Sing, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

*No.* 860 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major William Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal,—for one year ten months and twenty-seven days, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Mansfeldt George Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Clement Edward Benthall, of the General List, Cavalry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

*No.* 861 *of* 1870.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 8th instant, the services of Apothecary W. M. Mitchell, late House Surgeon of the Dacca Mitford Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*No.* 862 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Lieutenant Frederick Henry Alexander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native Light Infantry,—for six months under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 863 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major George Weld,—27th August 1870.

*No.* 864 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Thomas Dawes,—2nd September 1870.

Lieutenant Melmoth William Gataker,—4th September 1870.

Lieutenant James Barry Slater,—4th September 1870.

Lieutenant Alexander Dunlop Anderson,—4th September 1870.

Lieutenant Archibald Buchan Hepburn,—4th September 1870.

*No.* 865 *of* 1870.—Supernumerary Surgeon Frank Powell, M.B., of the Indian Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

*No.* 866 *of* 1870.—In order to ensure uniformity of practice in regard to the travelling expenses of all Departmental Non-Commissioned Officers when moving on duty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules for adoption and future guidance at the three Presidencies:—

1.—An allowance at the rate of two annas per mile will be admissible for all ordinary movements, whether involving permanent or temporary transfers from one station to another, tours of inspection, visits to out-stations, or special journeys for purposes of supervision: provided, in each case, that the distance travelled amounts to at least five miles from the Head Quarters of the Non-Commissioned Officer so employed, that *bonâ fide* extra expense has been incurred, and that no special travelling or other allowance is granted to cover it.

II.—In the event of it being possible to perform conveniently the entire or any portion of a journey by Railway, the necessary passes for so travelling will be obtained in the usual manner, and provided for the purpose by the Heads of Departments.

III.—In special or emergent cases, when expeditious travelling by dâk carriage is deemed to be absolutely necessary and ordered by competent authority, the Departmental Executive Officers will furnish the dâk for such journeys, or if this should be impracticable or inconvenient, they will allow the Non-Commissioned subordinates to make the necessary arrangements, and, if requisite, provide them with an advance for the purpose; the actual expenses incurred after being duly checked and vouched for, being charged in a contingent bill.

*The 8th September* 1870.

*No.* 867 *of* 1870.—The following extract from Royal Artillery Regimental Order, which is hereby made applicable to the Royal Artillery in India, is published for general information:—

*Order No.* 37, *New Series,—dated Horse Guards, 5th April* 1870.

"It is intimated, for the information of Officers Commanding Brigades of Royal Artillery, that the price of the 'tab' (now used in place of the stock), including 'buttons,' is 1½*d.*"

"One-half* penny per jacket will be allowed for sewing 'tabs' and 'buttons' on the jackets of recruits.

* Equivalent to four pies.

51
W. O. Authority Artillery.
2543

*The 9th September* 1870.

*No.* 868 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign Philip Herman Wallerstein, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Quarter Master, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—10th August 1869.

*No.* 869 *of* 1870.—Ensign P. H. Wallerstein, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Quarter Master, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 868 of this date, will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 10th August 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

*No.* 870 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

*15th Bengal Cavalry.*

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Gholam Surwur Khan to be Ressaldar, *vice* Walleedad Khan, invalided.

Ressaidar Emam Buksh Khan to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Gholam Surwur Khan, promoted.

*16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Luchmun Doobey to be Subadar, *vice* Dabeedeen Opudiah, invalided.
Havildar Narain Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Luchmun Doobey, promoted.

*25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Heerah Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Soobah Sing, deceased.

Havildar Bolaka Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Heerah Sing, promoted.

The promotions in the 15th Bengal Cavalry and 16th Regiment, Native Infantry, will have effect from the 1st May 1870, and those in the 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, from the 25th May 1870.

*No.* 871 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned men of the Native Establishment, attached to 4th Hussars, declared unfit for further service by the Annual Invaliding Committee of 1869, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

| Rank. | Names. | In what rank pensioned. | Circle of payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grass-cutter ... | Mattadeen ... ... ... | Grass-cutter ... | Sirhind. |
| " ... | Chintal ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Mourloy ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Durgah ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Wheelol ... ... ... | " ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Khugga ... ... ... | " ... | Sirhind. |
| " ... | Dookhie ... ... ... | " ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Dewah ... ... ... | " ... | Sirhind. |
| " ... | Boodie ... ... ... | " ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Mhurree ... ... ... | " ... | Sirhind. |
| " ... | Bughoolie ... ... ... | " ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Boojah ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Baldaw ... ... ... | " ... | Sirhind. |
| " ... | Malla ... ... ... | " ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Gurrebaw ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Kugna ... ... ... | " ... | Sirhind. |
| " ... | Gorgah ... ... ... | " ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Motee ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Jewah ... ... ... | " ... | Sirhind. |
| " ... | Gusserte ... ... ... | " ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Pursoa ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Dookhie ... ... ... | " ... | Sirhind. |
| Syce ... | Gunsam ... ... ... | Syce ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Louton ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Jacoman ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Seetul ... ... ... | " ... | Sirhind. |
| " ... | Suddeen ... ... ... | " ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Suddye ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Poorin ... ... ... | " ... | Sirhind. |
| " ... | Bodha ... ... ... | " ... | Allahabad. |
| " ... | Kussiah ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Someraw ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Sookally ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Saidhee ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Baddoo ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Cudabux ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Ameer Ally ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Phalee ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Punchum ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Chuppae ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Culloo ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Nankoo ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Nanoo ... ... ... | " ... | " |
| " ... | Sworatee ... ... ... | " ... | " |

*No.* 872 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Native Commissioned Officer, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, declared unfit for further service by a special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with the increased rate of pension for service exceeding forty years with unblemished character: the pension will have effect from the date of his being struck off the strength of the regiment:—

| Rank. | Name. | In what rank pensioned. | Circle of payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ressaldar-Major ... ... | Dhowkul Singh ... | Ressaldar-Major ... | Sirhind. |

*No.* 873 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Captain William Donnelly Palmer, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 5th September* 1870.

*No.* 305.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., appointed Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Account Branch, as a temporary arrangement (*vide* Notifications Nos. 203 and 220, dated 3rd and 30th June 1870, respectively), is confirmed in those appointments.

*No.* 306.—Mr. T. H. Girling is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade and posted to Bengal.

*No.* 307.—Lieutenant H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is retransferred from the Railway Branch in Central India to the Buildings and Roads Branch in the Central Provinces.

*No.* 308.—Mr. R. C. McKennie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, assumed charge of the Chittledroog Division from Mr. O. H. Clark on the 16th June 1870.

*The 6th September* 1870.

*No.* 309.—Statement of the monthly accounts received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st August 1870:—

| Order of merit. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Controller, Mysore for Coorg ... ... | June 1870 ... | 1st August 1870. |
| 2 | „ „ ... ... ... | „ ... | 5th „ „ |
| 3 | „ Bombay ... ... ... | „ ... | 15th „ „ |
| 4 | „ Oudh ... ... ... | „ ... | 15th „ „ |
| 5 | „ British Burmah ... ... | „ ... | 17th „ „ |
| 6 | „ Hyderabad .. ... ... | „ ... | 17th „ „ |
| 7 | „ Central Provinces ... ... | „ ... | 19th „ „ |
| 8 | „ Hyderabad, for the Berars ... | „ ... | 19th „ „ |
| 9 | „ Madras ... .. ... | „ ... | 20th „ „ |
| 10 | „ Punjab ... ... ... | „ ... | 22nd „ „ |
| 11 | „ Port Blair ... ... ... | „ ... | 23rd „ „ |
| 12 | „ Central India ... ... | „ ... | 25th „ „ |
| 13 | „ North-Western Provinces ... | „ ... | 28th „ „ |
| 14 | „ Rajpootana... ... ... | „ ... | 29th „ „ |
| 15 | „ Bengal ... ... ... | „ ... | 31st „ „ |

*No.* 310.—Sergeant C. Collogher, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*The 7th September* 1870.

*No.* 312.—The under-mentioned passed students of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers of the 2nd Grade and posted to Hyderabad:—

T. V. Seetharam Moodelly and Mr. C. C. Robeiro.

*No.* 313.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Oudh, is allowed twelve months' furlough in India with effect from the 4th October 1870.

*No.* 314.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. V. Power, in medical charge, 2nd Barrier Division, Upper Godavery, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

*No.* 315.—Mr. W. Moore, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

*The 8th September* 1870.

*No.* 316.—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Central India for employment in the Railway Branch.

TELEGRAPH.

*The 7th September* 1870.

*No.* 311.—Mr. H. L. Harris, an Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 12th August 1870.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

*The 2nd September* 1870.

*No.* 22 *F.*—Mr. F. H. C. Cox, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, is reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd Grade with effect from the 12th ultimo.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General of Accounts, High Court, &c.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

*Calcutta, the 5th September* 1870.

Parties desirous of obtaining their Securities and Interest Drafts previous to the closing of the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, for the Doorga Poojah Holidays, should tender their papers for interest or renewal a full week before the last working day, otherwise the papers will be delivered after the opening of the Office.

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.*

### GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mussoorie, the 31st August* 1870.

*No.* 44.—Cumulative privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. E. P. Wrixon, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from 1st September 1870, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

*The 5th September* 1870.

*No.* 45.—Mr. E. J. Connor, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted one month's leave of absence on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 10th instant, or such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.*

## TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mussoorie, the 1st September* 1870.

The following Assistant Surveyors of the Topographical Survey Department have been permitted to resign their appointments from the dates specified :—

Mr. G. L. Esteve, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, from the 1st July 1870.

Mr. W. A. Stratford, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, from the 1st September 1870.

Privilege leave is granted to the following members of the Junior Department of the Topographical Survey of India for the periods and from the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

Mr. J. F. Baness, Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to Head Quarter Office,—for six weeks from 11th October 1870.

Mr. A. G. Wyatt, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Chota Nagpore Division Survey,—for two months from 22nd August 1870.

Mr. W. W. McNair, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana Survey,—for six weeks from 22nd August 1870.

Mr. W. Stotesbury, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana Survey,—for fifteen days in extension of the leave granted on the 4th July last, from 1st September 1870.

*The 2nd September* 1870.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to the Khasiah and Garrow Hills Survey, from 15th September 1870.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.*,
*Surveyor General of India.*

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

### NOTICE.

*List of Estates which have come under charge of the Administrator General during the month of July* 1870.

BENNETT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, late a Cornet in H. M.'s 7th Hussars.

CHILD, MATHEW, late Master of the ship *Tropic Bird.*

CLARKE, WILLIAM, late a Permanent Way Inspector in the Eastern Bengal Railway.

CLARKSON, HENRY MARCY, late a Captain in the General List of Infantry.

ELLIS, JOHN BATHURST, late an Inspector in the Calcutta Police.

FAWCUS, JOHN, late a British subject.

GAMMELL, ANDREW, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Battalion, H. M.'s 5th Regiment of Foot.

GIBSON, JOHN, late a Professor of Music.

GILMORE, ALEXANDER, late Jailor of Darjeeling Jail.

KERSWELL, WILLIAM P., late Chief Officer of the Government Floating Light Vessel *Comet.*

LEWIN, FREDERICK CHALONER, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 85th Regiment of Foot.

MACIVER, JAMES ROBERTSON, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Establishment.

MCNAUGHTEN, DONALD, late a Tea Planter in the District of Cachar.

SAUNDERS, PATERSON TANDY, late of Allyghur, in the North-Western Provinces, a British subject.

SIBNARAIN MISSER, late a Hindoo inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta.

STRETTON, GEORGE, late Head Clerk of the Hissar Cattle Farm Office.

VALINTINE, EDWARD, late a Major in H. M.'s 109th Regiment of Foot.

WATERS, THOMAS PAINE, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 37th Regiment.

WESTON, JOSEPH, late Bazaar Sergeant of Morar (Gwalior).

WHITE, PATRICK WILLIAM, late Assistant Superintendent of Police at Mooltan.
WILLIAMS, ROWLAND, late Manager of the Upper Assam Tea Company's Saw Mills at Debroghur.

*N. B.*—All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the above estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA;
*The 23rd August* 1870.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
*Administrator General.*

---

*Admitted claims against the under-mentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday, as usual.*

| ESTATES. | Claims or Dividends. | Rates of Dividends per Rupee. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Armstrong, F., Captain, late in the 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Foot. | 1st dividend ... | at 8 as. 9⅓ p. | |
| Barr, William, late an Engine-driver in the East Indian Railway Company. | Claims ... ... | In full. | |
| Crichton, C., late a Merchant residing at Futtehghur. | 1st dividend ... | at 8 as. 10⅓ p. | |
| Doran, John, late a Christian inhabitant of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces of India. | Ditto ... | at 8 as. 8 p. | |
| * Greenhill, Nathaniel, *alias* Cooper, late an Assistant to Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Mecan Meer. | Claims ... ... | In full. | |
| Morgan, A. H., Ensign, late in the 1st Battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers. | 1st dividend ... | at 15 as. 6¼ p. | |
| Niven, George, Serjeant, late of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and Supervisor in the Department Public Works. | Ditto ... | at 1 as. 8⅓ p. | |
| Priestley, A. G., Major, late in the Bengal Staff Corps. | Ditto ... | at 2 as. 6¼ p. | |
| Ross, J. R. B., late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah. | Ditto ... | at 6 as. 0¼ p. | |
| * Serle, E. G., Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's 40th Regiment. | Claims ... | In full. | |
| Scott, J. T., Ensign, late in the 93rd Regiment, Her Majesty's Foot. | Ditto ... | Ditto | |
| Vincent, Clude, late a Translator in the High Court, North-Western Provinces. | 1st dividend ... | at 1 as. 7 p. | |
| Vincent, G. F. F., Major, late on the Retired List. | Ditto ... On judgment claims only, simple contract creditors need not apply. | at 12 as. 3⅓ p. | |
| * Whitaker, J. H., Dr., late Civil Surgeon of Tavoy, in the Tenasserim Division of British Burmah. | 2nd dividend or balance. In full. | at 6 as. 2¾ p. | |

*N. B.*—Persons interested in the surplus of the estates marked * are requested to make immediate application to the Administrator General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the Registry Certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA;
*The 24th August* 1870.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
*Administrator General.*

## MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 1st September* 1870.

The Money Order Office at Montgomery, in the Punjab, has been allowed to be closed. No Money Orders should be drawn upon that Agency until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

**Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.**

| DATE. | Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees. | Certificates issued for Rupees. | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay, Rupees. | Assayed, Rupees. | Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees. |
| August 22nd, 1870 ... | ... | ... | 30 | 37,402 | 38,30,717 |
| „ 23rd „ ... | ... | ... | 30 | 37,402 | 38,30,717 |
| „ 24th „ ... | ... | 13 | 30 | 37,388 | 38,30,717 |
| „ 25th „ ... | ... | ... | 17 | 37,186 | 38,30,717 |
| „ 26th „ ... | ... | ... | 17 | 37,198 | 38,30,717 |
| „ 27th „ ... | 9,634 | ... | 9,651 | 85,031 | 37,08,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 29th August* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Mint Master.*

**Statement of Transactions of District Savings' Banks for the week ending 1st September 1870.**

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount principal. | Amount interest. | |
| Bengal ... ... | 10 | 21 | 900 12 3 | ... | ..... | ..... | 5,496 2 6 |
| British Burmah ... ... | 1 | 1 | 30 0 0 | ... | ..... | ..... | 30 0 0 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 1st September* 1870.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

**Statement of District Savings' Banks in Bengal for August 1870.**

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Accounts. | Amount at credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Patna... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 334 0 0 |
| Bhaugulpore ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 137 0 0 |
| Purneah ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 760 0 0 |
| Mymensing ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 48 0 0 |
| Backergunge... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 927 0 0 |
| Cuttack ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 190 0 0 |
| Gowhatty ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 100 0 0 |
| Hazareebaugh ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 1,000 4 3 |
| Chittagong ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 527 0 0 |
| Hooghly ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 2,534 0 0 |
| Julpigoree ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 300 0 0 |
| TOTAL ... ... | 91 | 6,857 4 3 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 5th September* 1870.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

## *STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 30th August 1870.*

### LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ... ... ... ... ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... ... | 15,79,704 | 12 | 4 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 88,69,112 6 7 | 2,17,57,217 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto ditto at Branches ... Rs. 1,28,88,104 9 10 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 2,70,11,030 | 1 | 0 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... ... ... ... | 15,82,956 | 7 | 9 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 8,62,045 | 8 | 6 |
| Total ... | 7,47,92,953 | 14 | 0 |

### ASSETS.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... ... ... | 92,99,380 | 10 | 0 |
| Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ... | 51,30,650 | 10 | 3 |
| Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto ... | 47,44,812 | 13 | 1 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto ... | 1,42,17,952 | 1 | 6 |
| Dead Stock ... ... ... ... ... | 11,37,430 | 5 | 0 |
| Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 14,128 | 15 | 0 |
| Balances with other Banks ... ... ... ... | 8,98,108 | 2 | 6 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 2,27,763 | 1 | 1 |
| | 3,56,70,226 | 10 | 5 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,66,06,441 9 11 | 3,91,22,727 | 3 | 7 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... Rs. 2,25,16,285 9 8 | | | |
| Total ... | 7,47,92,953 | 14 | 0 |

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.*

## POST OFFICE.

*Calcutta, the 29th August* 1870.

*List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 27th August* 1870.

AMBLER, G. W.
Allison, T. F.
Ally Hossen.
Aushotosh Mookerjee.
Aviet, C.

BETTS, MISS C. J. B.
Balcher, P. F.
Bhobanee Churn Dass.
Birch, Capt. A. J. C.
Bungshee Dhur Sett.
Boardman, R.
Biddell, J.
Blandford, Mrs.
Bhola Nath Dass.
Bissumber Dutt.
Baptist, A.
Breen, Mrs. W.
Bingham, G. A.

COWARD, J.
Collins, R. A.
Cowan, W.
Christopher, C.
Churcher, Mrs. E.
Campbell, J.
Craighead, J.
Clarke, J. M. C.
Chundi Churn Seal.
Campbell, C. J. C.
Clarke, Capt. C.
Cooke, L. A. C.
Chintamoney Chuckerbutty.

D'ROZARIO, MRS. C. L.
D'Cruz, J. F.
Dulins, E. E.
Dyass, E.
Deveria, H. E.
Dias, J. F.
D'Cruze, G.
D'Rozario, Mrs. D.
Dobman, C. A.
Dabare Katoo.

FALKOON & Co.
Felbin, J.
Finlay, J. H.

GUNNESH PERSHAD NUNDY.
Greesh Chunder Dass.
Gopal Chunder Dutto.
Gray, J.
Graham, J. L.
Gartner, H.
Goopeemohun Ghose.

HALDEN, CAPT. G. V.
Hall, J.
Hart, Mrs.
Hamilton, Mrs. J. M.
Hayes, G.
Harris, E. W.
Houton, Mrs.
Hills, T. A.
Hajee Chunder.
Hoke, Miss K.

JONES, G. & Co.
Jones, R. H. W.
Jerdon, A. L. W.

KING, MRS. E.
Kilby, L. J.
Kesub Chunder Bose.

LEADON, E.
Long, J.
Lama, Mrs. L.
Lewis, J.
Landmain, H.

MORROW, R.
Mehta, Mrs. H. M.
Miller, J. W.
Macaulary, W. M.
Mitchell, Mrs. G.
McArthur, Mrs. J.
McMullan, W.
Miller, Mrs.

NOBIN CHUNDER PAULET.
Neale, Mrs.
Nobo Coomar Ghosal.
Newlands, P. F.

ONEILL, MRS. L.
Okenially, M.

PHILLIPS, J.
Place, H. J.
Peters, W. A.
Parry, G.
Palmer, Major-General H.
Potter, Mrs. J. H.
Pennington, T. B.
Pick, Mrs. T.
Prankissen Haldar.
Portugal, J.

RY, M. B.
Renny, T. J. O.
Rind, A.
Ramhan, J.
Ross.
Rogers, P. B.
Roberts, H. V.

SIBNARIAN PAUL.
Smouth, W. H.
Shopland, E. R.
Sadoo Mathia.
Spaunding, Mrs. M.
Sandeman, J. C.
Snyth, W.
Snyth, C. T.
Smyth, Dr.
Skipton, D. P.
Subteatum Beebee.
Samson, Capt. C. W.
Sadasook Chund Mull.
Simpson, W.
Sinclair, Mrs.
Shaik Ameer Mirza.
Shaik Kotuboddeen.
Smyth, Lieut.-Col. J. C.
Seymour, Mrs.

TOOGOOD, O.
Tait, R.
Tallao, J.
Tennant, J. F.
Thompson, W.

WOLF, M.
Watt, J.
Wetherall, F. G.
Walley, Mrs. M. A.
Wakeman, Mrs.
Wist, Mrs.
Warman, T.
Welson, T.
Wilkinson, Esq.
Willis, A.
Williams, J. M.

W. H. McGOWAN,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.


**For Sale.**

APPLY TO MANAGER, PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LAHORE.

COLLECTION OF ACTS APPLICABLE TO THE PUNJAB.

BY T. W. SMYTH, B.C.S.

*In two Volumes.*

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 24 } Postage 2 Rs.
Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... „ 27 } extra.

PUNJAB CIVIL CODE.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... Rs. 12 } Postage Re. 1.
Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... „ 10 }

PUNJAB LAW OF LIMITATION.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 6—Postage 8 annas.

The under-mentioned work is published monthly by the Punjab Printing Company:—

THE PUNJAB RECORD

OR

REFERENCE BOOK FOR CIVIL OFFICERS,

Containing Judgments of the Chief Court, the Acts of the Legislature, Departmental Orders, Supreme and Punjab Governments Orders, and Miscellaneous Papers.

The Law portion of the work is edited by E. Reynolds, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Subscription, Rs. 24 per annum (payable in advance) including Postage.

The back numbers obtainable at Rs. 3 each.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, and** | **Of the North-West of India Cotton Screwing Company, "Limited."** |

By an order of the above Court made in this matter on and bearing date the fifteenth day of August current, it was ordered, on the application of C. H. B. Wilson, of New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, that Shareholders and others claiming any interest in or right to the balance which shall remain of a sum of Rs. 8,052-7-6 now to credit of the Official Liquidator's account belonging to the above Company after payment thereout of certain commission and costs in the order mentioned, do within three months from the date of the said order send in particulars of their claims to the said Official Liquidator. Saturday, the third day of December next as the time, and the Town Hall, Calcutta, as the place, have been fixed for the disposal of the balance of the said fund.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar, High Court.*

TROTMAN, CHATTERJEE, & WATKINS,
*Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.*

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION;
*The 25th August* 1870.

## Notice.

James Macalester Hall having retired from our Firm on 30th April 1869, his interest and responsibility therein ceased from that date, and Thomas Melville Russell has been admitted a Partner as from 1st May 1870.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

## TENTS.

JUBBULPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

The prices of Tents made at this Institution are the same as last year.

The reduction of 10 per cent. in the price of Tents under five hundred Rupees, and 20 per cent. on Tents over five hundred Rupees, as sanctioned last season, is still allowed, and revised list with prices reduced as above are available on application to the Superintendent.

B. ROGERS, *Captain,*
*Superintendent.*

## Notice.

Mr. Neil MacMichael has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from 1st May 1870.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

## Notice.

Military and Civil Officers and the Public are informed that Dubbaree and every sort of Tents are made first class in our Manufactory at Futtehghur. Printed list sent on application.

Apply to—

MOULA BUX & CO.

## To be sold by Auction

*By order of* ARTHUR WARWICK, ESQ., *Official Liquidator of the Elgin Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in liquidation, and under direction of the Civil Judge of Cawnpore.*

*At the Court of the Civil Judge of Cawnpore, at the hour of* 11 *o'clock in the forenoon, on the* 15*th day of November* 1870, *in one lot to the highest bidder—*

The valuable property of the above Company, consisting of about twenty-six acres of land, more or less, in the Civil Station of Cawnpore; together with the mills, steam-engine, machinery and plant complete; together with the out-houses and sheds in and upon the said premises. There is also a bungalow on the premises containing eight rooms, and used as an Office, together with stabling and out-houses; also, barrack containing six rooms for Europeans, and a bungalow containing thirteen rooms with stabling and out-houses.

The mill contains 10,008 spindles and 150 looms with all necessary appliances.

The three boilers are each twenty-six feet by six and a half feet, and the engine, high and low pressure combined, is nominally of sixty-horse-power. The boilers and engine are by Messrs. Benjamin, Hick and Son, Bolton, and the remainder of the machinery by Messrs. Platt, Brothers.

The machinery has been at work since the early part of 1867.

A list of the furniture and stores will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Whatever manufactured goods there may be on the premises on the day of sale will be included in the sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Warwick and Co., Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE;
*The 3rd September* 1870.

ARTHUR WARWICK,
*Official Liquidator.*

## Important Notice.

Every officer having dealings with the Kurrachee Treasury is hereby requested to forward a specimen of his signature to the Treasury Officer (Mr. Ingle) for comparison with future signatures, as recently ordered by the Comptroller General of Accounts.

Officers not complying with this request by the 31st August next ensuing, will have only themselves to blame if delay should occur in disposing of their abstracts, &c.

KURRACHEE TREASURY;
*The 26th July* 1870.

*Acting Collector of Kurrachee.*

## IN THE COURT OF THE CIVIL JUDGE OF CAWNPORE.

**In the matters of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, and** | **The Elgin Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited."**

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 31st day of October 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attornies or Pleaders, if any, to Arthur Warwick, of Cawnpore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are, by their Attornies or Pleaders, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Court of the Civil Judge of Cawnpore aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. The fifth day of November 1870, at 12 o'clock, at Cawnpore aforesaid, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

G. E. LANCE,
*Judge of Cawnpore.*

## MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

*Published at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, during the month of July* 1870.

Sole Agents in Calcutta,—MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., St. Andrew's Library.

| DESCRIPTION. | Size. | PRICE. Unmounted. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. A. |
| **GENERAL MAPS.** | | |
| Country round Agra (reprint). Scale 2 miles = 1 inch ... ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 8 |
| *Scale* 8 *miles* = *inch.* | | |
| General Map of the Punjab, sheet No. 6 (reprint) ... ... | Double Elephant ... | 2 0 |
| Rajpootana and adjoining States, sheet Nos. 6 and 8 (Anastatic, reprint) ... | Do. do. | each 2 0 |
| Kumaon and British Gurhwal, by Captain R. Strachey (reprint) ... | 2 sheets Atlas ... | 2 0 |
| Index to the sheets of the Chota Nagpore Survey (reprint). Scale 16 miles = 1 inch ... ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | *Gratis.* |
| India No. 2 with Hills, colored. Scale 128 miles = 1 inch ... ... | Imperial ... | 1 4 |
| **REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.** *Scale* 1 *mile* = 1 *inch.* | | |
| District Noacolly, M. C. No. 8 ... ... ... ... | 2 sheets Antiquarian | 4 0 |
| Do. Chanda. Sheet Nos. 9 and 13 ... ... ... | Double Elephant ... | each 1 8 |
| Sindh. Sheet No. 36 ... ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 8 |
| Oudh. Sheet No. 51 ... ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 8 |
| District Furreedpoor, M. C. Nos. 2 and 8 (Anastatic) ... ... | 2 sheets Atlas ... | 1 8 |
| Do. do. do. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 do. ... ... | Do. do. | 1 8 |
| **DISTRICT MAPS.** *Scale* 4 *miles* = 1 *inch.* | | |
| District Moorshedabad (Anastatic reprint) ... ... ... | Double Elephant ... | 2 0 |
| Do. Hazareebaugh (2nd Edition), Preliminary map ... ... | 4 sheets Super Royal | 2 8 |
| **TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.** *Scale* 1 *mile* = 1 *inch.* | | |
| Gwalior. Sheet No. 2 (b) ... ... ... ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 3 (b) ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 9 (a) ... ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. No. 45 (2nd Edition) ... ... ... | Do. do. | 1 0 |
| *Scale* 4 *inches* = 1 *inch.* | | |
| Rewah. Half degree sheet IX (sheets 26 and 29)... ... ... | ½ sheet Imperial ... | each 0 8 |
| **CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS.** | | |
| Scalkote cantonment and environs, 12 inches = 1 mile ... ... | 15 sheets D. Elepht. | Comp. map 10 0 |
| Jalindhur do. do ... ... ... ... | 13 sheets do. | „ „ 9 0 |

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE; *Calcutta, 12th August* 1870.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
*Surveyor General of India.*

## Notice.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of Mr. Frederick Maxivell Simpson, of the firm of Simpson, Brothers, of Jounpore, who died intestate in this District on the 7th June last, are under the Seal of this Court. Claimants are requested to apply to the under-signed within one month from this date.

JOUNPORE JUDGE'S COURT; *The 29th August* 1870.

R. M. EDWARDS,
*Officiating Judge, Jounpore.*

*A Revised List of Tents with their reduced Prices made by*

**Messrs. Moulah Buksh & Co.,**

TENT-MAKERS, FUTTEHGURH,

WHO RECEIVED A CERTIFICATE FROM R. C. OLDFIELD, ESQ., COLLECTOR, FURRUCKABAD, ON THE 29TH OCTOBER 1863.

HAVE the honor to inform the Public in general that in their manufactory the best materials are supplied, and brass eyelets are supplied in lieu of leather ones.

Ventilators will be made if parties require them.

I.—Double-poled tents of 4 cloths throughout, and 4-feet verandahs, complete with carpets, chicks, purdahs, gunny bags, pegs and mallets, as follows:—

No. 1.—30 feet by 18 feet ... Rs. 830 | No. 2.—28 feet by 16 feet Rs. 700
No. 3.—24 feet by 14 feet ... Rs. 630.

II.—Single-poled tents of 4 cloths throughout, and 4-feet verandah, complete as above, viz.:—

No. 4.—18 feet by 18 feet .. Rs. 540 | No. 5.—16 feet by 18 feet... Rs. 475
No. 6.—14 feet by 14 feet ... Rs. 425.

III.—Hill tents, double fly and single kanat of 4 cloths, with 2 out-riggers of 3 cloths, complete as above, viz.:—

No. 7.—14 feet square ... Rs. 270 | No. 8.—12 feet square ... Rs 225
No. 9.—10 feet square ... Rs. 195.

IV.—Swiss cottage tents of 4 cloths throughout, double fly and circular saibans, the rear one being closed by 6-feet kanat to form a dressing-room, complete as above, viz.:—

No. 10.—14 feet square ... Rs. 380 | No. 11.—12 feet square ... Rs. 340

V.—Swiss cottage tents of 4 cloths throughout, double fly and circular verandah and 3-feet saibans, the rear one being closed by 4-feet kanat to form a bath-room, complete as above, viz.:—

No. 12.—14 feet square ... Rs. 300 | No. 13.—12 feet square ... Rs. 250
No. 14.—10 feet square ... Rs. 200.

VI.—Bechobah tents of 4 cloths, in fly and kanat, complete as above, viz.:—

No. 15.—12 feet square ... Rs. 170 | No. 16.—10 feet square ... Rs. 140

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the price must accompany the orders to meet prompt attention, the remainder on delivery. Risk, and any discount charged in cashing the cheques, &c., to be borne by purchasers. All orders will be executed without the least delay.

Apply to—

MESSRS. MOULAH BUKSH & Co.,

*Tent-makers, Futtehgurh.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

*Extract from Financial Department Notification No. 1004A, dated Simla, the 30th July 1866.*

"*Para.* 9.—The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

### Lost.

Left halves of the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle:—

No. C65—51187
„ C64—07605 } for Rs. 10 each.
„ C57—95726

E. A. HOBSON.

Right half of Currency Note No. A6—66034 for Rs. 10.

RADHA MOHUN SETT.

Half of Currency Note No. A44—71240 for Rs. 20 of the Allahabad Circle.

J. H. GORDON.

Half of Currency Note No. 11711 for Rs. 20.

T. HART.

Right half of Currency Note No. A58—66941 for Rs. 100.

MUTTY RAM.

Left half of Currency Note No. A70—05913 for Rs. 100.

ASHOOTOSH MITTER.

Currency Note No. A70—31883 for Rs. 100.

WOMESH CHUNDER DOSS.

Half of Currency Note No. A54—00884 for Rs. 20.

MIRZA MAHOMED ALLY.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle:—

No. A18—86344 for Rs. 10.
„ A18—83822 „ 10.

F. A. NEWMAN.

Half of Currency Note No. A72—19919 for Rs. 20 of the Calcutta Circle.

NOBO COOMAR SINGH.

First half of Currency Note No. A39—18852 for Rs. 100 of the Allahabad Circle.

ROMESH CHUNDER GOOPTO.

**Lost or Stolen.**

Currency Note No. A70—67160 for Rs. 1,000.

RAM CHUNDER PARAY.

Half of Currency Note No. A39—15140 for Rs. 100 of the Allahabad Circle.

HEATHCOTE SMITH.

Half of Currency Note No. A44—72473 for Rs. 20 of the Allahabad Circle.

WATTS & CO.

**Wrongly Joined.**

The following Currency Notes:—

1st half No. A34—48210
2nd „ „ A34—48236 } for Rs. 20 each.

G. RAYNER.

The following Currency Notes:—

No. A44—63854 for Rs. 20—Allahabad Circle.
„ A45—08354 „ 20—Calcutta „

MARY WINFELL.

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

**Lost.**

A Government Promissory Note No. 14840 of 63950 of 1856-57 at 5 per cent. per annum for Rs. 500.

PROSUNNO COOMAR MOOKERJEE.

**Lost or Stolen.**

At Morar, the 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 027805 of 1865 for Rs. 1,000, bought from the National Bank, Calcutta, and endorsed by me to Baboo Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty.

WOOMA CHURN BHUDDER.

Government Loan No. 13980 of 8448 of 1835-36 for Rs. 500, and No. 14746 of 1856-57 for Rs. 500, the above Notes stood in the name of George Munro. Interest has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

GEORGE MUNRO.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th August 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXII OF 1870.

*An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.*

Preamble.

Whereas the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, have severally passed divers Acts purporting to apply generally to all persons within the local extent of the said Acts; and whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of such Acts in so far as they affect to render European British subjects liable to be convicted and punished by tribunals other than the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay; and whereas doubts have also been raised as to the application to European British subjects of certain Acts of the Governor General in Council: For the purpose of removing such doubts it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Confirmation of local Acts so far as regards European British subjects.

1. Every such Act passed by the Governor of the Presidency of Madras in Council, or by the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder, be and be deemed to have been as valid as if it had been passed by the Governor General of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Acts conferring summary jurisdiction over offences to apply to European British subjects.

2. Unless there be something repugnant in the context, all Acts heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council, which confer summary jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

Amendment of Act No. XVIII of 1859, sections 1, 2 and 4.

3. Act No. XVIII of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate)* shall be construed as if, in sections one, two and four, after the word 'heretofore' the words 'or hereafter' were inserted.

Saving of limits of Magistrates' ordinary jurisdiction.

4. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorize a Magistrate to exceed the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of punishment which he may inflict, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace.

Indemnity-clause.

5. All Magistrates and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been then in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Magistrate or other person in respect of anything so done.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th September 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1870.

# THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1870.

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27. Rules as to officers and management of Mint.
28. Rules by notification.

SCHEDULE.

*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Coinage and the Mint.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to coinage and the mint; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

## *I.—Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Coinage Act, 1870."

Repeal of enactments.

2. The Regulations and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, the expression 'Mint' includes the Mints at Calcutta, at Bombay and at such other places (if any) as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, directs :

the expression 'Mint-rules' means such rules as the Governor General in Council from time to time prescribes for the management of the Mint;

and the expression 'remedy' means variation from the standard weight and fineness.

## *II.—Gold Coinage.*

Gold Coins.

4. The under-mentioned gold coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A gold mohur or fifteen-rupee piece.

(2.)—A five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur.

(3.)—A ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.

(4.)—A thirty-rupee piece or a double gold mohur.

Their weight and fineness.

5. The standard weight of the said gold mohur shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and its standard fineness shall be as follows :— eleven twelfths, or one hundred and sixty-five grains, of fine gold, and one twelfth, or fifteen grains, of alloy.

The other gold coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same fineness :

Remedy allowed.

Provided that in the making of gold coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding two thousandths in weight and two thousandths in fineness.

## *III.—Silver Coinage.*

Silver Coins.

6. The under-mentioned silver coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A rupee to be called the Government Rupee.

(2.)—A half rupee.

(3.)—A quarter rupee, or four-anna piece.

(4.)—An eighth of a rupee, or two-anna piece.

7. The standard weight of the Government Rupee shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and its standard fineness shall be as follows:—eleven-twelfths, or one hundred and sixty-five grains, of fine silver, and one-twelfth, or fifteen grains, of alloy.

Their weight and fineness.

The other silver coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same fineness:

Provided that in the making of silver coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding the following:—

Remedy allowed.

| | Remedy in weight. | Remedy in fineness. |
|---|---|---|
| Rupee ... Half rupee ... | Five thousandths | Two thousandths. |
| Quarter rupee ... | Seven thousandths | Three thousandths. |
| Eighth of a rupee | Ten thousandths | |

*IV.—Copper Coinage.*

8. The under-mentioned copper coins only shall be coined at the Mint:—

Copper Coins.

(1.)—A double pice or half anna.

(2.)—A pice or quarter anna.

(3.)—A half pice or one-eighth of an anna.

(4.)—A pie, being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna.

9. The weight of the double pice shall be two hundred grains Troy.

Their weight.

The other copper coins shall be of proportionate weight:

Provided that in the making of copper coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding one fortieth in weight.

Remedy allowed.

*V.—Devices on Coins.*

10. Until the Governor General in Council otherwise orders under the power hereinafter conferred, the coins coined under this Act shall bear on the obverse the likeness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the inscription "Victoria Queen," and on the reverse the designation of the coins in English filled by the word "India," with such date and embellishments on each coin as the Governor General in Council from time to time determines.

Present devices on coins.

11. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the coining and issuing of all coins authorized by this Act, and prescribe in lieu of the likeness and inscription hereinbefore mentioned, such other likeness and inscription for all or any of the said coins as he thinks fit.

Power to order other devices.

*VI.—Legal Tender.*

12. No gold coin shall be a legal tender in payment or on account.

Gold coin not a legal tender.

13. The said rupee and half rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:

Rupees and half rupees a legal tender.

Provided that the coin has not lost more than two per cent. in weight:

Provided also that it has not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished otherwise than by use.

The quarter rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee, subject to the second proviso contained in this section.

Four-anna and two-anna pieces.

14. The double pice shall be a legal tender for the thirty-second part of a rupee or for half an anna;

Copper coin how to be legal tender.

the pice for the sixty-fourth part of a rupee or for one-fourth of an anna;

the half pice for the one hundred and twenty-eighth part of a rupee or for one-eighth of an anna;

and the pie for the hundred and ninety-second part of a rupee or for one-twelfth of an anna:

Provided that none of the said copper coins shall be a legal tender, except for the fractions of a rupee.

15. All silver coin of the weight and standard specified in the Acts No. XVII of 1835, No. XXI of 1838, and Act No. XIII of 1862 issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and declared by those Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

Coin made under former Acts.

and all copper coins of the weight specified in Acts No. XXI of 1835, No. XXII of 1844, and No. XIII of 1862 issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and declared by those Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

shall continue to be a legal tender for the amounts thereof, respectively, subject to the same conditions and provisions as under those Acts, respectively, anything contained in this Act or in any Act hereby repealed notwithstanding.

*VII.—Diminished, Counterfeit, or Called-in Coin.*

16. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorized by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to act under this section, who has reason to believe it to have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight,

Cutting certain silver coins.

or to be counterfeit,

or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing,

or to be called-in by any proclamation,

he may, by himself or another

(subject to the rules which the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf),

cut or break such coin.

Return of cut coin.

**17.** If any coin so cut or broken is counterfeit, or has been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, the pieces shall be returned to the person tendering the coin, and he shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking.

Receipt of cut coin.

But if it has been coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India, and has lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight or has been called-in by any proclamation, the officer cutting or breaking the same shall receive it at the rate of one rupee per tola.

Indemnification of public servants for anything done before passing of Act.

**18.** All public servants are hereby indemnified for anything done heretofore, which they might lawfully have done if this Act had been in force and if they had been authorized under section sixteen; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such person in respect of anything so done.

Bar of suits.

No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

### *VIII.—Coinage of Bullion.*

Receipt of gold and silver bullion and coin.

**19.** Subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, the Mint Master shall receive all gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the Mint:

Provided that such bullion and coin be fit for coinage:

Provided also that the quantity so brought at one time by one person is not less, in the case of gold, than fifty tolas, and, in the case of silver, than one thousand tolas.

Duty on produce of gold bullion.

**20.** A duty shall be levied at the rate of one rupee per cent. at the Mint on the produce of all gold bullion and on all gold coin brought for coinage to the Mint in accordance with the said Mint-rules.

Duty on produce of silver bullion.

**21.** All silver bullion or coin brought for coinage to the Mint, in accordance with the said Mint-rules, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin, and the amount of such duty shall be deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.

Charge for melting and cutting bullion.

**22.** A charge of one fourth per mille on gold bullion and coin and of one per mille on silver bullion and coin, shall also be levied for melting or cutting such bullion and coin so as to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint.

Charge for refining.

**23.** All gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the Mint for coinage and which is inferior to the standard fineness prescribed by this Act, or which, from brittleness or other cause, is unfit for coinage, shall, in case it is refined, be subject, in addition to the duty and charge aforesaid, to such charge on account of the loss and expense of refining, as the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf.

Certificate for produce of bullion.

**24.** The Mint Master, on the delivery of gold or silver bullion or coin into the Mint for coinage, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Assay Master for the net produce of such bullion or coin payable at the General Treasury.

Withdrawal of bullion.

**25.** The proprietor of any bullion or coin so delivered for coinage, who is dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its value, may, within twenty-four hours after receiving such report, and subject to the payment of the fee prescribed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, withdraw such bullion or coin without being subject to the duties on coinage imposed by this Act.

Payment for gold bullion.

**26.** For all gold bullion and coin, in respect of which the Assay Master has granted a certificate, payment shall be made, as nearly as may be, in gold coins coined under this Act or Act No. XVII of 1835; and the balance (if any) due to the proprietor shall be paid in silver, or in silver and copper, coins current in British India.

### *IX.—Power to make Rules.*

Rules as to officers and management of the Mint.

**27.** The Governor General in Council may, from time to time,

(1) fix the number and duties of the officers of, and persons employed in, the Mint:

(2) make rules and give directions (subject to the provisions of this Act, and any notification made thereunder) respecting the management of the Mint, and revoke and alter such rules and directions.

Rules by notification.

**28.** The Governor General in Council may also, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,—

(1) diminish the amount of remedy allowed by sections five, seven and nine in the case of any coin:

(2) determine in the case of any coin the date and embellishments to be put thereon:

(3) call-in coins of any date or denomination, or any coins coined before the date in the notification mentioned:

(4) prescribe rules for the guidance of officers authorized to cut or break coin under section sixteen:

(5) prescribe the charge to be made on account of the loss and expense of refining:

(6) determine the period for which certificates granted under section twenty-four shall run:

(7) fix the fee payable under section twenty-five:

(8) establish a Mint at any place in British India other than Calcutta and Bombay:

(9) abolish any Mint so established or any Mint now existing in British India:

(10) regulate any matters relative to coinage and to the Mint, which are not provided for by this Act:

(11) revoke or alter any notification previously made under this Act.

Every such notification shall come into force on the day therein in that behalf mentioned, and shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

SCHEDULE.

| Number and year. | Title or subject. |
|---|---|
| Bengal Regulation II of 1812 ... | A Regulation for levying a Duty on the Coinage of Silver Bullion and on the Re-coinage of Rupees, and other Coins with certain Exceptions at the Mints established at Calcutta, Furruckabad, and Benares; for defining the Weight and Standard of the Benares Rupee; for modifying the Rates of Duty at present levied on the coinage of Gold Bullion in the Mint of Calcutta; and also for establishing certain Rules for the Conduct of the Business of the above-mentioned Mints, respectively. |
| Bengal Regulation XIV of 1817 ... | A Regulation for amending certain Parts of Regulation II, 1812. |
| Bengal Regulation XIV of 1818 ... | A Regulation for altering the Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, and for further modifying some of the Rules in force respecting those Coins. |
| Bengal Regulation V of 1819 ... | A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of the Rules in Force in regard to the Conduct of the Business of the Mints subordinate to this Presidency. |
| Act No. XVII of 1835 | Gold and silver coinage. |
| Act No. XIII of 1862 | An Act to provide for a new Silver and a new Copper Coinage. |

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIV OF 1870.

*An Act to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Taluqdárs in Oudh.*

Preamble.

Whereas many of the taluqdárs of Oudh are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Taluqdárs' Relief Act."

2. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

'Chief Commissioner' means the Chief Commissioner of Oudh:

'taluqdár' means a person whose name is entered in the first of the lists mentioned in the Oudh Estates' Act, 1869, section eight:

'heir' means the person for the time being entitled under the same Act as heir to a taluqdár:

*II.—Vesting order.*

Power to vest management of taluqdár's property in an officer appointed by Chief Commissioner.

3. Whenever, within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any taluqdár,

or (when such taluqdár is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such taluqdár if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot), his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

applies in writing to the Chief Commissioner, stating that the taluqdár is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Governor General of India in Council, by order published in the local official *Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the immoveable property of or to which the taluqdár is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the taluqdár or his heir during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

4. On such publication, the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits against taluqdár.

*First*, all proceedings in respect to such debts or liabilities which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Taluqdár freed from arrest,

*secondly*, so long as such management continues,

the taluqdár and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the taluqdár was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof was then charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government;

and his moveable property from attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of his power to alienate.

*thirdly*, so long as such management continues, *(a)* the taluqdár and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

and *(b)* such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government.

### *III.—Duties of Manager.*

Manager to receive rents and profits,

**5.** The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

*first*, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the said property:

and an annual sum for maintenance of the taluqdár and his heir,

*secondly*, such annual sum as appears to the Chief Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the taluqdár, his heir and their families:

and costs of repairs and improvements,

*thirdly*, the costs of such repairs and improvements, of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Chief Commissioner:

and costs of management,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management,

and shall settle the debts and liabilities.

and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the taluqdár and his heir and their immoveable property as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

### *IV.—Settlement of Debts.*

Notice to claimants against taluqdár.

**6.** On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish in the local official *Gazette* a notice in English and Urdú, calling upon all persons having claims against the taluqdár or his immoveable property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Tahsíldárs' kachahrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

**7.** Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant, is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Debt or liability not duly notified, to be barred.

**8.** Every debt or liability (other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government) to which the taluqdár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

**9.** The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the taluqdár and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof.

Appeal.

**10.** An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under sections seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Commissioner of Division to whom the Manager is subordinate, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

11. When the total amount of such debts and liabilities has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Chief Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Chief Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

Until such approval is given, the Chief Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of taluqdár to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the taluqdár or his heir,

the taluqdár or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section nineteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Where the taluqdár or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager), and the debts and liabilities barred by section eight, shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied;

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

### *V.—Powers of Manager.*

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to call for further particulars.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Power to administer oaths.

16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Statements of persons examined, to be evidence.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the taluqdár would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Manager to have powers of a taluqdár.

And if such property, or any part thereof be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

18. Subject to the rules made under section twenty, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

19. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Chief Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the taluqdár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is charged,

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the taluqdár and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted, is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section three.

*VI.—Miscellaneous.*

Power to make rules.

**20.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General of India in Council, and published in the local official *Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new Managers.

**21.** Whenever the Chief Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

**22.** Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity-clause.

**23.** No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.

**24.** No petition, application, memorandum of appeal, or other proceeding under this Act, shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Oudh in respect of certain suits.

**25.** Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts of the Province of Oudh, having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to or rights of persons claiming maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits, but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th September 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 20 OF 1870.

*A Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners.*

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title. 1. This Act may be called 'The Coroners' Act, 1870.'

Extent. It extends to the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay.

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments. 2. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

*II.—Appointment of Coroners.*

Coroners of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. 3. Within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts there shall be a Coroner. Such Coroners shall be called, respectively, the Coroner of Calcutta, the Coroner of Madras, and the Coroner of Bombay.

Their appointment, suspension and removal. 4. Such officers shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed by the following Authorities, respectively, (that is to say),—

The Coroner of Calcutta, by the Governor General of India in Council:

The Coroner of Madras, by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

The Coroner of Bombay, by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Present Coroners. Every person now holding such office shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Oath to be taken by Coroner. 5. Every person hereafter appointed to the office of Coroner shall take and subscribe, before one of the Judges of the High Court, an oath that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

*III.—Powers and Duties of Coroners.*

Powers and jurisdiction of Coroners. 6. Every Coroner under this Act shall have and exercise the same powers and jurisdictions, within the place for which he is so appointed, as by law may be had and exercised by Coroners elected for counties in England.

Coroner's fees. 7. Every Coroner under this Act shall be entitled to such reasonable fees and allowances for the performance of the duty of his said office, as are prescribed by the said respective Authorities in that behalf.

8. Whenever an inquest ought to be holden on any body lying dead within the jurisdiction of any Coroner under this Act, such Coroner shall have power to hold and shall hold such inquest; and every such inquisition taken before him is valid, whether or not the cause of death arose within his jurisdiction.

Power to hold inquests on bodies within jurisdiction, wherever cause of death occurred.

9. Every Coroner under this Act, upon any inquisition taken before him, whereby any person is indicted for culpable homicide or murder, or for abetting culpable homicide or murder, shall commit to writing the material parts of the evidence given to the jury before him;

Coroner to take evidence in writing;

and may bind by recognizance any person knowing or declaring anything material touching the said offences to appear at the next criminal sessions at which the trial is to be, then and there to prosecute or give evidence against the party charged;

may bind witnesses to appear;

and shall certify and subscribe such inquisition, evidence and recognizances, and deliver the same to the proper officer of the Court in which the trial is to be, before or at the opening of the Court.

to certify and deliver inquisition, &c.

10. Any Coroner failing to comply with the provisions of section nine shall be liable to such fine as the said Court, upon summary examination and proof of the failure, thinks fit to impose.

Penalty for failure to comply with section nine.

11. No proceeding for anything done under this Act, or for any failure to comply with its provisions, shall be commenced or prosecuted after the expiration of six months from such fact or failure, nor after tender of sufficient amends.

Limitation of suits.

### *IV.—Coroners' Juries.*

12. On all inquests to be held by the Coroners of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, no greater number than five Jurors shall be necessary, and every finding of a jury consisting of five Jurors shall be as effectual in law, as if such finding had been the finding of twelve Jurors.

Necessary number of jurors.

13. When any person has been duly summoned to attend as a Juror by any of the said Coroners, and fails or neglects to attend at the time and place specified in such summons, such Coroner may cause him to be openly called in his Court three times to appear and serve as a Juror; and upon the non-appearance of such person, and proof that such summons has been served upon him, or left at his usual place of abode, may impose such fine upon the person so making default, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to the Coroner seems fit.

Fine on Juror neglecting to attend.

The Coroner shall make out and sign a certificate, containing the name and surname, the residence and trade or calling of every person so making default, together with the amount of the fine so imposed, and the cause of such fine,

Certificate as to defaulting juror.

and shall send such certificate to one of the Magistrates of the place of which he is the Coroner,

and shall cause a copy of such certificate to be served upon the person so fined, by having it left at his usual place of residence, or by sending the same through the Post Office, addressed as aforesaid and registered.

Service of copy of certificate.

Thereupon such Magistrate shall cause the fine to be levied in the same manner as if it had been imposed by himself.

Levy of fine.

14. No inquisition found upon or by any inquest of any of the said Coroners, nor any judgment recorded upon or by virtue of any such inquisition, shall be quashed, stayed, or reversed for want of the averment therein, or any matter unnecessary to be proved,

Inquisitions not to be quashed for want of form.

nor for the omission of the words "with force and arms," or of the words "against the peace,"

nor for the omission or insertion of any other words or expressions of mere form or surplusage,

nor for the insertion of the words "upon their oath," instead of the words "upon their oaths,"

nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed, when time is not of the essence of the offence,

nor for stating the time imperfectly,

nor because any person mentioned in any such inquisition is designated by a name of office or other descriptive appellation instead of his proper name,

nor by reason of the non-insertion of the names of the Jurors in the body of any such inquisition, or of any difference in the spelling of the names of any of the Jurors in the body of any such inquisition and the names subscribed thereto,

nor because any Juror has set his mark to any such inquisition instead of subscribing his name thereto, nor because any such mark is unattested, provided that the name of such Juror is set forth,

nor because any Juror has signed his Christian name or other name which is not a family name by means of an initial or partial signature only, and not at full length,

nor because of any erasures or interlineations appearing in any such inquisition, unless the same are proved to have been made therein after the same was signed, nor for or by reason of any such inquisition not being duly sealed or written upon parchment,

nor because the Coroner and Jury did not all view the body at one and the same instant, provided that they all viewed the body at the first sitting of the inquest.

In all or any such cases of technical defect as are hereinbefore mentioned, any Judge of the High Court may, if he thinks fit, order the inquisition to be amended in any of the respects aforesaid, and the same shall forthwith be amended accordingly.

*V.—Miscellaneous.*

Committals by Coroners.

15. Every person committed by a Coroner for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered, in Calcutta, to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and in Madras and Bombay, to the Superintendent of Jails for the town of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, together with a warrant of commitment directing him to have the body of such person before the Court for trial.

And such Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable, cause the person so delivered to be taken before the High Court at a criminal session of the said Court, together with the warrant of commitment, in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

Power to appoint deputy.

16. Each of the Coroners under this Act, may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint, by writing under his hand and seal, a proper person to act for him as his deputy in the holding of inquests.

All inquests taken and other acts done by any such deputy, under and by virtue of any such appointment, shall be deemed to be the acts of the Coroner appointing him :

Provided that no such deputy shall act for any such Coroner except during the illness of the said Coroner, or during his absence for any lawful and reasonable cause.

Revocation of appointment.

Every such appointment may at any time be cancelled and revoked by the Coroner by whom it was made.

## SCHEDULE.

| Number and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 33 Geo. III., cap. fifty-two... | An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possessions of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said territories and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. | Section one hundred and fifty-seven. |
| 9 Geo. IV., cap. seventy-four | An Act for improving the administration of criminal justice in the East Indies. | Sections five and six, and (so far as it relates to Coroners) section fifty-one. |
| Act No. IV of 1848 ... | An Act for regulating Coroners' juries ... | The whole. |
| Act No. XLV of 1850 ... | An Act to declare the law as to the jurisdiction of Coroners. | The whole. |
| Act No. XII of 1867 ... | An Act to amend the law relating to the custody of prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. | In section twelve the words "or Coroner" and the last sentence. |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law relating to the Coroners at the three Presidency Towns is now inconveniently scattered among two Statutes and three Acts, and the object of this Bill is, not to make any substantial change in the law, but merely to consolidate these five enactments.

SIMLA;
*The 26th August* 1870.

J. F. STEPHEN.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

No. 35 of 1870.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

### IPECACUANHA PLANTS FOR INDIA.

*Revenue.*

*No.* 52.

INDIA OFFICE;

*London, the 28th July* 1870.

*To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council the despatch from your Excellency in Council numbered 67 (Public), and dated the 10th ultimo, in which, in reply to my despatch of the 20th of April last, No. 27 of this department, you express your thanks for the steps taken to obtain a supply of ipecacuanha plants, and for the information transmitted.

2. In continuation of this correspondence, I send herewith a copy of a letter* from Dr. Anderson, and its enclosure,† reporting the safe arrival in this country of a considerable supply of plants, and also mentioning the satisfactory condition of the other plants under the care of the officers of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh.

* July 13th, 1870.

† From Dr. Christison, July 10th.

3. These papers seem to hold out a well-grounded hope that by the time Dr. Anderson is ready to leave this country to return to India, he will be provided with such a number of healthy plants as will enable him to establish this plant in India, and make that country independent of other countries for the supply of this most valuable medicine.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

Dated Herbarium Royal Gardens, Kew, W., the 13th July 1870.

From—Dr. T. Anderson,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

With reference to my letter dated the 28th March 1870, stating the steps I had taken to secure a supply of ipecacuanha plants for transmission to India, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Grace the Secretary of State for India, that the first consignment of plants from Brazil has arrived safely in this country.

These plants (living *Thizomes*) have been sent by Dr. Gunning, of Rio Janeiro, to the Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh. I am not yet in possession of full particulars of this transmission, but some information about them, and also of the plants that have been obtained from the old ipecacuanha plants in the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, is contained in a letter (copy appended) I recently received from Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medicá in the University of Edinburgh, to whose kind exertions the Government is indebted for this valuable acquisition of ipecacuanha plants. I hope to be able to examine these plants, as well as the considerable stock in the nursery of Messrs. Lawson and Son, during a visit I shall soon make to Edinburgh, and I shall report the result of my inspection of these plants for the information of His Grace.

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Dated Edinburgh, the 10th July 1870.

From—R. Christison, Esq.,

To—Dr. T. Anderson.

I do not know whether Dr. Balfour has informed you, or relied on me to inform you, of the recent arrival of the first consignment of ipecacuanha plants from Dr. Gunning, of Rio Janeiro. But you will be none the worse for this missive, though it should be only a second edition of the news. Both Dr. Balfour and I received at the same time a short letter from Dr. Gunning promising more soon. It seems he finds the constant complaints of pharmaceutic writers to be true that the root collectors have now to go very much further away from the port of exportation in order to practise their calling with success, and that consequently he has to communicate with friends at a great distance to procure specimens. We may obviously, however, rely on his goodwill and determination. I went a few days afterwards to inspect the entire ipecacuanha culture at the Garden. I saw a box of about 50 plants, three or four inches high, the produce of Macnab's cuttings planted early in January last, and another box equally populous of smaller plants of more recent growth, and Macnab had already cut and set a multitude of bits from the roots of Gunning's present consignment, which arrived in excellent order covered in mould and without other protection. I suppose, therefore, that there can be no doubt you have already the means of rapid multiplication, and of an early crop for India. Bye and bye the supply will, I hope, be very abundant.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATION OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JULY 1870.

| Canal Divisions. | Water distributed during July 1870: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet. | Actual throughout, feet | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge. | Actual average throughout. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Canal. Northern .. | 9·00 | 4·70 | 5,585 | 111 |
| Meerut .. | 6·80 | 3·15 | | 453 |
| Futtehgurh .. | 6·50 | .. | | 6 |
| Boolundshuhur .. | Not known | 2·10 | | 142 |
| Allygurh .. | 6·00 | 3·18 | | 266 |
| Etawah .. | 4·80 | 1·80 | | 228 |
| Cawnpore .. | 6·00 | 3·75 | | .. |
| | | | Total | 1,206 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | .. | 3·38 | .. | 790 |
| Doon Canals .. | .. | .. | .. | 171 |
| Rohilkhund Canals .. | .. | .. | .. | 600 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,767 |

| Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Nature of Traffic. | Up. Mds. | Up. No. | Down. Mds. | Down. No. | Total Up and Down. Mds. | Total Up and Down. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Grains*— | | | | | | |
| Wheat .. | .. | .. | 693 | .. | 693 | .. |
| Barley .. | .. | .. | 152 | .. | 152 | .. |
| Paddy .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 25 | .. |
| Urhur .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | 69 | .. |
| Gram .. | .. | .. | 135 | .. | 135 | .. |
| Oorud .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | 80 | .. |
| Total .. | .. | .. | 1,154 | .. | 1,154 | .. |
| Cotton .. | .. | .. | 789 | .. | 789 | .. |
| Oil-seeds .. | .. | .. | 722 | .. | 722 | .. |
| Salt .. | 525 | .. | 538 | .. | 1,063 | .. |
| Metals .. | .. | .. | 330 | .. | 330 | .. |
| Building materials .. | 238 | .. | 11,600 | .. | 11,838 | .. |
| Miscellaneous goods .. | 455 | .. | 1,663 | .. | 2,118 | .. |
| Firewood .. | .. | .. | 12,866 | .. | 12,866 | .. |
| Bamboos .. | .. | 125 | .. | 13,180 | .. | 13,305 |
| Bullees, or Poles, unsquared .. | .. | 50 | .. | 492 | .. | 542 |
| Kurrees, squared, small Scantling .. | .. | 516 | .. | 15 | .. | 531 |
| Logs .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 15 |
| Miscellaneous timbers .. | .. | 94 | .. | 48 | .. | 142 |
| Passengers, or Live Stock .. | .. | .. | .. | 136 | .. | 136 |
| Grand Total .. | 1,218 | 785 | 29,604 | 13,886 | 30,880 | 14,671 |

| Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Saharunpore .. | 27,675 |
| Mozuffernuggur .. | 51,687 |
| Meerut .. | 70,759 |
| Boolundshuhur .. | 30,704 |
| Allygurh .. | 37,089 |
| Muttra .. | 5,714 |
| Agra .. | 500 |
| Etah .. | 9,164 |
| Mynpooree .. | 9,343 |
| Futtehgurh .. | 4,246 |
| Etawah .. | 12,753 |
| Cawnpore .. | 21,549 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 4,579 |
| Bijnour .. | 552 |
| Terai .. | 1,601 |
| Bareilly .. | 10,720 |
| Jhansie .. | 67 |
| Humeerpore .. | 200 |
| Total .. | 298,902 |

| Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to 31st July 1870. | Average of ten previous years for the same period. |
|---|---|
| 19·1 | 18·6 |
| 25·0 | 13·1 |
| 26·2 | 13·2 |
| 19·0 | 8·3 |
| 15·0 | 12·4 |
| 18·1 | 11·3 |
| 14·6 | 12·4 |
| 11·2 | 12·6 |
| 11·5 | 13·5 |
| 18·7 | 13·7 |
| 13·3 | 13·0 |
| 7·7 | 13·5 |
| 42·2 | 25·9 |
| 16·4 | 13·5 |
| 32·7 | 19·4* |
| 25·7 | 19·1 |
| 14·2 | 19·1 |
| 12·9 | 15·0 |
| .. | .. |

* Average for the past six years. Rain-fall previous to 1864 not given.

### REMARKS.

The mean volume of the Ganges Canal passing the Roorkee gauge during the month, was 2,350 cubic feet.

Volumes discharged were :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tail, Etawah Branch .. | 80 | c. ft. per second. |
| Escapes „ „ .. | 222 | „ „ |
| Tail, Cawnpore „ .. | 193 | „ „ |
| Escapes, „ „ .. | 649 | „ „ |
| Total .. | 1,144 | c. ft. per second. |

The Cawnpore and Etawah Branches have alternate weeks of high and low supply. The gauge-readings give the means of the month.

There was a slight demand on the Ganges Canal for water during the second week; this demand entirely ceased owing to heavy and general rain about the middle of the month. The main canal was closed twice during the month. The lowering of the supply on both occasions was very gradual. The first closure commenced about noon of the 4th instant, and lasted till noon of the 9th instant. The object of this closure was an inspection of the works below water-line, in anticipation of the annual closure which had been notified in the *Government Gazette* as likely to take place after the 15th instant. This annual closure commenced on 24th at 1 p. m.

Futtehgurh Main Branch was closed all the month: the Jaoli Rajbuha ran for six days in the month.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal, the demand was very slight, and only for rice. On the 17th very heavy rain (8·3" in 4½ hours near Saharunpore) fell all over the upper part of the canal. Considerable damage was done to banks and culverts. The canal supply was shut off on the 18th, to allow of the use of the canal as a drainage channel for the collected water. The floods of the Jumna were exceptionally heavy, the Jumna gauge at Kharra Head stood on the 26th at 11·10,' the highest reading since August 1867. The canal was re-opened on the 25th, to meet an increasing demand for rice.

On the Doon Canals, the demand for rice was fair during the whole month.

ALLAHABAD;
*The 17th August* 1870.

W. G. ROSS, *Lieut., R.E.*,
*Asst. to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, N. W. P.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 6th September 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., *Presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble John Strachey.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

His Highness the Hon'ble Sarámade Rájáhae Hindustán Ráj Rájendra Srí Maháráját Dhiráj Sivái Rám Singh Bahádur of Jaypúr, G.C.S.I.

### OUDH TALUQDARS' RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Taluqdárs in Oudh be taken into consideration. He said that the Report described the alterations which it was proposed to make in the Bill. He need not refer to them in detail, because, for the most part, they left the main features of the Bill unchanged. There were, however, a few points which required notice.

An important alteration had been made in section three. As the Bill originally stood, no limit of time was prescribed within which the provisions of the Bill might be made applicable. Since, however, this measure was avowedly of an altogether exceptional character, it seemed right to restrict its operation within such limits as were compatible with the object which it was intended to effect. It was proposed to limit to twelve months after the passing of the Act, the time within which applications must be made. The result would be, if this alteration were approved by the Council, that, although the Government would be prepared to help the Taluqdárs out of their present difficulties by these exceptional measures, it would not continue to do so permanently. If any Taluqdár omitted to avail himself of the opportunity offered to him, or if after the term stated in the Bill had elapsed, he chose to involve his estate in embarrassment, he would have no right to expect that the Government would again interfere to save him from the consequences of his own folly.

When the Bill was introduced he (MR. STRACHEY) said that it would be a question for consideration whether authority might not be given to the Executive Government to extend the provisions of the Bill under certain circumstances for the relief of estates of great and ancient families in other parts of the country.

Representations had been made by more than one Local Government urging the expediency of this course; but, on full consideration of the question,

the Government did not think that any such general extension of the provisions of this measure would be expedient.

It had always been stated that this Bill was introduced for political reasons of an altogether exceptional character, and those reasons were recognised by the late Viceroy, Lord Lawrence, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council at which he was present, as justifying the special interference of the Government.

He (MR. STRACHEY) did not deny that strong political reasons for similar interference might exist in some cases in other provinces, and on more than one occasion lately the Government had endeavoured to assist the heads of ancient families, to whom the people looked up as their natural heads, with the object of relieving them from their difficulties. A law, however, which might be applied generally or arbitrarily at the will of the Executive Government to save landholders from the consequences of their own improvidence, would hardly be justifiable.

The economical results of such a general measure might be very mischievous indeed: it was, perhaps, hardly too much to say that the value of landed property throughout the country might be affected by the passing of such a law. The security, for instance, of mortgagees would be diminished, if at the will of the Executive Government the mortgagee might at any time be compelled to give up his interest, to receive his money, and seek some other investment.

Even as regards Oudh the economical objections to the present Bill could not be denied, but the political reasons which had been held to justify it were altogether peculiar.

He (MR. STRACHEY) asked the Council to remember the origin of the tenure on which the Taluqdárs of Oudh held their estates. They did not hold them by ancient ancestral right. Their rights were entirely created by the British Government itself, and they were held by the free gift of the British Government alone. All rights of property which the Taluqdárs formerly possessed in the land were confiscated by the famous proclamation of Lord Canning in 1858 as a punishment for their rebellion, and every right of property which these Taluqdárs now possessed, they derived from the free gift of Lord Canning's government.

It was the avowed policy of that Government to recreate in Oudh a great aristocracy holding its estates by a tenure of English type unknown to the Hindú or Muhammadan Law, or to the ancient custom of Oudh itself.

The Law of Primogeniture, in a form unknown in any part of India, was established, and the rights of all other parties in the soil were either swept away, or were to be held in entire subordination of the Taluqdárs.

Every Taluqdár received unrestricted powers of disposing of his estate as he pleased. These powers were at variance in their nature both with Hindú law and custom, and with the customs of Oudh itself, and they were practically more extensive than those possessed by almost any great landholder in England itself.

Sir Charles Wingfield, who migh tbe considered, to a certain extent, as the originator of the policy followed after the mutinies in Oudh, strongly protested against giving the Taluqdárs these unlimited powers of disposing of their estates. These powers went very far beyond what he desired, and he predicted (and there was certainly no man living who had a better right to speak upon the subject) that the almost inevitable result of removing the checks imposed by Hindú law and custom on the disposal of ancestral property, would be the ultimate ruin of the families which the British Government desired to maintain. The government of Lord Canning, however, insisted on placing the Taluqdárs in this altogether exceptional position.

The promises made by that Government had to be fulfilled, and they were strictly and scrupulously fulfilled by the government of Lord Lawrence, which,

by the passing of Act I of 1869, gave the force of law to all the engagements which had been entered into with the Taluqdárs. Whether these engagements were wise, time alone could shew; and this was not now a question for discussion.

The result of all that had been done was, that a great experiment was being tried in Oudh, and it was the duty of the Government, which by its own acts had created the existing state of things, to give that experiment every fair chance, and to endeavour to remove all removeable difficulties which might interfere with the possibilities of its success.

This was the object and justification of the present Bill.

It had been ascertained beyond doubt that many of the Taluqdárs of Oudh were so deeply in debt, and their estates were now subjected to such heavy incumbrances, that it was impossible for them to perform their functions as landholders, and that unless some relief was given to them their estates would, sooner or later, be lost to them and pass into the hands of money-lenders and strangers. Thus the political objects with which the system now existing in Oudh was created by the government of Lord Canning would be defeated.

This Bill, if it became law, would give the Taluqdárs of Oudh a chance of recovering and maintaining their position.

The experience that had been gained by the Act of 1862, passed by the Bombay Legislature for the relief of the Taluqdárs of Ahmedabad, on which the present Bill was founded, showed, as he (MR. STRACHEY) had explained on former occasions, that, without any sacrifice of the just rights of creditors, we might hope to free the estates of the Oudh Taluqdars from their present heavy incumbrances.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that, although he had joined the other Member of the Select Committee in recommending the adoption of the amended Bill by the Council, he was far from thinking it as perfect a measure as, even consistently with its political object, it might be; and, in reference to what had fallen from his Hon'ble friend the Mover in regard to its extension to other places, he (MR. COCKERELL) thought we did well to confine its operation to the territories within which, on special political considerations, it was originally designed to have effect.

The great defect of the Bill, as seemed to him, was its want of any provision for the due protection of the interests of the creditors of the indebted Taluqdárs whose estates might be brought under its provisions.

It was doubtless essential to the attainment of the object of this legislation that the action of the civil courts should be barred as was provided by section four of the Bill, and, perhaps, even the enforced surrender by the mortgagee in possession required by section seventeen could not in that view be avoided; but he (MR. COCKERELL) was of opinion that it was not necessary to hand the creditors over to the tender mercies of the manager (tempered only by the control of the Chief Commissioner) so unreservedly as was done by section eleven.

It seemed to him that the creditors, whose ordinary remedy for the assertion of their rights was wholly barred by the combined operation of sections four and twenty-three, and especially the mortgagees who might be deprived of the possession of the property mortgaged to them, were equitably entitled to the protection of some stipulations in regard to the liquidation of their admitted claims by the manager. As the Bill stood, there was no guarantee that the liquidators would be guided by such considerations, in regard to conditions of interest on the loans to the Taluqdárs, priority of lien on their property and other matters, as would be taken into account in the adjudication of the creditors' claims by the civil court; or that the dispossessed mortgagee who had

secured himself in his transactions with the Taluqdár, would be in any better position as regards the recovery of his loan than the other creditors who had no such security.

It had been suggested that the omissions of the Bill in this respect could and would be remedied by the rules to be framed under section twenty. He (MR. COCKERELL) confessed he should have preferred to see the required protection directly secured by the Bill itself.

He did not propose, however, to move any amendment in this sense, but he had thought it right to draw the attention of the Council to the subject, in the hope of eliciting from the Hon'ble mover of the Bill a public declaration that it was the intention of the Chief Executive Government to insist upon the rules to be made under section twenty being so framed as to secure as much protection to the interests of the creditors as was compatible with the political objects of this legislation.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said that there would be no serious practical difficulty in making rules to carry out Mr. Cockerell's object. It certainly was not the wish of Government to put mortgagees and other secured creditors in a position worse than that which they would have held if the Bill were not passed. But if the Government or the Select Committee had embodied all these rules in the Bill, the measure would necessarily have become elaborate and even cumbrous. The Bill, to a great extent, would have become an Insolvency Bill, and the rules contained in it would, he (MR. STEPHEN) feared, have some times been unintelligible to those who would have to work the present measure. The Local Government would make the necessary rules with a practical regard to the necessities of the case, and before these rules came into force, they would be carefully scrutinized by the Legislative Department.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY wished to add only a few words to what had been said by his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen; and he need say nothing further as to the reasons for which it seemed desirable to leave to the Chief Commissioner and to the Government to provide by rules for all matters of detail which will arise in carrying out the provisions of this Bill.

He was extremely glad that his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, had referred prominently to this very important part of the question.

He thought, as to the points to which he had alluded, there could be no possible difference of opinion. To sacrifice the legitimate claims of honest creditors for the purpose of saving the Taluqdárs of Oudh from the consequences of their own folly and improvidence, would be, he thought, not only morally and economically but politically wrong. The objects of this measure were political, and it might safely be asserted that the British Government could never gain politically by adopting measures involving wholesale and deliberate injustice to honest men. It would be the duty of the Local Government in framing rules under section twenty of the Bill, and in supervising the operation of all the measures that were adopted, to take every possible care that the just rights of creditors were respected.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY then moved the following amendment:—

That the following words be added to clause four of section twelve:—

"and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated, unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied."

He said that this addition was desirable owing to the introduction of a clause in section twelve, providing for the restoration of the Taluqdár to his property if, within six months, the Chief Commissioner thought that the provisions

of the Act should not continue to apply thereto. Thereupon all barred proceedings and debts would be revived; and it was only just that dispossessed mortgagees should be restored to their former position.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN asked leave to postpone his Motions regarding the Bill to amend the Penal Code.

Leave was granted.

## COINAGE AND MINT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint be taken into consideration.

He said that this was emphatically a measure of consolidation. Its object was the improvement of the law, and not the settlement of any of the delicate questions which were connected with the state of the currency. On these questions the Bill committed the Government to nothing, and he (MR. STEPHEN) believed that they saw no immediate necessity for entering upon their consideration. He made this statement, because he had seen in the public papers statements which showed that the measure had been misunderstood, and that it was supposed to be something more than it really was, a part of the general scheme of consolidation to which he had so often referred. Had it been a financial or currency measure, it would have been introduced by his Hon'ble friend, Sir R. Temple, who was the proper person to deal with such subjects. Though, however, the measure was a juridical and not a financial one, it had the sanction and approval of the Financial Department, and the opportunity had been taken of making a few alterations in the law which the experience of that Department recommended. Still, with the exception of the clauses relating to the destruction of light weight, counterfeit, and called-in coin, the Bill was little but a re-arrangement, in twenty-eight sections, of the law now scattered through four Regulations and two Acts.

The changes made by the Select Committee might be shortly stated.

As money could only be made exact within a certain limit of error, the Committee had followed the example of the recent English Act (33 Vic., cap. 10), and introduced clauses providing that the 'remedy,' or permissible deviation from standard weight and fineness, for gold and silver coins, should be as follows:—

| | *Remedy in weight.* | *Remedy in fineness.* |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Mohur. | $\frac{2}{1,000}$ | $\frac{2}{1,000}$ |
| ½ ditto. | | |
| ¼ ditto. | | |
| Double ditto. | | |
| Rupee. | $\frac{5}{1,000}$ | $\frac{2}{1,000}$ |
| ½ ditto. | | |
| ¼ ditto | $\frac{7}{1,000}$ | $\frac{1}{1,000}$ |
| ⅛ ditto. | $\frac{10}{10,000}$ | |

The remedy for all copper coins would be one-fortieth in weight.

In section nine the clauses relating to the receipt of mohurs and sovereigns in payment of Government demands had been omitted. This matter was, the Committee thought, better left to the Executive.

Part VII had been restricted to silver coin: the power to cut light-weight, counterfeit, and called-in coins was confined to such officers as Government would appoint in this behalf; and such power would be exercised subject to rules prescribed by the Government of India. Coins so cut which were counterfeit or had been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, would be returned. But genuine coins so cut, which had lost more than two per cent. in weight, or had been called in, would be received at the rate of one rupee per tola. These alterations rendered unnecessary the section regarding the decision of disputes by a Magistrate.

In Part VIII clauses had been introduced requiring the Mint Master to receive all bullion fit for coinage which might be brought to the Mint in certain quantities, and imposing a charge for melting or cutting of one-fourth per mille on gold, and of one per mille on silver bullion.

Where bullion so brought was withdrawn, the Committee had provided that the withdrawal should be within twenty-four hours after receiving the Assay Master's report, and on payment of a fee prescribed by the Government of India.

Section nineteen, as to the additional duty for coining half and quarter rupees, had been struck out. It would, if enacted, have injured the poorer classes by preventing the free issue of small coin without extra charge.

The Committee had empowered the Governor General in Council to make rules as to the staff and management of the Mint, and also (by notification in the *Gazette*) to diminish the amount of remedy allowed, to call in coins, to prescribe rules for the guidance of officers authorised to cut or break coin, to establish mints at any places in British India other than Calcutta and Bombay, to abolish both or either of the mints at those towns, and to regulate any matters relating to coinage and the mint not provided for by the Bill.

Lastly, Bengal Regulation XIV of 1817 had been added to the schedule of repealed enactments.

The Hon'ble SIR R. TEMPLE desired to express, on behalf of the Financial Department, the obligation it was under to the Legislative Department for the care with which the present measure had been elaborated.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CORONERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN introduced the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to coroners, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that this Bill was also a measure of consolidation, and would, if enacted, put an end to the separate existence of five enactments.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## PRISONS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to prisons in the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma.

## PRISONERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL asked leave to postpone his Motion for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisoners.

Leave was granted.

## LOCAL EXTENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and consolidate the law relating to the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts, and the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts and chief controlling revenue authorities.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## MAULMAIN TIMBER DUTIES' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to legalize the levy of duties on certain timber imported into Maulmain between July 1864 and August 1865. He said that duties on foreign timber imported into Maulmain by the Salween River, which flowed through the Tenasserim Division, had, since 1842, been levied at a place called Kado. Down to October 1864 these duties were supposed to be authorised by Act XXX of 1854, section seven, which provided that 'teak timber floated down any river in the Martaban *or Tenasserim* Divisions, should be charged with the same duty as that chargeable for the time being under section six on teak timber passing a river frontier custom-house,' *i. e.* (as appears from section six), a custom-house on either of the Rivers Irawádi and Sítang. But duties levied on timber passing down these two rivers were abolished by a notification in the Foreign Department made under Act IV of 1863, and dated the 4th June 1863. Thenceforward, therefore, the levy of duties on the Salween River was unauthorised. The change in the law as regards the Salween was, of course, unintentional, and had been, until quite recently, unknown both to the local authorities and the public. The present Bill was intended to legalize the levy of these duties from the 1st July 1864 down to the 2nd August 1865, and to indemnify the officers concerned. For the duties levied before the former date the Limitation Act would provide, while those levied after 2nd August 1865 were legalized by Act VII of 1869.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence. He said that the Motion afforded him an opportunity of saying a few words on a measure of the very highest importance. The Evidence Act was drafted by the Indian Law Commissioners, and sent out to this country two years ago. It was introduced by Mr. Maine, referred to a Committee, several of the members of which had now ceased to belong to the Council, and published in the *Gazette* for general information.

Objections of great weight had been taken to it by many of the most distinguished lawyers in India, and, no doubt, the subject was one which required the most careful handling. It was impossible to exaggerate the practical importance of the Bill, as it would regulate the most important part of the procedure of every court of justice throughout the Empire. Such a measure would, of course, require the most careful consideration in each of its parts, and it appeared to him (MR. STEPHEN) that the great question which the Committee would have to consider was, what was likely to be practically useful in the various courts, and, in particular, in the courts of the mofussil. The

English Law of Evidence had been gradually constructed by the decisions of successive generations of Judges and by Acts of Parliament, and it assumed throughout that the court had the assistance of a highly-qualified bar, that the facts in dispute were decided by a jury, and that the Judge was to act as an umpire between two litigants, and not as an independent enquirer into facts. The result had been that the object of many of the rules of evidence was rather to bring the proceedings to a point than to aid enquiry into truth. It was not so much a guide to the Judge as a set of conditions imposed upon the parties. He (MR. STEPHEN) felt doubts whether such a system could be advantageously introduced into this country without great modifications.

At the same time it was necessary to take some steps. The law was in a state of great uncertainty. No one could say precisely how far the English Law of Evidence did, and how far it did not, prevail in the mofussil, and the consequence was that the subject caused great difficulty and uncertainty. As a proof of this he (MR. STEPHEN) might observe that in Messrs. Cowell and Woodman's Indian Digest, which contained notes of cases decided in about eight years, the title 'Evidence' filled no less than twenty-three royal octavo pages in small print and double columns. There were probably from four to five hundred decisions noted upon the subject. This was the state of things for which the Committee would have, if possible, to provide a remedy. It was one which in justice to exceedingly hard-worked officials ought not to be permitted to continue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—on the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to the 20th September 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

SIMLA;
*The 6th September* 1870.

No. 36 of 1870.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

### PLAN FOR DESPATCH OF COVERS TO THE ADDRESS OF OFFICERS ACCOMPANYING THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

From F. R. HOGG, Esq., Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL of India.—No. 654, dated Simla, the 12th May 1870.

ON occasions of His Excellency the Governor General proceeding on tour, it is customary for your Office to forward to my Office a tour list with the names of those who accompany His Excellency, with instructions to regulate thereby the transmission of covers by Post. The redirection of covers at a Post Office other than that of the original address involves great trouble, and cannot practically be fully carried out. It has been found also that considerable inconvenience is caused by the redirection of covers in accordance with your instructions, but which, nevertheless, were not intended for redirection by those who posted them.

2. For instance, in the tour list received with your communication dated 26th March, "Major-General H. W. Norman, C. B., Secretary to Government, Military Department," was mentioned as one of the party, and yet great inconvenience was caused by the transmission to His Excellency's Camp of a number of covers addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Calcutta or Simla, which were intended for General Norman's Office, and not for himself.

3. It seems desirable, therefore, that there should be some clear and simple rule for the guidance of the Post Office in such cases, and I would propose that future instructions of the kind referred to, be applied only to covers addressed to "The Governor General's Camp," all those addressed to a particular Post Town being forwarded to that Post Town.

4. It would be easy, if His Excellency considers it desirable to except from the operation of this rule the Overland Express Packet for the Viceroy which might be forwarded to the Camp, even though bearing the name of a particular Post Town on its address.

5. This seems to me to be on the whole the best rule; but if any other of equal simplicity can be substituted, I shall of course be ready to carry it out. The great object in framing any

rule is to avoid complication and to provide a form of address which can easily be observed, both by those who post letters, and by the Department which conveys them.

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From MAJOR O. T. BURNE, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, to the Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India,—dated Simla, the 18th May 1870.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honor to say that His Excellency the Viceroy approves of the plan you suggest for the transmission of letters during future tours as an experimental measure.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### REPORT DESCRIPTIVE OF THE ROUTE TAKEN BY DR. CAYLEY OVER THE MASIMIK PASS, THROUGH THE LINGRI THANG PLAIN, AND UP TO THE KARAKASH RIVER.

From DR. H. CAYLEY, Joint Commissioner to Ladak, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,—No. 7, dated Camp Karakash River, the 28th July 1870.

AFTER leaving the Pangong Lake I accompanied Mr. Forsyth's camp for three marches over the Masimik Pass as far as Pamzal, in the Changchenmo Valley. A good road has been made the whole way, and the pass itself, nearly 19,000 feet high, is particularly easy, and the ascent and descent most trifling. From Pamzal I came on ahead of Mr. Forsyth, and, following the route I took in 1868 through the Changchenmo Valley, and over the lowest of the passes leading across the mountain range to the north, reached the centre of the Lingri-thang plain on the 19th.

The pass by which I crossed out of Changchenmo, and over which, on my recommendation, Mr. Forsyth followed, is by far the lowest and easiest of all; in fact, it has only a perceptible ascent and descent of a few hundred feet with very gentle gradients; but the road made last year by the Kashmir authorities has been carried over a very much higher and steeper part of the range a few miles to the east, although I particularly pointed out exactly what course the road ought to take, and put up marks to define it.

In Lingri-thang I met the messenger sent back by Tara Singh and Hurri Chund from Shahdula, who reported that all was well, and preparations were being made for Mr. Forsyth's receptions; this proves the untruth of the rumours of disturbances in Yarkund.

From camp Lingri-thang I started on the 21st, and leaving the new well-known route to the eastern branch of the Karakash which I followed in 1868, I took a direction north by west across the plain, and reached the southern or main branch of that river in two marches, and, following down its course, arrived this morning at the junction of the two branches of the river where the roads re-unite. I have been making hurried forced marches in order to catch Mr. Forsyth's camp at this point, but now discover that it is a day's march behind, and will not be here till to-morrow. The envoy, Mirza Shádi Sayad Yakúb Khan, and others of the Yarkundis, have gone on ahead towards Shahdula, five stages distant. They have Yarkundi horses as baggage animals, which can make daily marches without getting knocked up, as is not the case with the inferior ponies of Kashmir and Ladak, such as were supplied to carry Mr. Forsyth's camp.

The route I followed is three marches longer than the other, and it is doubtful if it present any special advantages to compensate for the extra distance.

The last six marches are very good and easy, and grass, fuel and water, the essentials for travelling in these barren regions, are abundant; but for two marches beyond Lingri-thang plain, although the road is extremely easy, and the mountain pass, Kizil Pass, hardly preceptible, there is no grass, although water and a little fuel can be found; so that from the Changchenmo Valley to Karakash the caravan would have nearly five consecutive marches without finding grass.

On my return I am in hope of finding an easy route up to the head of the southern branch of the Karakash River and then to the Changchenmo Valley, by which the barren plains would be avoided, or only traversed for a few miles, and along which grass would be found at every stage.

I hear from the Native Doctor whom I have left in charge of the Dispensary at Lé that patients are attending as usual.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## No. A.—Rubbee Statement.

### IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE, 1869-70, IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.*

| Zillah. | Area in Acres. | Cultivated Acres. | Areas Irrigated. | | 1869-70, compared with 1868-69. | | Rain-fall for 6 months, from October 1869 to March 1870, inclusive. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rubbee, 1868-69. | Rubbee, 1869-70. | Increase. | Decrease. | October. | | November. | | December. | | January. | | February. | | March. | | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | 1868. | 1869. | 1868. | 1869. | 1868. | 1869. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1869. | 1870. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. |
| Saharunpore ... | 1,425,825 | 1,001,518 | 104,631 | 48,855 | ... | 55,776 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·6 | 2·9 | ... | 1·4 | ·5 | 4·8 | 2·8 | 9·1 | 3·9 |
| Moczuffernuggur ... | 1,054,065 | 703,549 | 136,458 | 72,390 | ... | 64,068 | ... | ·4 | ... | ... | ... | ·4 | 2·2 | ... | 1·5 | ... | 2·8 | 1·5 | 6·5 | 2·3 |
| Meerut ... | 1,511,661 | 1,082,196 | 204,705 | 143,959 | ... | 60,747 | ... | 1·2 | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ·9 | ... | ·5 | ... | 2·4 | 1·6 | 3·8 | 3·0 |
| Boolundshuhur ... | 1,221,373 | 823,004 | 113,266 | 69,023 | ... | 44,243 | ... | 2·3 | ... | ... | ... | 1·7 | 1·1 | ... | ·4 | ... | 1·2 | 1·1 | 2·7 | 5·4 |
| Allygurh ... | 1,190,118 | 932,640 | 82,857 | 59,948 | ... | 22,909 | ... | 5·8 | ... | ... | ... | ·9 | 1·2 | ·3 | ·2 | ... | 1·3 | 4·2 | 2·7 | 11·2 |
| Muttra ... | 1,032,021 | 831,124 | 14,647 | 10,942 | ... | 3,705 | .. | 1·0 | ... | ... | ... | ·5 | 1·2 | ... | ·2 | ... | 1·5 | 1·4 | 2·9 | 2·9 |
| Agra ... | 1,119,037 | 886,774 | 1,030 | 845 | ... | 185 | .. | 4·1 | ... | ... | ... | ·8 | 1·0 | ·2 | ·3 | ... | ·8 | 2·9 | 2·1 | 8·0 |
| Etah ... | 898,838 | 585,330 | 23,467 | 17,755 | ... | 5,712 | ... | 7·3 | ... | ... | ... | ·5 | ·6 | ... | ·2 | ... | 1·0 | 1·9 | 1·8 | 9·7 |
| Mynpoory ... | 1,066,534 | 576,615 | 67,210 | 39,123 | ... | 28,087 | ... | 1·7 | ... | ... | ... | 1·3 | 1·1 | ·1 | ... | ... | ·1 | 1·8 | 1·3 | 4·9 |
| Futtehgurh ... | 1,081,399 | 674,034 | 30,110 | 12,812 | ... | 17,298 | ... | 4·0 | ... | ... | ... | 1·8 | ·2 | ... | ·1 | ... | ·5 | ·9 | ·8 | 6·7 |
| Etawah ... | 1,044,123 | 572,221 | 55,413 | 38,437 | ... | 16,976 | ... | 7·9 | ... | ... | ·4 | 2·0 | ·7 | ·4 | ... | ... | 1·5 | 2·0 | 2·6 | 12·3 |
| Cawnpore ... | 1,514,343 | 855,668 | 72,299 | 56,305 | ... | 15,994 | ... | 4·3 | ... | ... | ... | ·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·1 | ·8 | 1·1 | 5·3 |
| Dehra Doon ... | 653,271 | 86,657 | 10,078 | 6,182 | ... | 3,896 | ·1 | 2·6 | ... | ... | ... | ·8 | 1·9 | ... | 1·1 | 1·3 | 7·1 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 8·6 |
| Bijnour ... | 1,204,659 | 685,026 | 2,780 | 316 | ... | 2,464 | .. | 3·0 | ... | ... | ... | ·7 | 1·8 | ... | 1·0 | ·3 | 2·0 | 2·2 | 4·8 | 6·2 |
| Terai ... | 469,760 | 91,735 | 4,799 | 1,398 | ... | 3,321 | 1 | 4·1 | ... | ... | ... | 1·3 | 1·4 | ... | ·2 | 1·0 | 1·6 | 1·3 | 3·3 | 7·7 |
| Bareilly ... | 1,518,579 | 1,084,290 | 33,143 | 9,402 | ... | 23,741 | .. | 3·3 | ... | ... | ... | 1·2 | 1·1 | ... | ·2 | ·4 | 1·3 | 2·4 | 2·6 | 7·3 |
| Jhansie ... | 1,029,295 | 504,575 | 16 | 86 | 70 | ... | ... | 3·6 | ... | ... | ·3 | ·8 | ... | ·4 | ... | ... | 1·6 | 1·1 | 1·9 | 5·9 |
| Humeerpore ... | 1,464,641 | 783,987 | 890 | 642 | ... | 248 | .. | 6·0 | ... | ... | ·7 | ·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·4 | .. | 2·1 | 6·3 |
| Total ... | 20,582,512 | 12,760,938 | 957,719 | 588,419 | 70 | 369,370 | 2 | 62·6 | ... | ... | 1·4 | 16·0 | 19·3 | 1·4 | 7·3 | 3·5 | 34·0 | 34·1 | 62·2 | 117·6 |

No.

*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.*

| Description of Crops. | Saharunpore. | Moozuffernuggur. | Meerut. | Boolundshuhur. | Allygurh. | Muttra. | Agra. | Etah. | Mynpoory. | Futtehgurh. | Etawah. | Cawnpore. | Dehra Dhoon. | Bijnour. | Terai. | Bareilly. | Jhansie. | Humeerpore. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Gardens and Orchards | 674 | 471 | 1,441 | 872 | 755 | 131 | 13 | 241 | 816 | 86 | 270 | 456 | 326 | ... | 3 | 23 | ... | 1 | 6,579 | 6,579 |
| (2) Sugarcane ... | ..... | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 10 | 33 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 50 | 105 | ... | ... | 215 | 215 |
| (3) Cereal Grains— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Wheat ... | 39,010 | 59,736 | 110,560 | 40,066 | 32,887 | 6,629 | 453 | 8,821 | 23,250 | 6,787 | 20,916 | 21,905 | 4,130 | 288 | 518 | 7,510 | 64 | 73 | 383,603 | |
| (*b*) Barley ... | 4,878 | 3,449 | 9,575 | 17,634 | 21,130 | 3,167 | 312 | 7,308 | 12,898 | 4,664 | 15,637 | 30,510 | 729 | 19 | 158 | 528 | ... | 540 | 133,136 | 523,011 |
| (*c*) Other Grains ... | 796 | 19 | 395 | 228 | 507 | 150 | 8 | 971 | 795 | 374 | 58 | 130 | 431 | ... | 627 | 767 | 16 | ... | 6,272 | |
| (4) Pulses ... ... | 2,721 | 8,131 | 21,659 | 10,084 | 4,574 | 844 | 59 | 405 | 653 | 293 | 500 | 2,451 | 285 | 9 | 22 | 276 | 5 | 27 | 53,001 | 53,001 |
| (5) Fodder Crops ... | 1 | 56 | 124 | 44 | 2 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 227 | 227 |
| (6) Fibres— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | | |
| (*a*) Cotton ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 114 | 16 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | | 140 | 157 |
| (*b*) Other Fibres ... | ..... | 3 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 17 | |
| (7) Dyes— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Indigo ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 20 | 22 | ..... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 65 | 205 |
| (*b*) Other Dyes ... | 1 | 1 | 52 | 62 | 23 | 1 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 140 | |
| (8) Drugs— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Opium ... | 42 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 487 | 513 | 1,003 | 651 | 37 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 2,738 | 3,353 |
| (*b*) Other Drugs ... | 27 | 36 | 70 | 25 | 70 | 20 | ... | 9 | 64 | 8 | 34 | 8 | 244 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 15 | |
| (9) Oilseeds ... ... | 456 | 173 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | . . | ... | 20 | 193 | 1 | 1 | 850 | 850 |
| (10) Miscellaneous ... | 246 | 309 | 69 | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 10 | 16 | 5 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 821 | 821 |
| Total 1869-70 ... | 48,855 | 72,390 | 143,958 | 69,023 | 59,948 | 10,942 | 845 | 17,755 | 39,123 | 12,812 | 38,437 | 56,305 | 6,182 | 316 | 1,398 | 9,402 | 86 | 642 | ..... | 588,419 |
| Total 1868-69 ... | 104,631 | 136,458 | 204,705 | 113,266 | 82,857 | 14,647 | 1,090 | 23,467 | 67,210 | 30,110 | 55,413 | 72,299 | 10,078 | 2,780 | 4,719 | 33,143 | 16 | 890 | ..... | 957,719 |

The small area under sugar-cane shewn in this Statement is in addition to that already shewn in corresponding Statement for the khurreef.

Allahabad;
*The 27th July* 1870.

W. G. ROSS, *Lieutenant, R.E.,*
*Assistant to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, N. W. P.*

No. 38 of 1870.

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 13th September* 1870.

The Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on or about the morning of the 4th October 1870.

2. His Excellency will leave Umballa on the 8th October, visiting Muttra, Bhurtpore, Jeypore, Ajmere, Nusserabad, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares, and will reach Calcutta about the 7th of November 1870.

By Command,

E. R. BOURKE, *Major*,
*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1870.

*No.* 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement:—

### ADVERTISEMENT.

1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6.—Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7.—All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines and their transport to the locality named for the competition, and the trials will then be made and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

*Simla, the 12th September* 1870.

*No.* 4133.—Under section 63 of Act XIII. of 1864, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to cancel so much of the Rules relating to emigration from the port of Calcutta, which were prescribed in Notification No. 2932, dated the 31st of March 1865, as relates to the drinking water to be taken in by emigrant ships before departure from Calcutta, and to substitute the following Rule :—

> Vessels sailing from the port of Calcutta with emigrants to any other port, shall take in the prescribed supply of water for the use of the emigrants and crew from the municipal hydrants of the town of Calcutta, and not from tank boats as heretofore.

*The 16th September* 1870.

*No.* 4187.—Assistant Surgeon R. H. Curran, doing duty at Port Blair, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 11th November, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No.* 4189.—Mr. L. C. Probyn, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation.

*No.* 4192.—Mr. T. Oldham, LL.D., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, rejoined his appointment on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

*No.* 4196.—The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in London in March 1871, are published for general information :—

*Regulations for the open competition of* 1871.

*N. B.*—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 28th, 1871, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [ for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February 1871, evidence showing—

*(a)* that he is a natural-born subject to Her Majesty.

*(b)* that his age, on the 1st March 1871, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years. [*N. B.—In the case of natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the candidate may have resided.*]

*(c)* that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†

*(d)* that he is of good moral character;

and must also, before the 1st February 1871, pay to the said Commissioners such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.‡

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1871.

‡ The fee for this examination will be £5.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

| | *Marks.* |
|---|---|
| English Composition ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution... | 500 |
| English Language and Literature ... ... ... | 500 |
| Language, Literature, and History of Greece ... ... | 750 |
| " " " Rome ... ... | 750 |
| " " " France ... ... | 375 |
| " " " Germany ... ... | 375 |
| " " " Italy ... ... | 375 |
| Mathematics (pure and mixed) ... ... ... | 1,250 |
| Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| *** The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head. | |
| Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy ... | 500 |
| Sanskrit Language and Literature ... ... ... | 500 |
| Arabic Language and Literature ... ... ... | 500 |

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1st, 1871, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order or merit and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—‡

| | *Marks.* |
|---|---|
| 1.—Oriental Languages: | |
| Sanskrit ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Vernacular§ Languages of India (each) ... ... | 400 |
| 2.—The History and Geography of India ... ... | 350 |
| 3.—Law ... ... ... ... .. | 1,250 |
| 4.—Political Economy ... ... ... ... | 350 |

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, *including Mathematics*.

† This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

‡ Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

§ Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for that Service.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidate shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

*The 23rd July* 1870.

NOTE.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £50 after each of the three first half years of probation, and £150 after the last half year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.

(3.) After passing the final examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £3-10*s*.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1873 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

## POLICE.

*The 15th September* 1870.

*No.* 631.—The following Officers of the Central Provinces Police reverted to their substantive appointments with effect from the 15th ultimo, the date on which Colonel H. D. Taylor resumed charge of the office of Inspector General:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Moxon, Officiating Inspector General, to District Superintendent, 1st Class.

Major W. J. Morris, Officiating District Superintendent, 1st Class, to District Superintendent, 2nd Class.

Captain H. Fraser, Officiating District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to District Superintendent, 3rd Class.

Mr. J. M. Berrill, Officiating District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to District Superintendent, 4th Class.

Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes, Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Class, to be District Superintendent, 5th Class.

REVENUE.
(GEOGRAPHICAL.)

*The 14th September* 1870.

*No.* 346.—Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 1st instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 14th September* 1870.

*No.* 395.—The Reverend George Wright Manson, B.D., has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment.

E. C. BAYLEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY.

*Simla, the 16th September* 1870.

*No.* 197.—*Leave.*—Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, has been granted six weeks' leave of absence, from the 25th of August 1870, to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of passing an examination in the Native languages.

POLITICAL.

*The 14th September* 1870.

*No.* 1654.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on the Resident at Hyderabad the powers of a Local Government in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under the Railway Act XVIII. of 1854, with the exception of the powers mentioned in section 12.

GENERAL.

*The 14th September* 1870.

*No.* 1664.—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, availed himself on the afternoon of the 9th of August 1870 of the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department, No. 1415G, dated the 5th of August 1870.

*The 15th September* 1870.

*No.* 1669.—Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, during the absence on privilege leave of Major E. M. Playfair, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Chindwarra, or until further orders.

*No.* 1671.—The following temporary promotions are sanctioned in the commission of the Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. M. Low, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, or until further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Dennys, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division.

Mr. J. F. Beddy, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class.

*The 16th September* 1870.

*No.* 1683.—The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, in the Central Provinces, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st August 1870.

The following arrangements have been made in consequence:—

Major F. A. Fenton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class.

*No.* 1686.—Captain J. G. Bell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, having returned from privilege leave,—the former on the forenoon of the 21st, and the latter on the afternoon of the 20th of July 1870,—the following changes are made in the Berar Commission with effect from the 21st idem:—

Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczespanski, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to revert to his officiating position in the 3rd Class.

Captains C. T. O. Mayne and D. W. Laughton, Officiating Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd Class, to revert to their position as Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class.

Messrs. Tajoodeen Hoossain and Ruttonjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class, to revert to their position as Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Elliot and Lieutenant R. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Class, to revert to their position as Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class.

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# FINANCIAL

NOTIFI

ACCO

*Simla, the 16th*

*No.* 3540.—Read—

The following accounts of the Government

*Account of the Profits of the Currency Note Circulation and of the Charges and Expenses conformity with section*

DR.

| CHARGES AND EXPENSES. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c. ... | 70,136 | 10 | 9 |
| Establishment ... ... ... ... ... | 1,38,423 | 0 | 2 |
| Temporary Establishment ... ... ... .. | 2,565 | 2 | 0 |
| Contingencies ... ... ... ... ... | 25,494 | 15 | 10 |
| Travelling allowances ... ... ... ... ... | 812 | 3 | 0 |
| Stationery ... ... ... ... ... ... | 763 | 15 | 8 |
| Printing Charges ... ... ... ... ... | 2,857 | 10 | 5 |
| Commission, &c., paid for selling and purchasing Government Securities... | 9,307 | 11 | 0 |
| Service Postage ... ... ... ... ... | 507 | 0 | 0 |
| Cost of Currency Note Forms ... .. ... ... | 31,479 | 7 | 4 |
| Cost of Stamping and Counting Machines ... ... ... | 675 | 7 | 2 |
| House, Lighting and Police rates ... ... ... ... | 4,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Charges incurred in the Public Works Department for repairing, &c., the Currency Office Building ... ... ... ... | 2,337 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,89,860 | 3 | 4 |
| Profit of Note Circulation for the year 1869-70... ... ... | 13,78,011 | 5 | 8 |
| Total ... | 16,67,871 | 9 | 0 |

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE;
*The 30th July* 1870.

## DEPARTMENT.

CATIONS.

UNTS.

*September* 1870.

Paper Currency Department for the year 1869-70.

*incidental thereto, during the year* 1869-70, *or from April* 1869 *to March* 1870, *prepared in* 15, *Act XIX.*, 1861.

CR.

| PROFITS. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on Government Securities ... ... ... ... | 16,63,813 | 8 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 4,058 | 0 | 9 |
| TOTAL ... | 16,67,871 | 9 | 0 |

E. E.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

3

*Statement No.* 1, *shewing the Assets and Liabilities*

| | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notes in circulation on the 31st March 1870 ... ... | | 10,47,28,830 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ... | | 10,47,28,830 | 0 | 0 |

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE;
*The 30th July* 1870.

*of the Currency Department on the 31st March 1870.*

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Coin Reserve on 31st March 1870 ... ... ... | 5,35,46,115 | 14 | 0 |
| Gold Bullion Reserve on 31st March 1870 ... ... ... | 3,12,495 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver Bullion Reserve on 31st March 1870 ... .. ... | 1,48,36,717 | 12 | 0 |
| Government Securities Reserve on 31st March 1870 ... ... | 3,60,33,501 | 6 | 0 |
| TOTAL ... | 10,47,28,830 | 0 | 0 |

E. E.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

*Statement No. 2, shewing the valuation of the Government Securities held by the Currency Department on the 31st March 1870.*

| Description of Government Securities. | Nominal Amount. | Value on Books of Currency Department. | Equivalent Rate of Column 2. | Market Rates on 31st March 1870. | Market Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 4 per cent. Government Rupee Loan ... .. | 2,88,55,700 0 0 | 2,71,54,894 4 4 | 94 1 8 | 94 12 0 | 2,73,40,775 12 0 |
| 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 ... ... | 22,47,600 0 0 | 24,07,784 6 0 | 107 2 0 | 106 14 0 | 24,02,122 8 0 |
| 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 ... ... | 42,07,500 0 0 | 46,15,335 11 0 | 109 11 1 | 112 10 0 | 47,38,696 14 0 |
| 4½ per cent. Debentures ... ... ... | 18,50,000 0 0 | 18,50,000 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 18,50,000 0 0 |
| | 3,71,60,800 0 0 | 3,60,28,014 5 4 | ..... | ..... | 3,63,31,595 2 0 |

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE;
*The 30th July* 1870.

E. E.
E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

*Statement No. 3, General Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Currency Department from the year* 1861-62.

| YEAR. | Receipts. | Charges. | Excess Receipts. | Excess Charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 1861-62 ... | ..... ... | 5,885 5 10 | ..... | 5,885 5 10 |
| 1862-63 ... | 1,52,316 10 2 | 5,30,812 8 10 | ..... | 3,78,495 14 8 |
| 1863-64 ... | 3,27,731 5 4 | 3,65,408 10 4 | ..... | 37,677 5 0 |
| 1864-65 ... | 16,51,979 0 8 | 3,96,594 6 11 | 12,58,384 9 9 | |
| 1865-66 ... | 16,78,391 10 6 | 8,45,092 5 9 | 8,33,299 4 9 | |
| 1866-67 ... | 16,62,849 10 11 | 9,92,303 2 9 | 6,70,546 8 2 | |
| 1867-68 ... | 13,45,815 4 8 | 3,09,306 6 7 | 10,36,508 14 1 | |
| 1868-69 ... | 14,86,972 11 8 | 7,60,938 11 0 | 7,26,034 0 8 | |
| 1869-70 ... | 16,67,871 9 0 | 2,89,860 3 4 | 13,78,011 5 8 | |
| TOTAL ... | 99,76,927 14 11 | 44,96,201 13 4 | 59,02,784 11 1 | 4,22,058 9 6 |
| Net excess of receipts .. | ..... | ..... | 54,80,726 1 7 | |

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE;
*The 30th July* 1870.

E. E.
E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

*Memorandum.*

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Interest accrued but not realized on 31st March 1870 ... ... | 6,75,424 9 4 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,500 0 0 |
| | 6,76,924 9 4 |
| Charges due but not paid on 31st March 1870 ... ... ... | 19,401 9 6 |
| TOTAL ... | 6,57,522 15 10 |

## APPENDIX A.

| RECEIPTS. | Calcutta. | Madras. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Interest on Government Securities ... ... ... ... | 16,63,813 8 3 | ..... | ..... | 16,63,813 8 3 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 3,771 8 0 | .. ..... | 286 8 9 | 4,058 0 9 |
| TOTAL ... ... | 16,67,585 0 3 | ..... | 286 8 9 | 16,67,871 9 0 |

# APPENDIX B.

| | CALCUTTA. | | | MADRAS. | | | | | BOMBAY. | | | | | TOTAL. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. | Allahabad. | Lahore. | Madras. | Vizagapatam | Trichinopoly. | Calicut. | Total. | Bombay. | Kurrachee. | Nagpore | Akola. | Total. | | |
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A P | Rs A. P. | Rs. A P. | Rs. A. P | Rs. A. P. | Rs A P | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs A P | |
| Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c. .. | 21,700 0 0 | 6,200 0 0 | 6,616 10 5 | 1,795 2 1 | 1,025 0 0 | 1,200 0 0 | 1,200 0 0 | 5,220 2 1 | 19,435 7 9 | 2,870 13 9 | 6,993 8 9 | 1,100 0 0 | 30,399 14 3 | 70,136 10 9 | |
| Establishment .. .. .. | 40,273 8 0 | 8,043 10 7 | 6,246 2 0 | 14,031 2 6 | 2,308 0 0 | 2,655 8 1 | 2,832 0 0 | 22,326 10 7 | 47,905 2 4 | 4,203 7 6 | 6,139 5 8 | 3,260 1 6 | 61,513 1 0 | 1,38,423 0 2 | |
| Temporary Establishment .. .. | 2,565 2 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,565 2 0 | |
| Contingencies .. .. .. | 4,284 10 9 | 727 14 4 | 972 11 9 | 1,489 2 8 | 1,188 14 0 | 2,194 1 1 | 375 0 1 | 5,247 1 10 | 11,274 1 3 | 632 9 9 | 1,713 11 0 | 642 3 2 | 14,262 9 2 | 25,494 15 10 | |
| Travelling allowances .. .. | ..... | ..... | 438 7 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 373 12 0 | 373 12 0 | 812 3 0 | |
| Stationery .. .. .. | (a)331 9 10 | ..... | ..... | 452 5 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 452 5 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 763 15 8 | (a) As per Statement furnished by the Officiating Superintendent of Stationery. |
| Printing charges .. .. .. | (b)1,127 8 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,710 10 5 | ..... | 19 8 0 | ..... | 1,730 2 5 | 2,857 10 5 | (b) As per accounts of Government Press. |
| Commission, &c., paid for selling and purchasing Government Securities.. | 9,307 11 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,307 11 0 | |
| Service Postage .. .. .. | 236 0 6 | ..... | ..... | 270 15 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 270 15 6 | ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 507 0 0 | |
| Cost of Currency Note Forms .. | 12,501 3 4 | ..... | 2,413 15 4 | 4,225 0 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,225 0 8 | 12,249 4 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,249 4 0 | 31,479 7 4 | As per Invoices received in the Office. |
| Cost of Stamping and Counting Machines | 675 7 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... .. | . .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 675 7 2 | |
| Rates, Lighting and Police rates .. | 4,500 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. .. | ..... | ..... | ... .. | ..... | 4,500 0 0 | |
| Charges incurred in the Public Works Department for repairing, &c., the Currency Office Building .. | 2,337 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | . ... | ..... | .. ... | ..... | ..... | 2,337 0 0 | As per account from Public Works Department. |
| TOTAL .. | 99,902 12 7 | 14,991 8 11 | 16,687 14 6 | 22,263 13 3 | 5,021 14 0 | 6,049 9 2 | 4,407 0 1 | 37,742 4 6 | 92,574 9 9 | 7,711 15 0 | 14,866 1 5 | 5,376 0 8 | 1,20,528 10 10 | 2,80,860 3 4 | |

Ordered, that the above be published in the *Gazette of India*.

*No.* 3601.—Mr. E. W. S. Login, Officiating Assistant to the Comptroller General of Accounts, is allowed privilege leave for fourteen days.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 13th September* 1870.

*No.* 3570.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. Westland is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

*The 14th September* 1870.

*No.* 3537.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

| DATE. | Circles of Issue. | Balance of Issue Account. | Retired by other Offices of Issue. | Currency Notes in circulation. | Silver Coin Reserve. | Silver Bullion Reserve. | Gold Bullion Reserve. | Reserve in Government Securities. | TOTAL RESERVE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 31st Aug. 1870 | Calcutta .. | 3,33,93,180 | 1,38,490 | 3,72,54,690 | 1,84,82,680 | 37,08,488 | 3,12,495 | 1,28,20,987 | 3,03,24,650 |
| Ditto .. | Madras .. | 87,03,710 | 98,170 | 86,05,240 | 51,84,856 | .... | .... | 17,28,404 | 72,13,260 |
| Ditto .. | Bombay .. | 3,77,21,240 | 45,950 | 3,76,75,290 | 2,12,18,530 | 26,16,000 | .... | 1,17,52,960 | 3,55,87,490 |
| Ditto .. | Allahabad .. | 51,25,050 | 18,85,950 | 32,39,100 | 30,07,769 | .... | .... | 11,03,291 | 50,11,060 |
| Ditto .. | Lahore .. | 34,33,350 | 11,64,270 | 22,69,080 | 26,93,443 | .... | .... | 7,00,037 | 33,93,480 |
| Ditto .. | Calicut .. | 9,87,040 | 1,94,410 | 7,92,630 | 8,58,301 | .... | .... | 1,00,059 | 9,58,360 |
| Ditto .. | Trichinopoly .. | 14,52,080 | 12,27,920 | 2,24,160 | 13,27,021 | .... | .... | 1,00,059 | 14,27,080 |
| Ditto .. | Vizagapatam .. | 3,79,400 | 72,310 | 3,07,150 | 2,38,111 | .... | .... | 1,00,059 | 3,38,170 |
| Ditto .. | Nagpore .. | 41,42,200 | 1,09,870 | 40,32,330 | 35,93,448 | .... | .... | 5,47,902 | 41,41,350 |
| Ditto .. | Kurrachee .. | 39,15,190 | 19,56,240 | 19,58,950 | 33,85,654 | .... | .... | 5,00,106 | 38,85,760 |
| Ditto .. | Akola .. | 22,54,240 | 80,940 | 21,73,300 | 22,50,060 | .... | .... | .... | 22,50,060 |
| | TOTAL .. | 10,15,06,740 | 69,74,820 | 9,45,31,920 | 5,84,41,073 | 63,24,488 | 3,12,495 | 2,94,53,864 | 9,45,31,920 |

CALCUTTA;
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
*The 6th September* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Head Commissioner.*

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

*The 15th September* 1870.

*No.* 3473.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Chief Commissioners of British Burmah and the Central Provinces the power of appointing Collectors of Customs and Customs Officers of lower rank in the Berars, British Burmah, and the Central Provinces, respectively.

*The 16th September* 1870.

*No.* 3541.—Mr. J. Tweedie received charge of the office of Post Master General of Bengal from Mr. C. K. Dove on the afternoon of the 24th August.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 12th September* 1870.

*No.* 874 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clause 8, and G. G. O. No. 669 of the 1st July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Raper Stainforth, Madras Cavalry,—30th November 1869.

*No.* 875 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*1st Sikh Infantry.*

Lieutenant G. Swinley, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Subaltern, Hazara Mountain Battery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Captain L. C. deL. Daniell may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

*4th Punjab Infantry.*

Lieutenant V. Rivaz, of the Royal Artillery, Subaltern, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Lieutenant A. I. Shepherd may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

*No.* 876 *of* 1870.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is notified in cancellation of G. G. O. No. 848 of the 2nd September 1870 :—

*No.* 183, *dated 24th August* 1870.—The General Order by the Resident, No. 178 of the 18th instant, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon Spence, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at the disposal, temporarily, of the Civil Department, is cancelled.

*No.* 877 *of* 1870.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 41 of the 10th January 1870, Captain W. C. Ramsden, of the General List, Infantry, who was promoted to the rank of Captain from the 5th June 1870, is permitted to retain his appointment of Quarter Master of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

*No.* 878 *of* 1870.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the under-mentioned heir is admitted to the Native Family Pension Establishment, from the date specified opposite to his name, and the Pay Master of Pensioners in whose circle the individual resides will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned:—

| Name of claimant. | Age. | | Height. | | Caste. | Personal appearance and particular marks. | Village and District. | Nature of relationship to the deceased. | Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made. | | | Date of admission. | Date of Committee's proceedings. | Amount of Pension. | For what period. | By what Pension Pay Master payable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years. | Months. | Feet. | Inches. | | | | | Name. | Rank. | Last Corps. | | | | | |
| Nikah .. .. | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | Mahomedan, Pathan. | Small black mole on left cheek close to ear. | Lines of the 12th Bengal Cavalry at Umballa. | Son .. | Ghaseeta .. | Syce .. | 12th Bengal Cavalry. | 27th January 1868. | .... | Rs. 2 | Until he attains the age of 18 years. | Sirhind. |

Arrears of Pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee's Proceedings.

*No.* 879 *of* 1870.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to those conferred by the several Classes of the Order of Merit on their late husbands, for three years commencing from the date of the casualties:—

| Name of claimant. | Age. | | Height. | | Caste. | Personal appearance and particular marks. | Village and District. | Nature of relationship to the deceased. | Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made. | | | Date of Adjudication. | Date of Commissioner's Proceedings. | For what period | By what Pension Pay Master payable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years. | Months. | Feet. | Inches. | | | | | Names. | Rank. | Last Corps | | | | |
| Atchoo .. .. | 24 | 0 | 4 | 10 | Mussalmanee.. | Rather fair; high cheek bones; rather of a Goorkha cast of countenance; tattooed on both arms. | Sorahya Ekil, Gya | Widow.. | Shaikh Boodhoo, 3rd Class Order of Merit. | Private .. | 6th Company, 9th Battalion, Artillery. | 8th May 1868. | 6th July 1870. | For three years. | Presidency. |
| Goojree .. .. | 43 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Jat, Sikh .. | Fair; scar running vertically between her eye-brows; white marks on right cheek. | Soogah Kassoor, Lahore. | Widow.. | Pertab Singh, 3rd Class Order of Merit. | Kote-Dufadar. | 10th Bengal Lancers. | 26th August 1868. | 11th August 1869. | For three years. | Sirhind. |
| Seokoowur .. | 20 | 0 | 4 | 8 | Chuttree .. | Fair complexion; aquiline features: left nostril split from the perforation for nose ring downwards; tattooed on right fore-arm. | Chotah Rajpoor, Bhojepoor, Shahabad. | Widow.. | Degumber Singh, 3rd Class Order of Merit. | Jemadar.. | 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment, Native Infantry. | 15th May 1866. | 18th June 1870. | For three years. | Presidency. |
| Fathama Kanum .. | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mussulman, Mogul. | Pock marked on the face .. .. | 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. | Widow.. | Mirza Ahmed Allie Beg, 3rd Class Order of Merit. | Jemadar.. | 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. | 2nd May 1870. | 15th June 1870. | For three years. | 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. |

*No.* 880 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Native Doctor, attached to the 13th Bengal Lancers, declared unfit for further service by a special Invaliding Committee assembled on the 1st May 1869, is transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

| Rank. | Name. | In what rank pensioned. | Circle of payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class Native Doctor ... | Hoormut Khan ... | 1st Class Native Doctor ... | Sirhind. |

*No.* 881 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Trumpeter David Frizzle, late of the Royal Horse Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

Gunner Thomas Stacey, late of the 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

*No.* 882 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Medical Department, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon William Henry Adley,—2nd September 1870.

*No.* 883 *of* 1870.—Captain H. Rowband, of the late 63rd Regiment of Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, is allowed general leave of absence from the 17th to the 21st June 1870, in extension of privilege leave.

*The 14th September* 1870.

*No.* 884 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Sepoy-Musician, of the 5th Regiment, Native Light Infantry, declared unfit for further service by a special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

| Rank. | Name. | In what rank pensioned. | Circle of payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sepoy-Musician ... | Shaick Mucdoom Bux ... ... | Sepoy-Musician ... | Allahabad. |

*No.* 885 *of* 1870.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry. | Lieutenant C. J. Prinsep, 19th Hussars. | Captain ... | 13th May 1868. | Captain J. A. M. Patton, retired. |
| General List, Infantry. | Lieutenant H. Howell, Staff Corps... | Captain ... | 10th June 1870. | Captain J. Thomson (Staff Corps), cadre of the late 34th Native Infantry, deceased. |

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | To rank from. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General List, Infantry. | Captain Walter Edward Gowan ... ... | 2nd June 1870. | Captain G. L. Keir (Staff Corps), cadre of the late 41st Native Infantry, retired. |
| General List, Infantry. | Captain G. S. Sewell, 101st Foot ... ... | 5th June 1870. | Captain W. E. Gowan, whose rank has been altered. |

*No.* 886 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BUXAR COMPANY.—*No.* 12 *Company.*

*To be Captain.*—Mr. J. Cook.

*To be Lieutenant.*—Mr. G. Woodward.

*To be Ensign.*—Mr. W. Southern.

The appointment of the above Officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

*No.* 887 *of* 1870.—Major W. Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs by G. G. O. No. 860 of the 7th September 1870, is permitted to embark at Calcutta, instead of at Bombay as previously announced.

*No.* 888 *of* 1870.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. T. Wright, M. D., attached to the 37th (The Meerut) Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No.* 889 *of* 1870.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 515, dated 13th May 1870, the following clause of War Office Circular dated 4th May 1870, which is hereby made applicable to India, is published for general information :—

*Clause* 68, *prizes for Swordsmanship (issued as a Special Army Circular on 4th May* 1870*).*

A prize of £3 for the best swordsman in each troop, in which 20 men in the Household Cavalry and 30 in Cavalry of the Line compete, will be substituted for the squadron prize of the same amount granted under clause 80, Army Circulars, 1869.

*No.* 890 *of* 1870.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject of the command allowance to be passed for the command of stations in the Bengal Presidency not the Head Quarters of Divisions or Brigades, it is hereby notified that from the 1st October 1870, command allowance will be granted for the stations and at the rates noted in the margin.

| *Stations.* | *Rate per mensem.* Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cawnpore ... ... ... | 400 |
| Delhi ... ... ... | 400 |
| Fyzabad ... ... ... | 300 |
| Saugor ... ... ... | 250 |
| Ferozepore ... ... ... | 250 |
| Jullundur ... ... ... | 250 |
| Jhansie ... ... ... | 250 |
| Barrackpore ... ... ... | 250 |
| Dinapore ... ... ... | 200 |
| Jheelum ... ... ... | 200 |
| Nowshera ... ... ... | 200 |
| Benares ... ... ... | 200 |

The same scale of allowance will be passed to the officer in command, whether he hold a regimental command or not, but a Military Staff Officer becoming temporarily senior Officer at the station will exercise the command without any extra allowance.

*The* 15*th September* 1870.

*No.* 891 *of* 1870.—Captain E. F. B. Brooke, 41st Foot, Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for six months from the 5th March 1870.

*No.* 892 *of* 1870.—In accordance with the 10th paragraph of G. G. O. No. 370 of the 1st June 1863, Sub-Conductor Joseph G. Cutler, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, who was appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 204 of 1870, is confirmed in his present grade of Sub-Conductor from 11th February 1870.

*No.* 893 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*5th Punjab Infantry.*

Lieutenant A. Conolly, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Subaltern, Peshawur Mountain Battery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Quarter Master, on probation, during the period Captain P. W. Smith may officiate as Adjutant of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, or until further orders.

*The 16th September* 1870.

*No.* 894 *of* 1870.—ERRATA.—In G. G. O. No. 611 of the 10th June 1870—

*4th Native Infantry.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For | Subadar Bhooreb Khan, | read | Bhoorch Khan. |
| „ | Havildar Gungadeen Tiwarree | „ | Gungadeen Tirwara. |

*12th Native Infantry.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For | Naick Ghassie Ram, | read | Ghassie Khan. |
| „ | Sepoy Nowlut Panday | „ | Nowbut Panday. |
| „ | „ Mudhow | „ | Madhow. |
| „ | „ Nowlut Sing | „ | Nowbut Sing. |
| „ | „ Kewat Singh | „ | Kewal Sing. |

*17th Native Infantry.*

Naick Myheep Singh, circle of payment, Presidency, read Allahabad.
For Bheestie Shaick Puckkowree, read Puchkowree.

*40th Native Infantry.*

For Jemadar Meer Ally Buksh, read Havildar Meer Ally Buksh.

*1st Goorkha Regiment.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For | Naick Rutton Singh Khettree, | read | Rutton Singh Khuttree. |
| „ | „ Bhagiruth Ram | „ | Bhagiruth Rana. |
| „ | Sepoy Jeelmann Singh Newar | „ | Jeetman Singh Newar. |

*No.* 895 *of* 1870.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 16th July 1870, the services of Surgeon R. F. Hutchinson, of the Medical Department, Civil Surgeon of Patna (on leave), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*No.* 896 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major George Money Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Post Master General, Bombay,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

*No.* 897 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant John Francis James Miller, of the 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—15th April 1869.

Lieutenant Frederick Alexander Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—23rd April 1869.

Lieutenant John Briscoe Watts, of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern and Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—11th May 1869.

Ensign Thomas Holbrow Goldney, of the 1st Battalion, 11th Foot, Quarter Master and Officiating Adjutant, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th July 1869.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Henry Doveton Hutchinson, of the 77th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—5th August 1869.

Ensign Frederick Talbot Goodridge, of the 1st Battalion, 1st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, and Officiating Adjutant, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—16th August 1869.

Ensign William Maitland Meacham, of the 41st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th August 1869.

*No.* 898 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officers, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 897 of this date, will rank as Lieutenants in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Ensign T. H. Goldney, of the 1st Battalion, 11th Foot, Quarter Master and Officiating Adjutant, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th July 1869.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) H. D. Hutchinson, of the 77th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—5th August 1869.

Ensign F. T. Goodridge, of the 1st Battalion, 1st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—16th August 1869.

Ensign W. M. Meacham, of the 41st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th August 1869.

*No.* 899 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain A. J. C. Birch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment in succession to Captain R. G. Birch, removed.

*No.* 900 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*3rd Punjab Infantry.*

Captain E. B. Ward, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Captain G. N. Saunders may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

*No.* 901 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

*13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Subadar Shawa Ram, to be Subadar-Major from 24th June 1870, *vice* Hurkia Khuttree, deceased.

*44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native Light Infantry.*

Jemadar Munbode Tewarree to be Subadar, *vice* Sheick Durbess, invalided.
Jemadar Run Burn Sye to be Subadar, *vice* Sewsunker Sing, invalided.
Jemadar Pertaub Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Luchmee Khunt, invalided.
Jemadar Nehoree Tewarree to be Subadar, *vice* Runjeet Sing, invalided.
Havildar Davy Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Durria Sing, invalided.
Havildar Runsoor Khurga to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhunbeer Groom, invalided.
Havildar Sam Lall Kuttree to be Jemadar, *vice* Goomany Ram, invalided.
Havildar Mahabeer Groom to be Jemadar, *vice* Madar Bux, invalided.
Havildar Juggessur Tewarree to be Jemadar, *vice* Munbode Tewarree, promoted.
Haviklar Dhurm Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Run Burn Sye, promoted.
Havildar Nur Beer Sye to be Jemadar, *vice* Pertaub Sing, promoted.
Havildar Rajkoomwar Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Nehoree Tewarree, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1870.

*No.* 902 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, from the date specified, under the operation of the despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 180 of the 25th May 1865, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry,—4th August 1870.

*No.* 903 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

JAMALPORE COMPANY.—*No.* 1 *Company.*

Mr. E. Weatherdon to be Ensign, *vice* Ensign J. G. Sumner, transferred to another station.

ALLAHABAD COMPANIES.—*No.* 4 *Company.*

Mr. P. Parkinson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. Naismith, deceased.
Mr. J. C. Kertland to be Ensign, *vice* Ensign T. Mecklenburgh, transferred to another station.

*No.* 5 *Company.*

Mr. C. Spencer to be Ensign, *vice* Ensign J. Carmichael, resigned.

The appointment of the above Officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

*No.* 904 *of* 1870.—Under authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify—

1*st.*—That, as regards the passage and messing rates to be charged on board of Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, or the troop freight ships, *viâ* the Cape, the terms of the Royal Passage Warrant shall apply not only to Officers' families, but to the Officers themselves and their servants; and that the messing contributions at the rates laid down in the Warrant are to be credited, in case of the families, to India, and of the Officers and their military servants, to Imperial Funds.

2*nd.*—That the practice obtaining in Her Majesty's troop ships of charging civilian male servants when messed from the general mess stores at the rate of two shillings per day, is to be adopted.

3*rd.*—That the rates of charge for the conveyance of public servants and their families entitled to passage at the public expense (but not at that of India), shall be as specified in Table A. annexed, while the charge for messing and victualling shall be for the actual number of days occupied by the voyage, and be based upon the scale laid down in Table B. annexed. The amounts to be credited to India.

4*th.*—That the rates of messing second class passengers be assimilated to what is considered the proportionate expense on board Her Majesty's troop ships, *viz.*,—

| | *European side. Per diem.* | | | *Indian side. Per diem.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | | *s.* | *d.* |
| Male passengers (should any be embarked), two-thirds of cost for 1st class passengers, or at rates of ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | ... | 8 | 4 |
| Female passengers, two-thirds of rate for males... | 3 | 4 | ... | 5 | 6 |
| Children 7 to 16 years, one-third of rate for males | 1 | 8 | ... | 2 | 9 |
| „ 1 to 7 years, one-fourth of rate for males | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 0 |

5*th.*—That claims made upon the Imperial Government shall include all charges.

6*th.*—That the rates for passage, messing of Military Officers and their families, also for Soldiers conveyed at the cost of imperial funds, shall apply equally to Naval Officers, their families and seamen, also to any other persons granted passages at the cost of the same funds.

7*th.*—That a rate per diem for messing according to the actual duration of the voyage, be added to the scale of charges for passages of Officers of the Army, their families, soldiers, and others thus conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian troop ships to the Cape of Good Hope (on the occasion of any of those vessels proceeding by that route to take up their station in India), and the amount recovered from imperial funds.

8*th*.—That the rate referred to above shall be calculated according to the rates chargeable for messing or victualling on the European side of the Isthmus of Suez for passengers per overland route, and shall be equally applicable to Naval Officers, their families, seamen, and others.

9*th*.—That, with respect to Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Service, provided with passages at the public expense on board Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, the rate to be deducted for messing shall be that laid down in the Royal Warrant as applicable to Officers of Her Majesty's British Service, but the sum charged shall be credited to India.

10*th*.—That all contributions due are to be recovered by Pay Masters of Indian troop ship at the end of each voyage on either side of the Isthmus of Suez.

11*th*.—That Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's local Indian Service conveyed from India on board these vessels as invalids, pensioners, or time-expired men, being entitled to free passage at the cost of India for themselves and families, also the widows of such men, shall not be liable to any charge whatever either on account of passage, messing or transit.

12*th*.—That, with respect to widowed or unmarried school mistresses and others, messed as second class passengers from the general mess stores, messing rates epual to two-thirds of those fixed for first class passengers shall be charged, and the contributions charged to Indian funds.

# TABLE A.

| DESCRIPTION OF PASSENGERS. | PORTSMOUTH OR QUEENSTOWN AND | | MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA. | PORTSMOUTH OR QUEENSTOWN AND | | | | | | CALCUTTA AND | | | BOMBAY AND | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Malta. | Alexandria. | | Aden. | | Bombay. | | Calcutta. | | Suez. | Malta. | | Aden. | Suez. | Malta. | |
| | Sea passage. | Sea passage. | Sea passage. | Sea passage. | Transit charge through Egypt. | Sea passage. | Transit charge through Egypt.† | Sea passage. | Transit charge through Egypt.† | Sea passage. | Sea passage. | Transit charge through Egypt.† | Sea passage. | Sea passage. | Sea passage. | Transit charge through Egypt.† |
| | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. |
| Officers of all ranks, or other first class male passengers of sixteen years of age and upwards | 11 0 | 19 0 | 4 10 | 25 10 | 2 10 | 38 0 | 2 10 | 49 10 | 2 10 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 2 10 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 24 10 | 2 10 |
| Ladies of sixteen years of age and upwards ... | 11 0 | 19 0 | 4 10 | 25 10 | 2 10 | 38 0 | 2 10 | 49 10 | 2 10 | 30 0 | 37 0 | 2 10 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 24 10 | 2 10 |
| *Children of Officers and first class passengers of seven and under sixteen years of age ... | 5 10 | 9 10 | 2 5 | 12 15 | 1 5 | 19 0 | 1 5 | 24 15 | 1 5 | 15 0 | 18 10 | 1 5 | 4 10 | 9 10 | 12 5 | 1 5 |
| Children of Officers and first class passengers of one and under seven years of age ... | 4 8 | 7 12 | 1 16 | 10 5 | 1 5 | 15 5 | 1 5 | 19 16 | 1 5 | 12 0 | 14 16 | 1 5 | 3 12 | 7 11 | 9 14 | 1 5 |
| Second class passengers ... Female servants ... ... | 5 10 | 9 10 | 2 5 | 12 15 | 1 5 | 19 0 | 1 5 | 24 15 | 1 5 | 15 0 | 18 10 | 1 5 | 4 10 | 9 10 | 12 5 | 1 5 |
| Staff Sergeants ... ... ... | 2 1 | 3 10 | 0 17 | 4 14 | 1 5 | 7 0 | 1 5 | 9 0 | 1 5 | 5 11 | 6 15 | 1 5 | 1 13 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 1 5 |
| Wives of ditto ... ... ... | 2 1 | 3 10 | 0 17 | 4 14 | 1 5 | 7 0 | 1 5 | 9 0 | 1 5 | 5 11 | 6 15 | 1 5 | 1 13 | 3 10 | 4 10 | 1 5 |
| *Children of ditto of one year and upwards ... | 1 0 | 1 15 | 0 8 | 2 7 | 0 12 | 3 10 | 0 12 | 4 10 | 0 12 | 2 15 | 3 8 | 0 12 | 0 16 | 1 15 | 2 5 | 0 12 |
| Rank and File, male servants or other third class male passengers ... ... | 1 11 | 2 12 | 0 12 | 3 11 | 1 5 | 5 5 | 1 5 | 6 15 | 1 5 | 4 3 | 5 2 | 1 5 | 1 5 | 2 12 | 3 8 | 1 5 |
| Wives of ditto ... ... ... | 1 11 | 2 12 | 0 12 | 3 11 | 1 5 | 5 5 | 1 5 | 6 15 | 1 5 | 4 3 | 5 2 | 1 5 | 1 5 | 2 12 | 3 8 | 1 5 |
| *Children of ditto of one year and upwards ... ... ... | 0 16 | 1 6 | 0 6 | 1 16 | 0 12 | 2 13 | 0 12 | 3 8 | 0 12 | 2 1 | 2 11 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 1 6 | 1 14 | 0 12 |

* Children under one year of age free.

† The weight of baggage allowed by the Transit Administration for the charges in this column is 80lbs. for first class passengers, and 50lbs. for other adult passengers: any excess to be charged for at the rate of 6s. per cent.

TABLE B.

| | European side. Per diem. £ s. d. | Indian side. Per diem. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Officers of all ranks, or other 1st class male passengers of sixteen years of age and upwards ... ... ... ... ... | 0 7 6 | 0 12 6 |
| Ladies of sixteen years of age and upwards ... ... ... | 0 5 0 | 0 8 4 |
| Children of Officers and 1st class passengers of seven and under sixteen years of age ... ... ... ... ... | 0 2 6 | 0 4 2 |
| Children of Officers and 1st class passengers of one and under seven years of age ... ... ... ... ... | 0 2 0 | 0 3 4 |
| Female servants ... ... ... ... ... | 0 2 0 | 0 3 4 |
| Staff Serjeants ... ... ... ... ... | 0 1 3½ | 20 per cent. added. |
| Wives of ditto ... ... ... ... ... | 0 0 11 | |
| Children of ditto of one year and upwards ... ... ... | 0 0 11 | |
| Rank and File, male servants, or other 3rd class male passengers... ... | 0 1 3½ | |
| Wives of do. do. do. ... .. | 0 0 11 | |
| Children of do. do. do. do. of one year and upwards ... ... ... ... ... | | |

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## NOTIFICATION.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Calcutta, the 12th September* 1870.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of August 1870:—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medical Department. | Assistant Surgeon J. M. Cameron. | 26th July 1870. | Calcutta. | | |
| Invalid Establishment. | Major W. K. Haslewood ... | 29th August 1870. | Chandernagore. | | |
| Commissariat Department. | Sergeant W. Smith ... | 25th March 1870. | Peshawur ... | Intestate. | |

*Calcutta, the 12th September* 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice:—

*Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service, during the month of August* 1870.

| Date of Deposit. | On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | General number. | Date of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of estates. | Amount of Donation Batta due to estates. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | How disposed of. | | | | Rate of Exchange. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Amount paid in India. | Amount retained in India. | Amount remitted for payment in England | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | In Co.'s Rupees. | Equivalent in Sterling. | |
| | *Commissioned Officers.* | | | | | | *Rs. A. P* | | *Rs. A. P.* | | | | | |
| 2nd Aug. 1870 | (*a*) Alexander Stevenson Russell. | Assistant Surgeon. | Royal Artillery | ... | 28th May 1870 | Intestate | 891 4 1 | ..... | 891 4 1 | | | | | |
| 29th „ | (*b*) Frederick Chalmer Lewin | Lieutenant.. | 85th Foot ... | ... | 14th „ | Ditto ... | 144 0 0 | ..... | 144 0 0 | | | | | |
| 31st „ | (*c*) Andrew Gammell ... | Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. | 1-5th Foot ... | ... | 15th April 1870 | Ditto .. | 869 14 2 | ..... | 869 14 2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | TOTAL ... | 1,905 2 3 | ..... | 1,905 2 3 | | | | | |

(a.)—Brother, Reverend W. Russell; Ireland.
(*b.*)—Next-of-kin, Frederick Mortimer Lewin; Windham Club, London. Administrator General, administering.
(*c.*)—Widow, Mrs. Mary Gammell; Darlington Street, Bath, Somersetshire. Children—Andrew Francis Morley, William, Earnest, Phœbe Constance, Florena Olive. Administrator General, administering.

*STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, during the month of August* 1870.

| Date of Deposit. | On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | General number. | Date of decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of estates. | Amount of Donation Fund due to estates. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | How disposed of. | | | | Rate of Exchange. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Amount paid in India. | Amount retained in India. | Amount remitted for payment in England | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | In Co.'s Rupees. | Equivalent in Sterling. | |
| | *Commissioned and Warrant Officers.* | | | | | | *Rs. A. P.* | | *Rs. A. P.* | | | | | |
| 17th Aug. 1870 | (a.) Alfred James Wallace... | Captain ... | Staff Corps ... | ... | 25th May 1870 | Intestate | 293 14 10 | ..... | 293 14 10 | | | | | |
| 25th „ | (b.) Arthur Cortlandt Anderson. | Captain ... | General List of Infantry | ... | 25th „ | Ditto ... | 1,634 12 11 | ..... | 1,634 12 11 | | | | | |
| 8th „ | (c.) John Reilly ... ... | Senior Apothecary. | Subordinate Medical Department. | ... | 3rd „ | Will left | 1,193 13 7 | ..... | 1,193 13 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | TOTAL... | 3,122 9 4 | ..... | 3,122 9 4 | | | | | |

(a.) Mother, Mrs. Wallace; England. Administrator General, administering.
(b.) Next-of-kin, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Anderson, administering.
(c.) Children,—Ellen Elizabeth, Lawrence John, Christopher Edward, Mary Anne, Adrian Vincent, Catherine Anastasia, John Francis Adrian, care of Mr. Reilly, brother of the deceased; 116, Dhurumtolla, Calcutta. Administrator General, administering.

FORT WILLIAM, PAY OFFICE,
*The 31st August* 1870.

A. B. JOHNSON, *Col.*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 13th September* 1870.

*No.* 317.—Messrs. E. Grant and C. A. Montgomery have been appointed to the Public Works Department as Probationary Accountants of the 4th Grade and posted to Mysore.

*The 14th September* 1870.

*No.* 318.—The under-mentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Engineer Apprentices and posted to the Provinces specified :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Radhi Lall | ... ... | North-Western Provinces. |
| Mr. J. Blochman, B.A. | ... | Punjab. |
| „ C. Greenwood | ... | „ |
| „ H. J. Leupolt | ... | „ |
| „ J. S. Slater | ... | „ |
| „ A. R. Lilley | .. | Central Provinces. |
| „ A. Paczold | ... | Rajpootana. |
| „ J. T. Rollo | ... | „ |

*No.* 319.—The under-mentioned passed students of the Thomason College are appointed to the Public Works Department and posted as follows :—

To BENGAL.—*As Overseers, 1st Grade.*

Crawshaw, Lance-Corporal S., 2-60th Rifles.
Green, Lance-Corporal T., 26th Regiment.

*As Overseers, 3rd Grade.*

Dukhina Runjeen Mookerjee.
Preo Nath Ghose.
Rajendra Nath Mookerjee.

To NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—*As Overseers, 1st Grade.*

Dempsey, Private R., 4th Hussars,—Delhi District State Railway.
Dodd, Lance-Sergeant A., 1-6th Regiment.
Hanley, Lance-Sergeant M., 37th Regiment.
Harvey, Private J. E., 4th Hussars.
Royton, Corporal G., F.-19 Royal Artillery.
Tyers, Barrack-Sergeant J., Unattached List.

*As Overseers, 3rd Grade.*

Griffin, Mr. T.
Abdool Satar.
Gokul Prasad.
Futteh Hossein.
Parmeshwaree Dass.

To PUNJAB.—*As Overseers, 1st Grade.*

Cairney, Gunner W., 5-22 Royal Artillery.
Donovan, Private J., 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.
Douglas, Sergeant G., 26th Regiment.
FitzGerald, Lance-Corporal G., 85th Regiment.
Gee, Lance-Corporal J., 2-25th Regiment.
Gurd, Private F., 37th Regiment.
Kay, Sergeant G., 26th Regiment.
Kearns, Lance-Corporal P., 1-5th Regiment.
Lynch, Private J., 102nd Regiment.
Meehan, Lance-Corporal F., 37th Regiment.
Merrison, Bombardier A., 3-24 Royal Artillery.
Monck, Private V. F., 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.
Taylor, Private W., 104th Regiment.
Turner, Private W. R., 1-5th Regiment.
Williams, Bombardier T., E.-8 Royal Artillery.

*As Overseers, 3rd Grade.*

Hudson, Mr. J. | Ameer Nath.
Madhosudan Buchta.

To RAJPOOTANA.—*As Overseers, 1st Grade.*

Dennison, Lance-Serjeant S., 21st Hussars.
Farrell, Private F., 103rd Regiment.
Houghton, Sergeant-Major J., 3-25 Royal Artillery.
Kelly, Gunner J., E-16 Royal Artillery.
Tobin, Sergeant T. H., 55th Regiment.

To HYDERABAD.—*As Overseers, 1st Grade.*

Baylis, Lance-Corporal R., 21st Hussars.
Harvey, Gunner J., A-16 Royal Artillery.
Hotchkins, Lance-Corporal E., 1-7th Regiment.
McIntosh, Lance-Corporal R., 2-25th Regiment.
Stanger, Private H., 1-5th Regiment.

*As Overseer, 3rd Grade.*

Teekum Dass.

To THE THOMASON COLLEGE.—*As Overseers, 1st Grade.*

Forward, Corporal G., 2-25th Regiment.
Woodville, Lance-Corporal H., 4th Hussars.

To THE SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*As Overseer, 1st Grade.*

Topple, Lance-Corporal E. J., 104th Regiment.

*No.* 320.—The following Resolution in the Financial Department is published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 2221, dated Simla, the 29th July 1870.

Read the following :—

No. 2547, dated the 20th November 1869.

From—G. H. M. BATTEN, ESQ., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

In acknowledging the receipt of your endorsement No. 1358, dated 16th October 1869, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is unable to adopt the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, that any breaks in the service of Government servants in inferior grades, who may be thrown out of employ after a service of thirty years, should not interfere with their claims to compassionate allowance. It was decided in an order of this Department, dated 11th October 1861, that gratuities to Uncovenanted Servants should, as in the case of pensions, be granted only for continuous service, and as the compassionate allowance lately authorized for inferior servants is in lieu of the gratuity previously allowed to them, breaks in service (caused otherwise than by abolition of office) should, in respect of service for compassionate allowance, have the same effect as in respect of service for gratuity.

2. In the above view no compassionate allowance is admissible in the case referred to by the Government of Bombay, *viz.*, that of Abdool Kadur Wullud Fukee Ismael, a Chobdar on the establishment of the High Court, Bombay.

Ordered, that a copy of the above letter be furnished to the Accountant General, Bombay.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above be furnished to the several Secretariats of the Government of India; the several Local Governments and Administrations (Government of Bombay excepted); the Director General of the Post Office of India; the Mint Master, Calcutta; the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency; the Comptroller General of Accounts; the several Accountants General (Accountant General, Bombay, excepted); and the several Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

*The 14th September* 1870.

*No.* 23*F.*—Mr. C. F. Nepean, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

## Notifications by Comptroller General of Accounts, High Court, &c.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

*Calcutta, the 8th September* 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days, *viz.*,—

On Saturday the 24th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Mohaloyah."

From Thursday the 29th September, to Monday the 10th October, both days inclusive, on account of the Doorga Poojah and Luckee Poojah Holidays.

All Government acceptances that may fall due between Thursday the 29th September, and Monday the 10th October, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 21st instant.

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.*

### MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 9th September* 1870.

The Money Order Office at Bassim, West Berar, closed in February last, has been re-opened on the 1st instant.

The Money Order Office at Secunderabad, also in Berar, has been closed. Any Money Order that may already have been drawn on Secunderabad, but which have not yet been presented for payment, will be paid at Chudderghât.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

## TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Mussoorie, the 13th September* 1870.

The following transfers and postings are directed in the Junior Department of the Topographical Survey, with effect from the 1st October :—

Mr. R. D. Farrell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, from No. 2 Party Central Provinces Survey, to No. 1 Party Gwalior and Central India Survey.

Mr. C. A. R. Scanlan, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, from No. 2 Party Central Provinces Survey, to No. 1 Party Gwalior and Central India Survey.

Mr. A. Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, from No. 2 Party Central Provinces Survey, to No. 5 Party Bundlecund Survey.

Mr. A. C. Chamarett, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, from No. 5 Party Bundlecund Survey, to do duty at the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, from No. 6 Party Khasia and Garrow Hills Survey, to No. 4 Party Chota Nagpore Division Survey.

Mr. F. Warde, Apprentice, Head Quarters Office, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, from the 1st instant, and is posted to No. 7 Party Rajpootana Survey.

Mr. C. Templeton, Apprentice, Head Quarters Office, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, from the 1st instant, and posted to No. 1 Party Gwalior and Central India Survey.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.*,
*Surveyor General of India.*

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## REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 10th September* 1870.

*No.* 61.—*Transfers.*—Lieutenant Reginald Beavan, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from the 6th Division Lower Provinces, to the 3rd Division Central Provinces, from the 1st proximo.

Mr. William Dease Corbett, Probationary Surveyor, 4th Grade, from the Rohilcund Division, to the 4th Division Central Provinces, from the 1st proximo.

*No.* 62.—Mr. Frederick William Kelly, Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to the 1st Division Central Provinces, from the 1st proximo, but to continue to do duty in the Head Quarters Office until further orders.

*Appointment.*—Mr. Arthur Smart, late Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Class, in charge of the Upper Assam Topographical and Revenue Survey, to be Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Grade, from the 1st proximo, and to do duty in the Head Quarters Office until further orders.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Major*,
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

## GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Mussoorie, the 8th September* 1870.

*No.* 47.—The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr. G. A. Auding, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, in Notification No. 36 of 1870 of the *Gazette of India*, is extended for a further period of one month.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E*,
*Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.*

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**Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.**

| DATE. | Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees. | Certificates issued for Rupees. | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under Assay, Rupees. | Assayed, Rupees. | Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees. |
| August 29th, 1870 ... | ... | ... | 9,651 | 1,07,897 | 37,08,487 |
| „ 30th „ ... | ... | ... | 9,651 | 1,51,022 | 37,08,487 |
| „ 31st „ ... | 3,275 | ... | 12,926 | 50,993 | 37,08,487 |
| September 1st „ ... | ... | ... | 3,337 | 49,713 | 37,08,487 |
| „ 2nd „ ... | ... | 10,016 | 3,337 | 97,273 | 37,08,487 |
| „ 3rd „ ... | ... | ... | 83 | 97,273 | 37,08,487 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 5th September* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Mint Master.*

---

**Statement of Transactions of District Savings' Banks for the week ending 8th September 1870.**

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount principal. | Amount interest. | |
| Bengal ... ... | 13 | 45 | 2,128 1 9 | ... | ..... | ..... | 7,624 4 3 |
| British Burmah ... ... | 1 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 30 0 0 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 8th September* 1870.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

*STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 6th September* 1870.

| LIABILITIES. | | | | ASSETS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ... ... ... .. | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 | Government Securities ... ... ... ... | 94,67,661 | 14 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... ... | 15,78,379 | 12 | 4 | Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ... | 50,60,000 | 10 | 3 |
| Rs. A. P. | | | | Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto ... | 46,58,401 | 11 | 3 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 67,44,221 13 10 | | | | Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto ... | 1,37,74,504 | 15 | 5 |
| Ditto ditto at Branches ... 1,27,58,530 15 11 | 1,95,02,752 | 13 | 9 | Dead Stock ... ... ... ... ... | 11,36,846 | 1 | 5 |
| | | | | Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 14,125 | 10 | 0 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 2,78,79,336 | 14 | 10 | Balances with other Banks ... ... ... ... | 9,96,125 | 7 | 7 |
| | | | | Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 2,28,758 | 11 | 8 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... ... ... | 11,60,139 | 8 | 1 | | 3,53,36,425 | 1 | 7 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 7,41,014 | 4 | 9 | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,50,09,003 0 2 | | | |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,25,26,195 4 0 | 3,75,35,198 | 4 | 2 |
| Total ... | 7,28,71,623 | 5 | 9 | Total ... | 7,28,71,623 | 5 | 9 |

By Order of the Directors,

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1870.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54. | 4 PER CENT. LOANS | | | | | | | 4½ PER CENT. | | 5 PER CENT. | | 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60. | 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR | | | | | | | | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 years. | | 3 years. | | 5 years | 10 years. | 15 years. | | |
| | | of 1824-25. | of 1829-30. | of 1832-33. | of 1835-36. | of 1842-43. | of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | of 1856-57. | Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870. | P. W. of 1854-55. | of 1856-57. | | Repayable January 1880. | 4½ per cent Transfer Loan. | Repayable January 1870. Transferable to 4½ p.c. debentures repayable 4th July 1871. | 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan repayable 4th July 1871. | Repayable June 1872. | Repayable June 1877. | Repayable June 1882. | | |
| Balance of 15th August 1870 .. .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,773 | 20,60,480 | 41,11,800 | 1,49,64,700 | 1,22,61,700 | 1,56,92,900 | 14,500 | 45,60,400 | 2,49,200 | 5,68,57,200 | 4,38,94,300 | .. | .. | 1,65,000 | 12,07,000 | 33,06,000 | 33,60,000 | 32,04,000 | 16,60,01,186 | |
| *Add*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st August 1870 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st August 1870 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42,000 | 4,35,300 | .. | 5,000 | .. | 36,000 | 89,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,07,300 | |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1870 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,100 | 64,000 | 17,400 | 5,57,500 | .. | 1,56,600 | .. | 7,58,300 | 1,29,500 | .. | .. | .. | 1,43,000 | .. | .. | .. | 18,30,400 | |
| TOTAL .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,773 | 20,60,480 | 41,15,900 | 1,50,28,700 | 1,23,21,100 | 1,66,85,700 | 14,500 | 47,22,000 | 2,49,200 | 5,76,51,500 | 4,41,12,800 | .. | .. | 1,65,000 | 13,50,000 | 33,06,000 | 33,60,000 | 32,04,000 | 16,84,38,886 | |
| *Deduct*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,700 | 4,300 | 15,400 | 1,00,000 | .. | 500 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 1,39,900 | |
| Balance on 31st August 1870 .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,773 | 20,60,480 | 41,14,200 | 1,50,24,400 | 1,23,05,700 | 1,65,85,700 | 14,500 | 47,21,500 | 2,46,200 | 5,76,46,500 | 4,41,02,800 | .. | .. | 1,65,000 | 13,50,000 | 33,06,000 | 33,60,000 | 32,04,000 | 16,82,98,986 | |

*Note.*—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1870 enfaced from India 908 lakhs, re-transferred from London 592 lakhs.
" 1st July 1870 " 15th July " " " 5 " " " 4 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " " 24 " " " 15 "
1st August " " 15th August " " " 15 " " " 5 "
16th " " " 31st " " " 24 " " " 1 "
976 613 lakhs.
613

Balance against India .. 358 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, 5th September* 1870.

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

## POST OFFICE.

*Calcutta, the 5th September* 1870.

*List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 3rd September* 1870.

AYRTON, W. E.
Anando Chunder Bose.
Annie, L.
Aushootose Mullick.

BINGHAM, G. A.
Bhola Sing.
Broomfield, W. R.
Braid, A.
Burns, J. St. Clair.
Barber, W. C.
Bilderbeck, J.
Britts, W. J.

CORNELIUS, MRS. J.
Campbell, H. B.
Coyle & Co.
Cochrane, A. S.
Campbell, S.
Carpenter, W.
Chapain, Mrs.
Collins, Miss E.
Cardwell, F. B.

DOWNING, C. M.
Dowlet, Esq.
Ducasse, C.
Dasse, C. M.
D'Souza, Mrs.
DeCruze, C. S.
Dissent, A. M.

ELLISON, J.
Ensell, C. S.
Engel, G.
Ewart, L. H.
Edward, Mrs.
Evans, Mrs. J.

FISHER, E. E.
Francis, L.

GARRETT, MISS L.
Gopal Chunder Mistry.
Gentle, R.
Gill, J. T.
Gopal Chunder Banerjee.
Galloway, W. J.
Garnault, Capt. D. W.
Granville, W. L. W.

HARRIS, LIEUT. F. M.
Hamilton, Mrs. T. M.
Healy, M.
Harris, A.
Hawkes, T. C.
Har Chunder Roy.
Hannay, W.

JACKSON, MRS. M. C.
Johnson, T. W.
Jamieson, G. L.
Jodu Math Mookerjee.
Jehunger Khan.

KENNEDY, A. C.
Kyd, Capt.
Kally Dass Bose.
Kermes, W.

LAPALIE, MRS. L.

MENNIKEN, G. G.
McLean, N. S.
Marret, J. T.
McSweeny, C. D.
Mutty Loll & Co.
Meer Ashruf Ali.
McLeod, Dr. K.
Mohendro Nath Bannerjee.
Madhub Chunder Bannerjee.
Macdonald, J,
Monnen, Mrs. E. G. W.
Mark, C.
Mohun Loll Goopto.
Minas, G.

NEILLY, A.

OSBORROW, N. A.
Obhoy Churn Dutt
Omar Churn Chatterjee.
Officiating Liquidator, J. N. Co. Limited.
Osborne, Capt. B. D.

PERIE, E. O.
Phillips, S. A. R.
Panioty, A.
Parker, Color-Sergeant J.
Phillips, W. St. A.
Palmer, Major-Genl. H.

RICHARDS, MRS. C.
Robertson, Mrs. M. J.
Rogers, Mrs. M. A.
Rhoades, A. H.
Rakhal Doss Chatterjee.
Rattray, H.
Rodrigues, J. A.
Rahan, Lieut.-Col.
Roma Churn Bannerjee.
Raynor, R. P.
Roade, Miss C. E.
Renny, T. J. O'D.
Rollinson, Mrs. R. S.

SKIPTON, MRS. D. P.
Seth, J. A.
Service, A.
Stewart, M. J. S.
Shagscott, Mrs. E.
Seth, Miss M.
Samuells, Capt. A. P.
Stuty, W.
Simpson, Mrs. W.
Sherer, Major J. F.
Swain, F.

THE PRINCIPAL STORE-KEEPER OF GOVERNMENT.
Thomson, Major.
The Civil Surgeon of Meniara.
Toulmin, Mrs. W. N.
Trebner, H. M.
Taylor, E.
The Agent for Messrs. Morton and Company.
The Agent, Commercial Bank Corporation.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Temple, J. A.
Tarinee Churn Ghose.
Thorpe, J.

VANYNELICOM, C. C.

WARMAN, E.
Wienholt, J.
Wolf, M.
Wallace, M.
Wilson, R. H.

W. H. McGOWAN,
*Post Master of Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART III.

### Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

**For Sale.**

APPLY TO MANAGER, PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LAHORE.

COLLECTION OF ACTS APPLICABLE TO THE PUNJAB.

BY T. W. SMYTH, B.C.S.

*In two Volumes.*

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 24 } Postage 2 Rs.
Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... „ 27 } extra.

PUNJAB CIVIL CODE.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Half bound and gilt lettered ... ... ... Rs. 12 } Postage Re. 1.
Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... „ 10 }

PUNJAB LAW OF LIMITATION.

BY J. D. TREMLETT, B.C.S.

*Price*—Bound in cloth, printed label ... ... ... Rs. 6—Postage 8 annas.

The under-mentioned work is published monthly by the Punjab Printing Company:—

THE PUNJAB RECORD

OR

REFERENCE BOOK FOR CIVIL OFFICERS,

Containing Judgments of the Chief Court, the Acts of the Legislature, Departmental Orders, Supreme and Punjab Governments Orders, and Miscellaneous Papers.

The Law portion of the work is edited by E. Reynolds, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Subscription, Rs. 24 per annum (payable in advance) including Postage.

The back numbers obtainable at Rs. 3 each.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, and** | **Of the North-West of India Cotton Screwing Company, "Limited."** |

By an order of the above Court made in this matter on and bearing date the fifteenth day of August current, it was ordered, on the application of C. H. B. Wilson, of New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, that Shareholders and others claiming any interest in or right to the balance which shall remain of a sum of Rs. 8,052-7-6 now to credit of the Official Liquidator's account belonging to the above Company after payment thereout of certain commission and costs in the order mentioned, do within three months from the date of the said order send in particulars of their claims to the said Official Liquidator. Saturday, the third day of December next as the time, and the Town Hall, Calcutta, as the place, have been fixed for the disposal of the balance of the said fund.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar, High Court.*

TROTMAN, CHATTERJEE, & WATKINS,
*Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.*

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION;
*The 25th August* 1870.

## Notice.

James Macalester Hall having retired from our Firm on 30th April 1869, his interest and responsibility therein ceased from that date, and Thomas Melville Russell has been admitted a Partner as from 1st May 1870.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

## Notice.

Mr. Neil MacMichael has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from 1st May 1870.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

## Notice.

Military and Civil Officers and the Public are informed that Dubbaree and every sort of Tents are made first class in our Manufactory at Futtehghur. Printed list sent on application.

Apply to—

MOULA BUX & CO.

## Notice.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of Mr. Frederick Maxivell Simpson, of the firm of Simpson, Brothers, of Jounpore, who died intestate in this District on the 7th June last, are under the Seal of this Court. Claimants are requested to apply to the undersigned within one month from this date.

JOUNPORE JUDGE'S COURT;
*The 29th August* 1870.

R. M. EDWARDS,
*Officiating Judge, Jounpore.*

**To be sold by Auction**

*By order of* ARTHUR WARWICK, ESQ., *Official Liquidator of the Elgin Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in liquidation, and under direction of the Civil Judge of Cawnpore.*

*At the Court of the Civil Judge of Cawnpore, at the hour of* 11 *o'clock in the forenoon, on the* 15*th day of November* 1870, *in one lot to the highest bidder—*

The valuable property of the above Company, consisting of about twenty-six acres of land, more or less, in the Civil Station of Cawnpore; together with the mills, steam-engine, machinery and plant complete; together with the out-houses and sheds in and upon the said premises. There is also a bungalow on the premises containing eight rooms, and used as an Office, together with stabling and out-houses; also, barrack containing six rooms for Europeans, and a bungalow containing thirteen rooms with stabling and out-houses.

The mill contains 10,008 spindles and 150 looms with all necessary appliances.

The three boilers are each twenty-six feet by six and a half feet, and the engine, high and low pressure combined, is nominally of sixty-horse-power. The boilers and engine are by Messrs. Benjamin, Hick and Son, Bolton, and the remainder of the machinery by Messrs. Platt, Brothers.

The machinery has been at work since the early part of 1867.

A list of the furniture and stores will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Whatever manufactured goods there may be on the premises on the day of sale will be included in the sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Warwick and Co., Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE;
*The 3rd September* 1870.

ARTHUR WARWICK,
*Official Liquidator.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

*Extract from Financial Department Notification No.* 1004*A, dated Simla, the* 30*th July* 1866.

"*Para.* 9.—The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

### Lost.

Half of Currency Note No. A77—03799 for Rs. 10.

SARODAPROSAUD SIRCAR.

Half of Currency Note No. A18—99288 for Rs. 10 of the Lahore Circle.

JODOONAUTH DOSS.

Left halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A74—75061
„ A74—75062
„ A74—49370
} for Rs. 20 each.

No. A74—48948
„ A74—44263
} for Rs. 20 each.

M. DOWLEY.

Currency Note No. A40—57059 for Rs. 50 of the Allahabad Circle.

J. PURCELL.

Left half of Currency Note No. A51—10821 for Rs. 10.

UMBICA CHURN MITTER.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A67—47539
„ A67—93728
} for Rs. 10 each.

TITOO RAM NAUG

### Lost.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A34—79293 } for Rs. 20 each.
„ A34—79288 }

TARUN CHUNDER MITTER.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. F10—24557 for Rs. 100.
„ D4 —01768 „ 50.

J. H. FERGUSSON & CO.

First half of Currency Note No. A56—47145 for Rs. 50.

RAJKRISTO SEIN.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A73—81948 for Rs. 20 (Calcutta Circle).
„ A66—88390 „ 10 „
„ A74—31892 „ 20 „
„ A51—14590 „ 10 „
„ A44—76709 „ 20 (Allahabad Circle).
„ A41—96243 „ 10 „
„ D6 —09412 „ 10 (Allahabad or Calcutta Circle).

J. FALMON.

Half of Currency Note No. A44—71240 for Rs. 20 of the Allahabad Circle.

J. H. GORDON.

First half of Currency Note No. A39—18852 for Rs. 100 of the Allahabad Circle.

ROMESH CHUNDER GOOPTO.

### Lost or Stolen.

Half of Currency Note No. A57—44719 for Rs. 50.

H. B. BEAMES.

Currency Note No. C53—50701 for Rs. 500 of the Bombay Circle.

WILLIAM CHARLES DAVIS.

Currency Note No. A85—27421 for Rs. 500 of the Calcutta Circle.

T. W. H. HUGHES.

Half of Currency Note No. A39—15140 for Rs. 100 of the Allahabad Circle.

HEATHCOTE SMITH.

Half of Currency Note No. A44—72473 for Rs. 20 of the Allahabad Circle.

WATTS & CO.

### Stolen.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A57—55327 for Rs. 50.
„ A74—62714 } „ 20 each.
„ A74—72524 }

DOORGA DOSS BHUTTACHARJEE.

### Wrongly Joined.

The following Currency Notes :—

1st half No. A66—31531.
2nd „ „ A67—53670.

A. J. SARKIES.

### Wrongly Joined.

The following Currency Notes :—

1st half No. A77—19619 } for Rs. 10 each.
2nd „ „ A69—52963 }

F. DORLING.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A52—41375 } for Rs. 20 each.
„ A52—41264 }
„ A67—01326 } „ 10 each.
„ A67—01329 }
„ A65—05705 } „ 10 each.
„ A65—05703 }

No. A49—65184 } for Rs. 10 each.
„ A49—65186 }
„ A67—73376 } „ 10 each.
„ A67—73358 }
2nd half „ A69—79249 „ 10.
„ „ A41—67586 „ 10.

LUCKHUN CHUNDER MULLICK.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A44—63854 for Rs. 20 (Allahabad Circle).
„ A45—08354 „ 20 (Calcutta Circle).

MARY WINFELL.

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

### Lost.

A Government Promissory Note No. 14840 of 63950 of 1856-57 at 5 per cent. per annum for Rs. 500.

PROSUNNO COOMAR MOOKERJEE.

### Lost or Stolen.

At Morar, the 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 027805 of 1865 for Rs. 1,000, bought from the National Bank, Calcutta, and endorsed by me to Baboo Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty.

WOOMA CHURN BHUDDER.

Government Loan No. 13980 of 8448 of 1835-36 for Rs. 500, and No. 14746 of 1856-57 for Rs. 500, the above Notes stood in the name of George Munro. Interest has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

GEORGE MUNRO.

☞ With reference to the following advertisements, apply at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, enclosing one anna additional in the Rupee when postage stamps are remitted, to cover discount on sale of stamps. Packing and postage will be charged extra.

*Revised Edition.*

A Collection of Statutes relating to India, passed between the years 1855 and 1869, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, sixth edition. Edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed, by Whitley Stokes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law and Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations. *Price Rs.* 9.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2.

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1870-71. *Price Re.* 1.

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price Rs.* 8.

Part I.—Finance and Revenue Accounts or Revenues, Charges, and other Cash transactions of British India from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1869. *Price Rs.* 2-8.

Part II.—Revenues and Charges of each Presidency and Province, from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1869. *Price Rs.* 2.

Part III.—Revenues and Charges, Statistics for the Administration of Revenue and Miscellaneous Statistics. *Price Rs.* 2-8.

No. 2.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 31st March 1868, together with Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of British India from various periods to 1867-68. *Price Rs.* 5.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 1st April 1870. *Price Rs.* 2.

**Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.**

Just published, Volume VII., Part 1, Mallet—on the Vindhyan series in the North-Western and Central Provinces.—Oldham—Mineral Statistics of India. Coal.—Medlicott—Geology of the Shillong plateau. pp. 210, maps and illustrations. *Price Rs.* 2-8.

**For Sale.**

Rules for Accounts of State Railways. *Price Re.* 1.

Forms referred to in Rules for Accounts of State Railways. *Price Rs.* 2.

Rules and Forms of Accounts for State Railways in parts—

Part I.—"Sub-Divisional Officers" or "Disbursers." *Price Rs.* 1-8.

Part II.—"Executive Engineers." *Price Rs.* 1-8.

Part III.—"Store-keepers" and "Depôt Store-keepers." *Price Rs.* 1-8.

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*Just Published.*

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th August 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXII OF 1870.

*An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.*

Preamble.

Whereas the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, have severally passed divers Acts purporting to apply generally to all persons within the local extent of the said Acts; and whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of such Acts in so far as they affect to render European British subjects liable to be convicted and punished by tribunals other than the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay; and whereas doubts have also been raised as to the application to European British subjects of certain Acts of the Governor General in Council: For the purpose of removing such doubts it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Confirmation of local Acts so far as regards European British subjects.

1. Every such Act passed by the Governor of the Presidency of Madras in Council, or by the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder, be and be deemed to have been as valid as if it had been passed by the Governor General of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Acts conferring summary jurisdiction over offences to apply to European British subjects.

2. Unless there be something repugnant in the context, all Acts heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council, which confer summary jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

Amendment of Act No. XVIII of 1859, sections 1, 2 and 4.

3. Act No. XVIII of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate)* shall be construed as if, in sections one, two and four, after the word 'heretofore' the words 'or hereafter' were inserted.

Saving of limits of Magistrates' ordinary jurisdiction.

4. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorize a Magistrate to exceed the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of punishment which he may inflict, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace.

Indemnity-clause.

5. All Magistrates and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been then in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Magistrate or other person in respect of anything so done.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th September 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1870.

# THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1870.

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SCHEDULE.

*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Coinage and the Mint.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to coinage and the mint; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Coinage Act, 1870."

Repeal of enactments.

2. The Regulations and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, the expression 'Mint' includes the Mints at Calcutta, at Bombay and at such other places (if any) as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, directs :

the expression 'Mint-rules' means such rules as the Governor General in Council from time to time prescribes for the management of the Mint;

and the expression 'remedy' means variation from the standard weight and fineness.

*II.—Gold Coinage.*

Gold Coins.

4. The under-mentioned gold coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A gold mohur or fifteen-rupee piece.

(2.)—A five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur.

(3.)—A ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.

(4.)—A thirty-rupee piece or a double gold mohur.

Their weight and fineness.

5. The standard weight of the said gold mohur shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and its standard fineness shall be as follows :— eleven twelfths, or one hundred and sixty-five grains, of fine gold, and one twelfth, or fifteen grains, of alloy.

The other gold coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same fineness :

Remedy allowed.

Provided that in the making of gold coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding two thousandths in weight and two thousandths in fineness.

*III.—Silver Coinage.*

Silver Coins.

6. The under-mentioned silver coins only shall be coined at the Mint :—

(1.)—A rupee to be called the Government Rupee.

(2.)—A half rupee.

(3.)—A quarter rupee, or four-anna piece.

(4.)—An eighth of a rupee, or two-anna piece.

7. The standard weight of the Government Rupee shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and its standard fineness shall be as follows:—eleven-twelfths, or one hundred and sixty-five grains, of fine silver, and one-twelfth, or fifteen grains, of alloy.

Their weight and fineness.

The other silver coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same fineness:

Provided that in the making of silver coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding the following:—

Remedy allowed.

| | Remedy in weight. | Remedy in fineness. |
|---|---|---|
| Rupee ... } Half rupee ... | Five thousandths | Two thousandths. |
| Quarter rupee ... | Seven thousandths | Three thousandths. |
| Eighth of a rupee | Ten thousandths | |

*IV.—Copper Coinage.*

8. The under-mentioned copper coins only shall be coined at the Mint:—

Copper Coins.

(1.)—A double pice or half anna.

(2.)—A pice or quarter anna.

(3.)—A half pice or one-eighth of an anna.

(4.)—A pie, being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna.

9. The weight of the double pice shall be two hundred grains Troy.

Their weight.

The other copper coins shall be of proportionate weight:

Provided that in the making of copper coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding one fortieth in weight.

Remedy allowed.

*V.—Devices on Coins.*

10. Until the Governor General in Council otherwise orders under the power hereinafter conferred, the coins coined under this Act shall bear on the obverse the likeness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the inscription "Victoria Queen," and on the reverse the designation of the coins in English filled by the word "India," with such date and embellishments on each coin as the Governor General in Council from time to time determines.

Present devices on coins.

11. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the coining and issuing of all coins authorized by this Act, and prescribe in lieu of the likeness and inscription hereinbefore mentioned, such other likeness and inscription for all or any of the said coins as he thinks fit.

Power to order other devices.

*VI.—Legal Tender.*

12. No gold coin shall be a legal tender in payment or on account.

Gold coin not a legal tender.

13. The said rupee and half rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:

Rupees and half rupees a legal tender.

Provided that the coin has not lost more than two per cent. in weight:

Provided also that it has not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished otherwise than by use.

The quarter rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee, subject to the second proviso contained in this section.

Four-anna and two-anna pieces.

14. The double pice shall be a legal tender for the thirty-second part of a rupee or for half an anna;

Copper coin how to be legal tender.

the pice for the sixty-fourth part of a rupee or for one-fourth of an anna;

the half pice for the one hundred and twenty-eighth part of a rupee or for one-eighth of an anna;

and the pie for the hundred and ninety-second part of a rupee or for one-twelfth of an anna:

Provided that none of the said copper coins shall be a legal tender, except for the fractions of a rupee.

15. All silver coin of the weight and standard specified in the Acts No. XVII of 1835, No. XXI of 1838, and Act No. XIII of 1862 issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and declared by those Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

Coin made under former Acts.

and all copper coins of the weight specified in Acts No. XXI of 1835, No. XXII of 1844, and No. XIII of 1862 issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and declared by those Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

shall continue to be a legal tender for the amounts thereof, respectively, subject to the same conditions and provisions as under those Acts, respectively, anything contained in this Act or in any Act hereby repealed notwithstanding.

*VII.—Diminished, Counterfeit, or Called-in Coin.*

16. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorized by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to act under this section, who has reason to believe it to have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight,

Cutting certain silver coins.

or to be counterfeit,

or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing,

or to be called-in by any proclamation,

he may, by himself or another

(subject to the rules which the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf),

cut or break such coin.

Return of cut coin.

**17.** If any coin so cut or broken is counterfeit, or has been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, the pieces shall be returned to the person tendering the coin, and he shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking.

Receipt of cut coin.

But if it has been coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India, and has lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight or has been called-in by any proclamation, the officer cutting or breaking the same shall receive it at the rate of one rupee per tola.

Indemnification of public servants for anything done before passing of Act.

**18.** All public servants are hereby indemnified for anything done heretofore, which they might lawfully have done if this Act had been in force and if they had been authorized under section sixteen; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such person in respect of anything so done.

Bar of suits.

No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bond fide* pursuant to this Act.

### *VIII.—Coinage of Bullion.*

Receipt of gold and silver bullion and coin.

**19.** Subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, the Mint Master shall receive all gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the Mint:

Provided that such bullion and coin be fit for coinage:

Provided also that the quantity so brought at one time by one person is not less, in the case of gold, than fifty tolas, and, in the case of silver, than one thousand tolas.

Duty on produce of gold bullion.

**20.** A duty shall be levied at the rate of one rupee per cent. at the Mint on the produce of all gold bullion and on all gold coin brought for coinage to the Mint in accordance with the said Mint-rules.

Duty on produce of silver bullion.

**21.** All silver bullion or coin brought for coinage to the Mint, in accordance with the said Mint-rules, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin, and the amount of such duty shall be deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.

Charge for melting and cutting bullion.

**22.** A charge of one fourth per mille on gold bullion and coin and of one per mille on silver bullion and coin, shall also be levied for melting or cutting such bullion and coin so as to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint.

Charge for refining.

**23.** All gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the Mint for coinage and which is inferior to the standard fineness prescribed by this Act, or which, from brittleness or other cause, is unfit for coinage, shall, in case it is refined, be subject, in addition to the duty and charge aforesaid, to such charge on account of the loss and expense of refining, as the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf.

Certificate for produce of bullion.

**24.** The Mint Master, on the delivery of gold or silver bullion or coin into the Mint for coinage, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Assay Master for the net produce of such bullion or coin payable at the General Treasury.

Withdrawal of bullion.

**25.** The proprietor of any bullion or coin so delivered for coinage, who is dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its value, may, within twenty-four hours after receiving such report, and subject to the payment of the fee prescribed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, withdraw such bullion or coin without being subject to the duties on coinage imposed by this Act.

Payment for gold bullion.

**26.** For all gold bullion and coin, in respect of which the Assay Master has granted a certificate, payment shall be made, as nearly as may be, in gold coins coined under this Act or Act No. XVII of 1835; and the balance (if any) due to the proprietor shall be paid in silver, or in silver and copper, coins current in British India.

### *IX.—Power to make Rules.*

Rules as to officers and management of the Mint.

**27.** The Governor General in Council may, from time to time,

(1) fix the number and duties of the officers of, and persons employed in, the Mint:

(2) make rules and give directions (subject to the provisions of this Act, and any notification made thereunder) respecting the management of the Mint, and revoke and alter such rules and directions.

Rules by notification.

**28.** The Governor General in Council may also, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,—

(1) diminish the amount of remedy allowed by sections five, seven and nine in the case of any coin:

(2) determine in the case of any coin the date and embellishments to be put thereon:

(3) call-in coins of any date or denomination, or any coins coined before the date in the notification mentioned:

(4) prescribe rules for the guidance of officers authorized to cut or break coin under section sixteen:

(5) prescribe the charge to be made on account of the loss and expense of refining:

(6) determine the period for which certificates granted under section twenty-four shall run:

(7) fix the fee payable under section twenty-five:

(8) establish a Mint at any place in British India other than Calcutta and Bombay:

(9) abolish any Mint so established or any Mint now existing in British India:

(10) regulate any matters relative to coinage and to the Mint, which are not provided for by this Act:

(11) revoke or alter any notification previously made under this Act.

Every such notification shall come into force on the day therein in that behalf mentioned, and shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

SCHEDULE.

| Number and year. | Title or subject. |
|---|---|
| Bengal Regulation II of 1812 ... | A Regulation for levying a Duty on the Coinage of Silver Bullion and on the Re-coinage of Rupees, and other Coins with certain Exceptions at the Mints established at Calcutta, Furruckabad, and Benares; for defining the Weight and Standard of the Benares Rupee; for modifying the Rates of Duty at present levied on the coinage of Gold Bullion in the Mint of Calcutta; and also for establishing certain Rules for the Conduct of the Business of the above-mentioned Mints, respectively. |
| Bengal Regulation XIV of 1817 ... | A Regulation for amending certain Parts of Regulation II, 1812. |
| Bengal Regulation XIV of 1818 ... | A Regulation for altering the Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, and for further modifying some of the Rules in force respecting those Coins. |
| Bengal Regulation V of 1819 ... | A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of the Rules in Force in regard to the Conduct of the Business of the Mints subordinate to this Presidency. |
| Act No. XVII of 1835 | Gold and silver coinage. |
| Act No. XIII of 1862 | An Act to provide for a new Silver and a new Copper Coinage. |

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIV OF 1870.

*An Act to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Taluqdárs in Oudh.*

Preamble.

Whereas many of the taluqdárs of Oudh are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Taluqdárs' Relief Act."

2. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

'Chief Commissioner' means the Chief Commissioner of Oudh:

'taluqdár' means a person whose name is entered in the first of the lists mentioned in the Oudh Estates' Act, 1869, section eight:

'heir' means the person for the time being entitled under the same Act as heir to a taluqdár:

*II.—Vesting order.*

Power to vest management of taluqdár's property in an officer appointed by Chief Commissioner.

3. Whenever, within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any taluqdár,

or (when such taluqdár is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such taluqdár if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot), his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

applies in writing to the Chief Commissioner, stating that the taluqdár is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Governor General of India in Council, by order published in the local official *Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the immoveable property of or to which the taluqdár is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the taluqdár or his heir during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

4. On such publication, the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits against taluqdár.

*First*, all proceedings in respect to such debts or liabilities which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Taluqdár freed from arrest,

*secondly*, so long as such management continues,

the taluqdár and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the taluqdár was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof was then charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government;

and his moveable property from attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

*thirdly*, so long as such management continues,

Cessation of his power to alienate.

*(a)* the taluqdár and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

and *(b)* such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government.

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

## *III.—Duties of Manager.*

Manager to receive rents and profits,

5. The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

*first*, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the said property:

and an annual sum for maintenance of the taluqdár and his heir,

*secondly*, such annual sum as appears to the Chief Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the taluqdár, his heir and their families:

and costs of repairs and improvements,

*thirdly*, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Chief Commissioner:

and costs of management,

and shall settle the debts and liabilities,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the taluqdár and his heir and their immoveable property as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

## *IV.—Settlement of Debts.*

Notice to claimants against taluqdár.

6. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish in the local official *Gazette* a notice in English and Urdú, calling upon all persons having claims against the taluqdár or his immoveable property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Tahsíldárs' kachahrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

7. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant, is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Debt or liability not duly notified, to be barred.

8. Every debt or liability (other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government) to which the taluqdár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

9. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the taluqdár and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof.

Appeal.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under sections seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Commissioner of Division to whom the Manager is subordinate, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

11. When the total amount of such debts and liabilities has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Chief Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Chief Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

Until such approval is given, the Chief Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of taluqdár to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the taluqdár or his heir,

the taluqdár or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section nineteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Where the taluqdár or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager), and the debts and liabilities barred by section eight, shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied;

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

### *V.—Powers of Manager.*

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to call for further particulars.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Power to administer oaths.

16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Statements of persons examined, to be evidence.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the taluqdár would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Manager to have powers of a taluqdár.

And if such property, or any part thereof be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

18. Subject to the rules made under section twenty, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

19. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Chief Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the taluqdár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is charged,

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the taluqdár and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted, is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section three.

*VI.—Miscellaneous.*

Power to make rules.

**20.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General of India in Council, and published in the local official *Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new Managers.

**21.** Whenever the Chief Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

**22.** Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity-clause.

**23.** No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.

**24.** No petition, application, memorandum of appeal, or other proceeding under this Act, shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Oudh in respect of certain suits.

**25.** Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts of the Province of Oudh, having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to or rights of persons claiming maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits, but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th September 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 20 OF 1870.

*A Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners.*

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title. 1. This Act may be called 'The Coroners' Act, 1870.'

Extent. It extends to the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay.

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments. 2. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

*II.—Appointment of Coroners.*

Coroners of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. 3. Within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts there shall be a Coroner. Such Coroners shall be called, respectively, the Coroner of Calcutta, the Coroner of Madras, and the Coroner of Bombay.

Their appointment, suspension and removal. 4. Such officers shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed by the following Authorities, respectively, (that is to say),—

The Coroner of Calcutta, by the Governor General of India in Council:

The Coroner of Madras, by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

The Coroner of Bombay, by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Present Coroners. Every person now holding such office shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Oath to be taken by Coroner. 5. Every person hereafter appointed to the office of Coroner shall take and subscribe, before one of the Judges of the High Court, an oath that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

*III.—Powers and Duties of Coroners.*

Powers and jurisdiction of Coroners. 6. Every Coroner under this Act shall have and exercise the same powers and jurisdictions, within the place for which he is so appointed, as by law may be had and exercised by Coroners elected for counties in England.

Coroner's fees. 7. Every Coroner under this Act shall be entitled to such reasonable fees and allowances for the performance of the duty of his said office, as are prescribed by the said respective Authorities in that behalf.

8. Whenever an inquest ought to be holden on any body lying dead within the jurisdiction of any Coroner under this Act, such Coroner shall have power to hold and shall hold such inquest; and every such inquisition taken before him is valid, whether or not the cause of death arose within his jurisdiction.

Power to hold inquests on bodies within jurisdiction, wherever cause of death occurred.

9. Every Coroner under this Act, upon any inquisition taken before him, whereby any person is indicted for culpable homicide or murder, or for abetting culpable homicide or murder, shall commit to writing the material parts of the evidence given to the jury before him;

Coroner to take evidence in writing;

and may bind by recognizance any person knowing or declaring anything material touching the said offences to appear at the next criminal sessions at which the trial is to be, then and there to prosecute or give evidence against the party charged;

may bind witnesses to appear;

and shall certify and subscribe such inquisition, evidence and recognizances, and deliver the same to the proper officer of the Court in which the trial is to be, before or at the opening of the Court.

to certify and deliver inquisition, &c.

10. Any Coroner failing to comply with the provisions of section nine shall be liable to such fine as the said Court, upon summary examination and proof of the failure, thinks fit to impose.

Penalty for failure to comply with section nine.

11. No proceeding for anything done under this Act, or for any failure to comply with its provisions, shall be commenced or prosecuted after the expiration of six months from such fact or failure, nor after tender of sufficient amends.

Limitation of suits.

## *IV.—Coroners' Juries.*

12. On all inquests to be held by the Coroners of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, no greater number than five Jurors shall be necessary, and every finding of a jury consisting of five Jurors shall be as effectual in law, as if such finding had been the finding of twelve Jurors.

Necessary number of jurors.

13. When any person has been duly summoned to attend as a Juror by any of the said Coroners, and fails or neglects to attend at the time and place specified in such summons, such Coroner may cause him to be openly called in his Court three times to appear and serve as a Juror; and upon the non-appearance of such person, and proof that such summons has been served upon him, or left at his usual place of abode, may impose such fine upon the person so making default, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to the Coroner seems fit.

Fine on Juror neglecting to attend.

The Coroner shall make out and sign a certificate, containing the name and surname, the residence and trade or calling of every person so making default, together with the amount of the fine so imposed, and the cause of such fine,

Certificate as to defaulting juror.

and shall send such certificate to one of the Magistrates of the place of which he is the Coroner,

and shall cause a copy of such certificate to be served upon the person so fined, by having it left at his usual place of residence, or by sending the same through the Post Office, addressed as aforesaid and registered.

Service of copy of certificate.

Thereupon such Magistrate shall cause the fine to be levied in the same manner as if it had been imposed by himself.

Levy of fine.

14. No inquisition found upon or by any inquest of any of the said Coroners, nor any judgment recorded upon or by virtue of any such inquisition, shall be quashed, stayed, or reversed for want of the averment therein, or any matter unnecessary to be proved,

Inquisitions not to be quashed for want of form.

nor for the omission of the words "with force and arms," or of the words "against the peace,"

nor for the omission or insertion of any other words or expressions of mere form or surplusage,

nor for the insertion of the words "upon their oath," instead of the words "upon their oaths,"

nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed, when time is not of the essence of the offence,

nor for stating the time imperfectly,

nor because any person mentioned in any such inquisition is designated by a name of office or other descriptive appellation instead of his proper name,

nor by reason of the non-insertion of the names of the Jurors in the body of any such inquisition, or of any difference in the spelling of the names of any of the Jurors in the body of any such inquisition and the names subscribed thereto,

nor because any Juror has set his mark to any such inquisition instead of subscribing his name thereto, nor because any such mark is unattested, provided that the name of such Juror is set forth,

nor because any Juror has signed his Christian name or other name which is not a family name by means of an initial or partial signature only, and not at full length,

nor because of any erasures or interlineations appearing in any such inquisition, unless the same are proved to have been made therein after the same was signed, nor for or by reason of any such inquisition not being duly sealed or written upon parchment,

nor because the Coroner and Jury did not all view the body at one and the same instant, provided that they all viewed the body at the first sitting of the inquest.

In all or any such cases of technical defect as are hereinbefore mentioned, any Judge of the High Court may, if he thinks fit, order the inquisition to be amended in any of the respects aforesaid, and the same shall forthwith be amended accordingly.

*V.—Miscellaneous.*

Committals by Coroners.

**15.** Every person committed by a Coroner for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered, in Calcutta, to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and in Madras and Bombay, to the Superintendent of Jails for the town of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, together with a warrant of commitment directing him to have the body of such person before the Court for trial.

And such Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable, cause the person so delivered to be taken before the High Court at a criminal session of the said Court, together with the warrant of commitment, in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

Power to appoint deputy.

**16.** Each of the Coroners under this Act, may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint, by writing under his hand and seal, a proper person to act for him as his deputy in the holding of inquests.

All inquests taken and other acts done by any such deputy, under and by virtue of any such appointment, shall be deemed to be the acts of the Coroner appointing him :

Provided that no such deputy shall act for any such Coroner except during the illness of the said Coroner, or during his absence for any lawful and reasonable cause.

Revocation of appointment.

Every such appointment may at any time be cancelled and revoked by the Coroner by whom it was made.

## SCHEDULE.

| Number and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 33 Geo. III., cap. fifty-two... | An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possessions of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said territories and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. | Section one hundred and fifty-seven. |
| 9 Geo. IV., cap. seventy-four | An Act for improving the administration of criminal justice in the East Indies. | Sections five and six, and (so far as it relates to Coroners) section fifty-one. |
| Act No. IV of 1848 ... | An Act for regulating Coroners' juries ... | The whole. |
| Act No. XLV of 1850 ... | An Act to declare the law as to the jurisdiction of Coroners. | The whole. |
| Act No. XII of 1867 ... | An Act to amend the law relating to the custody of prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. | In section twelve the words "or Coroner" and the last sentence. |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law relating to the Coroners at the three Presidency Towns is now inconveniently scattered among two Statutes and three Acts, and the object of this Bill is, not to make any substantial change in the law, but merely to consolidate these five enactments.

SIMLA;
*The 26th August* 1870.

J. F. STEPHEN.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

No. 39 of 1870.

# The Gazette of India

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

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# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 11th January* 1870.

*No.* 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6.—Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7.—All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines and their transport to the locality named for the competition, and the trials will then be made and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

*Simla, the 23rd September* 1870.

*No.* 4293.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. L. B. Bowring to resign the Civil Service from the 12th ultimo.

JUDICIAL.

*The 19th September* 1870.

*No.* 1680.—*Appointment.*—Mr. C. E. Bernard, Commissioner, Nagpore Division of the Central Provinces, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 1st ultimo, and pending the arrival of Mr. P. S. Melvill.

*No.* 1683.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Court Fees' Act No. VII. of 1870, section thirty-five, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under that Act in respect of copies of final sentences or orders which prisoners desirous of appealing therefrom are required by the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal.

*The 21st September* 1870.

*No.* 1700.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, in Mysore, for the time being to be Judge of the District of Coorg for the purposes of Act X. of 1870.

*The 23rd September* 1870.

*No.* 1723.—The Hon'ble William Markby, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained a furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the 1st December 1870, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BAYLEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### JUDICIAL.

*Simla, the 21st September* 1870.

*No.* 150.—The following Rules will have effect in the Province of Mysore under the operation of Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees' Act), with special reference to section 27 of the said Act:—

I.—When the exact amount of any fee chargeable under the said Act can be denoted by a single impressed stamp, such fee shall be denoted accordingly. When the exact amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed stamp, the next lower available impressed stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps, which may be either impressed or adhesive.

II.—The impressed stamps referred to in this Notification are the embossed stamps now in use in the aforesaid territories, containing an impression of the Queen's head with the value of the stamp, and an embossed counterstamp with the words "Government of Mysore," and a printed inscription with the words "Court Fees." The adhesive stamps referred to are Mysore Government labels, across which the words "Court Fees" have been printed.

III.—Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of one anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

IV.—Impressed and adhesive stamps will be supplied from the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps in Mysore to all the Treasuries. Subsidiary Rules for the sale of stamps will be laid down under orders of the Chief Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

V.—Damaged or spoiled Court Fees Stamp papers, if surrendered at a Government Treasury by any person who purchased the same for use, will be exchanged for other stamp papers of the same or the equivalent value, on payment by such person to the Officer in charge of such Treasury, of the amount of discount which was paid by Government for the sale of such stamps through the agency of a licensed vendor, or, if it was purchased direct from a Treasury, on payment of half the amount of such discount: provided that any writing on the stamp paper surrendered shall first be struck out or otherwise obliterated. In no case will the value of Court Fees Stamps be remitted in money.

VI.—The accounts of Court Fees Stamps, to be kept at the Treasuries and by vendors licensed to sell such stamps, will be rendered in such Forms as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

*No.* 152.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees' Act) to be applicable to the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

### MILITARY.

*The 21st September* 1870.

*No.* 199.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, Officiating Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, to be Station Staff Officer at Deolee, *vice* Captain R. E. Wilmot, who has resigned that appointment.

### POLITICAL.

*The 21st September* 1870.

*No.* 1709.—In supersession of Notification No. 1654P., dated 14th instant, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on the Resident at Hyderabad the powers of a Local Government in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as described in sections 33 and 41 of the Railway Act XVIII. of 1854.

### GENERAL.

*The 22nd September* 1870.

*No.* 1724.—The undermentioned members of the Bengal Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, are appointed Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class in the Punjab:—

Mr. T. Troward.

Mr. Cecil E. Gladstone.

Mr. Charles P. Bird.

*The 23rd September* 1870.

*No.* 1732.—The services of Lieutenant C. W. B. Bell, of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, a probationer in the Staff Corps, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

*No.* 1751.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. R. Thornhill, of the Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. B. Buckle, or until further orders.

*No.* 1754.—Mr. J. R. Kindersley, of the Madras Civil Service, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 17th August 1870. The following arrangements in the Mysore Commission have been made in consequence:—

Major A. C. Hay, Superintendent of the Nagar Division, and Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to resume charge of that Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott, Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintendent of the Nagar Division, to revert to the charge of the Shimoga District.

Captain C. J. Pearse, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District in the 2nd Grade, to revert to the 3rd Grade, and to assume charge of the District of Kadoor.

Captain A. G. D. Logan, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Kadoor District, to revert to his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant F. H. J. G. Cumming, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to act as Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade during the employment of Captain Clarke on other duty or until further orders, and to remain in charge of the Bangalore District.

C. U. AITCHISON,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ACCOUNTS.

*Simla, the 22nd September* 1870.

*No.* 3653.—Mr. L. C. Probyn, Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave in addition to the furlough granted to him in the Notification of the Home Department, No. 4189 of the 16th instant.

Mr. R. Taylor, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, during the absence of Mr. Probyn, or until further orders.

*The 23rd September* 1870.

*No.* 3701.—Mr. F. deH. Larpent resumed charge of his duties as Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

### LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

*The 23rd September* 1870.

*No.* 3703.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, availed himself on the forenoon of the 14th instant of the privilege leave granted to him on the previous day.

### SEPARATE REVENUE.
### ASSESSED TAXES.

*The 23rd September* 1870.

*No.* 3733.—The Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere having applied to the Political Agent at Gwalior for information from the Gwalior Durbar regarding the profits at Gwalior of the branches of certain firms at Ajmere, the Governor General in Council considers it necessary to notify that income tax under Part IV. of the Indian Income Tax Act is not leviable on profits made in Native States, since such profits cannot be said to accrue or arise in British India.

Accordingly, applications of the nature of that of the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere should not be made to Political Officers by Revenue Officers in British Districts.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
*Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 20th September* 1870.

*No.* 905 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the administrative medical staff of Her Majesty's British Forces :—

Surgeon-Major J. M. S. Fogo, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as Staff Surgeon-Major during the time he may be in charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces, Lucknow Circle.

*No.* 906 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George Fearon Thorp, of the 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah,—17th September 1868.

*The 21st September* 1870.

*No.* 907 *of* 1870.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 4071, dated 7th September 1870, the services of Surgeon-Major W. White, M.D. (on furlough to Europe), Civil Surgeon of Akyab, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 1st February 1869.

*No.* 908 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Captain F. H Gregory, of the 15th Hussars, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

*No.* 909 *of* 1870.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious service, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet pay of his rank being continued to Subadar-Major Bankabeer Goorung, of the 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

*No.* 910 *of* 1870.—Surgeon-Major St. George Wade Tucker, M.D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the Service on a pension of £292 per annum with effect from the 16th November 1870.

*No.* 911 *of* 1870.—The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Major W. E. Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Bengal, in G. G. O. No. 1221 of the 21st December 1868, and extended in G. G. O. No. 128 of the 27th January 1870, is further extended to the 15th January 1871.

*No.* 912 *of* 1870.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

*No.* 580 *of the 29th August* 1870.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer :—

Captain Herbert William Shoubridge, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 913 *of* 1870.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major-General William Edward Mulcaster, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Langford Brown, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Pay Master, Presidency Circle,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

*No.* 914 *of* 1870.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 12th September 1870, the services of Surgeon C. O. Daniell, M.D., of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Officiating Civil Surgeon at Patna.

*No.* 915 *of* 1870.—The services of Apothecary M. Morley, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No.* 916 *of* 1870.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 687 of 1866, it is hereby notified that the complement of horses in a Regiment of Cavalry under the present organization, as laid down in G. G. O. No. 594 of the 3rd June 1870, is 436.

*The 22nd September* 1870.

*No.* 917 *of* 1870.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. R. Thornhill, of the Madras Staff Corps, Acting Agent for Remounts, Oossoor, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

*No.* 918 *of* 1870.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and in supersession of all previous orders in regard to the adjustment of the claims of invalids, time-expired men, or regiments embarking from India, to compensation on account of clothing, the following instructions are prescribed for future guidance :—

2. Claims for compensation for clothing are to be set forth in the subjoined Form.

HER MAJESTY'S REGIMENT OF

*Return of men proceeding from to showing the articles of clothing issued, or the amount of compensation paid in lieu thereof, and the nature and amount of compensation still due for the year* 18 .

| Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Articles of Clothing Issued. | | | | | Date to which compensation (if any) has been paid. | Nature and amount of compensation still due. | Signature of soldiers assenting to the Statement of Compensation already received and that now due. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Helmet. | Tunic. | Trowsers. | Boots. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | This should state briefly the articles for which compensation has been last issued, and the date to which it has been paid. | This should state briefly the articles for which compensation is due, the rate for each article, and the exact amount due to every man at the date of embarkation. | |

I do hereby certify that the above roll shews the amount of compensation still remaining unpaid to the men up to the date of embarkation, the amount due has been explained to each man and assented to by his signature.

Examined and found correct. *Quarter Master, Her Majesty's Regiment.*

*Examiner of Clothing Accounts.* *Commanding.*

3. This Form will be applicable to regiments, invalids, men transferred to depôts, and time-expired men, and will be prepared in duplicate,—one copy being forwarded, through the Governments of the respective Presidencies, to the India Office, and the other accompanying the regiment or detail of men embarking.

4. Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts will be held personally responsible that these Returns are so prepared that the exact sum due to each man may be paid to him immediately on his arrival in England.

5. The claims of all invalids and time-expired men will, in cancelment of the arrangements prescribed in G. G. O. No. 1175 of the 11th December 1868, be adjusted in India up to the date of quitting their regiment previous to embarkation for England; and His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that the claims to compensation of all other soldiers, whether returning Home with drafts or their regiments, shall be paid and adjusted in India up to the close of the month prior to the date of their embarkation for England.

6. When a soldier dies in India the clothing compensation due to him up to the date of his death, should be credited by the regiment with his other effects in the Casualty Return, in which it should be stated that such is the case.

7. This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

*No.* 919 *of* 1870.—The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, from the date specified :—

| Rank and Names. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Permanent.* | | | |
| Conductor Frank Edmonds, Supernumerary. | To be brought on the permanent strength of the Establishment. | 9th September 1870. | *Vice* Rogers, deceased. |
| *Temporary.* | | | |
| Sub-Conductor James Kelly ... | Officiating Conductor | Ditto | *Vice* T. Brannigan, on furlough, or until further orders. |
| Magazine-Serjeant Denis Murphy ... | Officiating Sub-Conductor. | Ditto | *Vice* Kelly, Officiating as Conductor, or until further orders. |

*No.* 920 *of* 1870.—The services of Ensign J. Grant, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

*No.* 921 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon W. J. Palmer, M.D., 1st Assistant Presidency General Hospital and Officiating Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, to the medical charge of the Lower Orphan School, with effect from the 1st September 1870, in addition to his other duties.

*No.* 922 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointments in the Department of the Adjutant General, with effect from the date of departure to Europe on furlough on private affairs of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. F. Wilson, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Deputy Adjutant General :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Holmes, 1st Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General.

Captain (Brevet Major) C. H. S. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes.

Captain (local Major) F. Eteson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major Scott.

Captain G. L. K. Hewett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Captain (local Major) Eteson.

*The 23rd September* 1870.

*No.* 923 *of* 1870.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 1732 G., dated 23rd September 1870, the services of Lieutenant C. W. B. Bell, of the 5th Lancers, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 13th August 1870.

*No.* 924 *of* 1870.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) P. A. Mosse, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Commandant Murree Convalescent Depôt, to be Director of Gymnastics in India, *vice* Captain J. W. J. Stockwell, who vacates on proceeding to England with his regiment, the 95th Foot.

*No.* 925 *of* 1870.—The following Clause of Army Circulars dated War Office, 1st July 1870, is hereby made applicable to India, and is published for general information:—

CLAUSE 92.—*Navy Good-Conduct Badges.*

1.—It is hereby notified that, in future, men entering the Army with previous service in the Navy, and in possession of Good-Conduct Badges, may, provided the interval between discharge from the Navy and enlistment into the Army does not exceed twelve months, be permitted to wear the Badges and to receive the rates of Good-Conduct Pay attaching thereto. They will also be allowed to reckon their service in the Navy towards the acquirements of subsequent Badges and Good-Conduct Pay.

2.—The latter indulgence will not, however, apply to men who were not in possession of Good-Conduct Badges before their discharge from the Navy.

*No.* 926 *of* 1870.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 213, dated 23rd August 1870, are published for general information:—

1.—The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 1st April 1870, *viz.*:—

James Frederick Parry M'Connell, M.B.

Joseph O'Brien.

James O'Malley M'Donnell, M. D.

James Reid, M.B.

Gilbert Proby Mackenzie, M.B.

2.—If accommodation be available, they will be provided with passages on board Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Serapis*, which is to leave Portsmouth on the 3rd October.

3.—They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from the 1st April 1870 to the 6th August, inclusive.

*No.* 927 *of* 1870.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

*36th (The Barielly) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Dewa Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Bhowany Sing, invalided.

Havildar Komil Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa Sing, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from 1st May 1870.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 17th September* 1870.

*No.* 321.—Mr. G. J. Perram, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is promoted to the 2nd Grade with effect from the 4th September 1870.

*The 19th September* 1870.

*No.* 322.—The appointment of Mr. C. Cheyne, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Canal Circle, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Gulliver, R.E., on special duty (Punjab Government Notification No. 2851 E. I. of 28th July 1870), is confirmed.

*No.* 323.—Messrs. J. A. S. Ellis and N. Godfrey, Probationary Accountants, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, are confirmed in that grade with effect from the 1st and 8th November 1869, respectively.

*The 23rd September* 1870.

*No.* 324.—Mr. C. H. Croudace, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, assumed charge of the Ajmere Irrigation Division from Mr. E. L. Asher on the forenoon of the 1st September 1870.

*No.* 325.—Mr. T. W. Miles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, passed the examination in the Native languages according to the departmental standard on 8th September 1870.

### TELEGRAPH.

*The 23rd September* 1870.

*No.* 326.—Mr. T. C. Hill, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as a Superintendent, 3rd Grade, in charge of the British Burmah Division, with effect from the 1st June 1870.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

### Notifications by Comptroller General of Accounts, High Court, &c.

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

*Calcutta, the 8th September* 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days, *viz.* :—

On Saturday the 24th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Mohaloyah."

From Thursday the 29th September, to Monday the 10th October, both days inclusive, on account of the Doorga Poojah and Luckee Poojah Holidays.

All Government acceptances that may fall due between Thursday the 29th September, and Monday the 10th October, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 21st instant.

By Order of the Directors,

G. W. MOULTRIE,

*Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.*

#### MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 12th September* 1870.

The Money Order Office at Ellore, in the Madras Presidency, has been closed from the 1st instant: no Money Orders should be drawn upon that Agency until further orders.

E. F. HARRISON,

*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

## REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 12th September* 1870.

*No.* 63.—It is notified, for general information of revenue or judicial officers, that all applications for manuscript copies of village maps, or of any revenue survey maps or plans, which are not mentioned in the list of printed maps published by the Surveyor General of India, should be made direct to the Office of Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 10, Middleton Street, Calcutta, and not to the Surveyor General's Office.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Major,*
*Offg. Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.*

*The 16th September* 1870.

*No.* 64.—*Transfer.*—Lieutenant Reginald Beavan, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from the 6th Division Lower Provinces, to the 3rd Division Central Provinces, from the 1st November next, instead of from the 1st proximo as notified on the 10th instant.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Major,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

## GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mussoorie, the 19th September* 1870.

*No.* 50.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 1st September 1870 :—

Mr. T. H. Rendell, an Assistant Surveyor of the 3rd Grade, to be an Assistant Surveyor of the 2nd Grade.

*The 20th September* 1870.

*No.* 51.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 1st September 1870 :—

Mr. E. P. Wrixon, a Probationary Assistant Surveyor of the 4th Grade, to be an Assistant Surveyor of the 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.*

**Statement of Transactions of District Savings' Banks for the week ending 15th September 1870.**

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | BALANCE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount principal. | Amount interest. | |
| Bengal ... ... | 13 | 23 | 1,319 13 5 | 2 | 98 0 0 | ..... | 8,846 1 8 |
| British Burmah ... ... | 2 | 1 | 120 0 0 | ... | ..... | ..... | 150 0 0 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 15th September* 1870.

E. F. HARRISON,
*Comptroller General of Accounts.*

**Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.**

| DATE. | Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees. | Certificates issued for Rupees. | BALANCE OF BULLION. Under Assay, Rupees. | Assayed, Rupees. | Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September 5th, 1870 ... | ... | ... | 3,337 | 97,721 | 37,08,487 |
| „ 6th, „ ... | 3,750 | ... | 7,087 | 97,721 | 37,08,487 |
| „ 7th, „ ... | ... | 3,277 | 7,087 | 1,00,975 | 37,08,487 |
| „ 8th, „ ... | ... | ... | 99 | 1,01,206 | 37,08,487 |
| „ 9th, „ ... | ... | ... | 3,833 | 1,01,206 | 37,08,487 |
| „ 10th, „ ... | 13,210 | ... | 16,990 | 1,01,206 | 37,08,487. |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 12th September* 1870.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Mint Master.*

## OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Leases for—

(1)—Collecting dead Sál and Sissoo and other trees for timber, boats, and fuel.

(2)—Grazing dues.

(3)—Minor forest produce,—grasses, fibres, barks, fruits, gums, honey, wax, &c., &c.

Will be put up to public auction at the under-mentioned places on the days specified as below :—

For the Kheree Forests, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kheree—October 10th and 11th, 1870.

For Baraitch Forests, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Baraitch—October 15th and 16th, 1870.

For Gondah Forests, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gondah—October 19th and 20th, 1870.

The forests will, in general, be leased in blocks of about 35 square miles, or 20,000 acres each, till the end of September 1871.

Terms of sale and maps showing the position of the various blocks, may be seen on and after the 15th of September 1870, at Offices of Assistant Conservators and Deputy Commissioners at the above-named places.

Also at the same time will be sold by public auction the waif and stray timber on the Raptee and Gogra and their tributaries within the limits of the six Districts at the following places :—

At Kheree will be sold Kheree and Seetapore.

At Baraitch will be sold Baraitch and Barabankee.

At Gondah will be sold Gondah and Fyzabad.

Terms of sale of waif and stray can be learnt at the above Offices and of the undersigned on and after the 15th September 1870.

Particular attention of intending purchasers is directed to the terms of sale, which may be had on application to undersigned.

LUCKNOW;
*The 8th September* 1870.

C. W. LOSACK, *Captain*,
*Offg. Conservator of Forests, Oudh.*

*STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 13th September 1870.*

| LIABILITIES. | | | | | ASSETS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ... ... ... ... | 2,20,00,000 | 0 | 0 | | Government Securities ... ... ... ... | 96,88,786 | 14 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... ... | 15,78,379 | 12 | 4 | | Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ... | 50,31,000 | 10 | 3 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | | | Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto ... | 44,90,626 | 4 | 6 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 82,75,400 5 10 | | | | | Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto ... | 1,36,34,568 | 15 | 9 |
| Ditto ditto at Branches ... 1,14,33,539 15 1 | 1,97,08,940 | 4 | 11 | | Dead Stock ... ... ... ... ... | 11,36,275 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | | Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 14,219 | 9 | 0 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ... ... | 2,72,14,197 | 0 | 8 | | Balances with other Banks ... ... ... ... | 10,16,418 | 6 | 4 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ... ... ... | 9,49,755 | 6 | 9 | | Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 2,33,092 | 11 | 6 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 8,14,632 | 12 | 10 | | | 3,52,44,989 | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | |
| | | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,46,74,351 0 5 | | | |
| | | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,23,46,565 3 3 | 3,70,20,916 | 3 | 8 |
| Total ... | 7,22,65,905 | 5 | 6 | | Total ... | 7,22,65,905 | 5 | 6 |

By Order of the Directors,

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September* 1870.

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. | | 5 per cent. | | 5 per cent. Loan of 1859-60. | 5 per cent. Debentures for | | | | | | | Total Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | of 1824-25. | of 1828-29. | of 1832-33. | of 1835-36. | of 1842-43. | of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | of 1856-57. | Transfer Loan dated 16th July 1870. | P. W. of 1854-55. | of 1856-57. | | 2 years. | | 3 years. | | 5 years. | 10 years. | 15 years. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Repayable January 1869. | 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan. | Repayable January 1870. Transferable to 4½ p. ct. debenture repayable 4th July 1871. | 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan repayable 4th July 1871. | Repayable June 1872. | Repayable June 1877. | Repayable June 1882. | |
| Balance of 31st August 1870 .. .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,773 | 20,60,480 | 41,14,200 | 1,50,24,400 | 1,23,05,700 | 1,65,85,700 | 14,500 | 47,21,500 | 2,46,200 | 5,76,46,500 | 4,41,02,800 | .. | .. | 1,65,000 | 13,50,000 | 33,08,000 | 33,60,000 | 32,04,000 | 16,82,98,986 |
| *Add*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th September 1870 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th September 1870.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,200 | 6,000 | 66,000 | 5,21,700 | .. | .. | .. | 1,74,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,92,400 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1870 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,000 | 60,900 | 51,500 | 3,56,300 | .. | 3,91,900 | .. | 3,89,900 | 7,31,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50,000 | .. | 3,96,000 | 24,40,400 |
| Total .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,773 | 20,60,480 | 41,51,400 | 1,50,91,200 | 1,24,23,200 | 1,74,63,700 | 14,500 | 51,13,400 | 2,46,200 | 5,82,10,900 | 4,48,33,800 | .. | .. | 1,65,000 | 13,50,000 | 33,58,000 | 33,60,000 | 36,00,000 | 17,15,31,786 |
| *Deduct*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | .. | .. | .. | 2,666 | 54,800 | 2,000 | 52,300 | 2,94,500 | .. | 3,35,900 | 19,500 | 14,000 | 1,03,500 | .. | .. | .. | 60,000 | .. | .. | .. | 9,39,166 |
| Balance on 15th September 1870 .. | 53,100 | 34,133 | 2,773 | 20,57,814 | 40,96,600 | 1,50,89,200 | 1,23,70,900 | 1,71,69,200 | 14,500 | 47,77,500 | 2,26,700 | 5,81,96,900 | 4,47,30,300 | .. | .. | 1,65,000 | 12,90,000 | 33,58,000 | 33,60,000 | 36,00,000 | 17,05,92,620 |

*Note.*—From 9th June 1867 to 15th July 1870 enfaced from India 913 lakhs, re-transferred from London 596 lakhs.
" 16th July 1870 " 30th July " " " 24 " " " 15 "
" 1st August " " 15th August " " " 15 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 24 " " " 1 "
" 1st Sept. " " 15th Sept. " " " " 32 " " " 9 "
1,008
627
627 lakhs.

Balance against India .. 381 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, 17th September* 1870.

G. W. MOULTRIE,
*Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

**The following Rules shall apply to all Regular Appeals the value of which is Rs. 10,000 and upwards, which may be filed on and after the 14th day of November now next ensuing.**

1. Within three weeks after the date of the notice of the arrival of the record of the suit, the appellant shall deliver to the Deputy Registrar, or to such other officer as the Chief Justice may direct, a list in writing in the English language, dated and signed by such appellant or his Advocate or Vakeel, of such of the documents and depositions of the witnesses, or of such portions thereof, as he requires to have inserted in the paper-book.

2. Any party, respondent, or his Advocate or Vakeel, may inspect and take a copy of such list at his own expense.

3. Within ten days after the date of such list, each party, respondent, shall deliver to the Deputy Registrar, or to such other officer as the Chief Justice may direct, a list in writing in the English language, signed by himself or by his Advocate or Vakeel, of such of the documents and depositions of the witnesses, or of such portions thereof, as he requires to have inserted in the paper-book. Where several respondents appear by one Vakeel or Advocate, one list only need be filed; and it will not be necessary for the respondents to set down in this list any document or deposition, or portion thereof, which the appellant has set down in his own list. But if any respondent considers that any document or deposition, or portion thereof, set down in the appellant's list is unnecessary, he is required to specify the same in his list, and to state that he objects to the translation and printing thereof.

4. If the suit has been already before the Court on appeal, the appellant shall so state in his petition of appeal; and each member of the Court shall be furnished with a copy of the paper-book, printed on the former occasion. Nothing printed in the former book shall be again printed; but in the new book a reference shall be made to the page in the former book in which the paper is to be found.

5. Immediately upon the receipt of each list, the officer whose duty it is to receive the same shall make and deliver to the party furnishing the list an estimate of the costs of transcribing, translating, printing, and preparing the documents and depositions of witnesses, or portions thereof, required by such list, excluding from such estimate the plaint, written statements, issues, judgment of the Lower Court, and grounds of appeal; and the parties furnishing the list must, within one week after the delivery of the estimate, deposit with the Accountant of the Court the amount of such estimate; and in case of any party failing to do so, it shall be competent to the Court to treat him as in default.

6. If it shall be ascertained at any time that the sum deposited by any of the parties will not be sufficient to cover the actual costs incurred in respect of the papers specified in the list furnished by him or them, respectively, the difference shall be estimated by the proper officer, and shall, on demand, be paid by the party whose deposit is insufficient, and if not paid within one week, none of the papers required by such party shall be inserted in the paper-book.

7. If the sum deposited by any of the parties shall exceed the actual costs incurred in respect of the papers specified in the list furnished by him or them, respectively, the difference shall be returned as soon as the actual costs incurred are ascertained.

8. The Court may at any time, upon sufficient cause shown or by consent of parties, enlarge the time for furnishing any list or making any deposit required by these rules.

9. A separate account shall be kept of the cost of transcribing, translating, and printing, (1) the plaint, written statements, issues, judgment of the Lower Court, and grounds of appeal; (2) the documents and depositions of witnesses or portions thereof required by the appellant; (3) the documents and depositions of witnesses required by each of the respondents, and not required by the appellant.

10. The Deputy Registrar, or such other officer as the Chief Justice shall appoint, shall cause the documents and depositions, or portions thereof, so required by the said lists, and in respect of which the proper deposit has been made, to be (where necessary) translated into English, and shall cause the same to be printed, together with such lists and the grounds of appeal, all which, when so printed, shall form the paper-book to be used by the Court at the hearing of the appeal.

11. If there be cross-appeals against the same judgment, complete lists shall be filed by all the parties in each appeal, and the Deputy Registrar, or such other officer as aforesaid, shall, subject to the order of the Court, determine in what proportions the deposits are to be made. Nothing shall be printed twice over, but a reference shall be inserted in the proper place showing where a document not printed is to be found.

12. No document or deposition of any witness, or portion thereof, which is not contained in the paper-book, shall be read at the hearing of the appeal without the special leave of the Court. It shall be competent to the Court to order such documents to be translated and transcribed or printed at the cost of the party requiring the same to be read.

13. The costs of transcribing, translating, and printing the documents and depositions of witnesses, or portions thereof, required by the several parties other than the plaint, written statements, issues, judgment of the Lower Court, and grounds of appeal, and the costs of preparing the paper-books shall be costs in the appeal, unless the Court hearing the appeal shall otherwise direct.

14 The costs of transcribing, translating, and printing the plaint, written statements, issues, judgment of the Lower Court, and grounds of appeal, shall not ordinarily be costs in the cause; but if the Court hearing the appeal shall consider that any portion thereof was unnecessary, and ought not to have been required, it shall so certify, and the costs of such portion shall be paid by the party requiring the same.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. COUCH. | LOUIS S. JACKSON. |
| GEORGE LOCH. | J. B. PHEAR. |
| H. V. BAYLEY. | E. JACKSON. |
| JOHN P. NORMAN. | W. MARKBY. |
| F. B. KEMP. | DWARKANATH MITTER. |

C. HOBHOUSE.

*The 3rd September* 1870.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 13th May* 1870.

It is hereby notified that, until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent direct to the Publisher, at his Office, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

*Simla, the 13th September* 1870.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla about the 3rd or 4th October, proceeding to Rajpootana and thence to Calcutta, according to the annexed Table of Route.

Only such covers as may be addressed to "The Governor General's Camp"* will be forwarded to it.

* *To A. B.,*
*Governor General's Camp.*

Any cover intended for His Excellency the Viceroy, or for any Officer accompanying him, which may be specifically addressed to a particular Post Town, will be forwarded to that Post Town, and thence, if necessary, re-directed according to any written instructions which may have been given by the addressee.

*Simla, 13th September* 1870.

## VICEROY'S ROUTE TO CALCUTTA VIA RAJPOOTANA, &c.

(According to present arrangements.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave | Simla | About 3rd or | 4th October. | | |
| Arrive | Umballa. | | | | |
| Leave | Do. | Thursday | October | 6 | By Evening Train. |
| Arrive | Hattrass Road Station | Friday | „ | 7 | Proceed at once to Muttra. |
| Leave | Muttra | Sunday | „ | 9 | |
| Arrive | Bhurtpore | „ | „ | „ | Evening—remain there on the 10th. |
| Leave | Do. | Tuesday | „ | 11 | Morning, remain for the night at a Station about 12 miles from Jeypore. |
| Arrive | Jeypore | Wednesday | „ | 12 | Morning. |
| Leave | Do. | Tuesday | „ | 18 | For Sambhur. |
| Arrive | Sambhur | ..... | ..... | | Remain there on the 19th. |
| Leave | Do. | Thursday | „ | 20 | Morning, for Ajmere. |
| Arrive | Ajmere | „ | „ | „ | Remain there 21st and 22nd. |
| Leave | Do. | Sunday | „ | 23 | For Nusseerabad in the afternoon, remain there 24th, returning to Ajmere the same afternoon. |

RETURN JOURNEY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave | Ajmere | Tuesday | October | 25 | |
| Arrive | Jeypore | „ | „ | „ | Night. |
| Leave | Do. | Wednesday | „ | 26 | |
| Arrive | Bhurtpore | „ | „ | „ | Evening, stay the night. |
| Leave | Do. | Thursday | „ | 27 | Morning. |
| Arrive | Agra | „ | „ | „ | Afternoon, remain at Agra 28th and 29th. |
| Leave | Do. | Sunday | „ | 30 | Evening Train at 6 P. M. |
| Arrive | Allahabad | Monday | „ | 31 | Morning, a little after 10 A. M, remain there during the day. |
| Leave | Do. | „ | „ | „ | Midnight. |
| Arrive | Benares | Tuesday | November | 1 | Attend the Maharaja's Ball same evening. |
| Leave | Do. | Wednesday | „ | 2 | Morning for Dinapore. |
| Arrive | Sonepore | „ | „ | „ | Afternoon. |
| Leave | Do. | | | | |
| Arrive | Calcutta | about | November | 8 | |

A. M. MONTEATH,

*Director General of the Post Office of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART III.

## Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.


For Sale.

APPLY TO MANAGER, PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LAHORE.

COLLECTION OF ACTS APPLICABLE TO THE PUNJAB.

BY T. W. SMYTH, B.C.S.

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## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, and | Of the North-West of India Cotton Screwing Company, "Limited."

By an order of the above Court made in this matter on and bearing date the fifteenth day of August current, it was ordered, on the application of C. H. B. Wilson, of New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, that Shareholders and others claiming any interest in or right to the balance which shall remain of a sum of Rs. 8,052-7-6 now to credit of the Official Liquidator's account belonging to the above Company after payment thereout of certain commission and costs in the order mentioned, do within three months from the date of the said order send in particulars of their claims to the said Official Liquidator. Saturday, the third day of December next as the time, and the Town Hall, Calcutta, as the place, have been fixed for the disposal of the balance of the said fund.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar, High Court.*

TROTMAN, CHATTERJEE, & WATKINS,
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REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
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JOUNPORE JUDGE'S COURT;
*The 29th August* 1870.

R. M. EDWARDS,
*Officiating Judge, Jounpore.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

*Extract from Financial Department Notification No.* 1004*A, dated Simla, the* 30*th July* 1866.

"*Para.* 9.—The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

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# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th September 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1870.

### THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1870.

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SCHEDULE.

*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Coinage and the Mint.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to coinage and the mint; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Coinage Act, 1870."

Repeal of enactments.

2. The Regulations and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, the expression 'Mint' includes the Mints at Calcutta, at Bombay and at such other places (if any) as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, directs:

the expression 'Mint-rules' means such rules as the Governor General in Council from time to time prescribes for the management of the Mint;

and the expression 'remedy' means variation from the standard weight and fineness.

*II.—Gold Coinage.*

Gold Coins.

4. The under-mentioned gold coins only shall be coined at the Mint:—

(1.)—A gold mohur or fifteen-rupee piece.

(2.)—A five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur.

(3.)—A ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.

(4.)—A thirty-rupee piece or a double gold mohur.

Their weight and fineness.

5. The standard weight of the said gold mohur shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and its standard fineness shall be as follows:—eleven twelfths, or one hundred and sixty-five grains, of fine gold, and one twelfth, or fifteen grains, of alloy.

The other gold coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same fineness:

Remedy allowed.

Provided that in the making of gold coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding two thousandths in weight and two thousandths in fineness.

*III.—Silver Coinage.*

Silver Coins.

6. The under-mentioned silver coins only shall be coined at the Mint:—

(1.)—A rupee to be called the Government Rupee.

(2.)—A half rupee.

(3.)—A quarter rupee, or four-anna piece.

(4.)—An eighth of a rupee, or two-anna piece.

Their weight and fineness.

7. The standard weight of the Government Rupee shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and its standard fineness shall be as follows:—eleven-twelfths, or one hundred and sixty-five grains, of fine silver, and one-twelfth, or fifteen grains, of alloy.

The other silver coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same fineness:

Remedy allowed.

Provided that in the making of silver coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding the following:—

| | Remedy in weight | Remedy in fineness. |
|---|---|---|
| Rupee ... / Half rupee ... | Five thousandths | Two thousandths. |
| Quarter rupee .. | Seven thousandths | Three thousandths. |
| Eighth of a rupee | Ten thousandths | |

*IV.—Copper Coinage.*

Copper Coins.

8. The under-mentioned copper coins only shall be coined at the Mint:—

(1.)—A double pice or half anna.

(2.)—A pice or quarter anna.

(3.)—A half pice or one-eighth of an anna.

(4.)—A pie, being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna.

Their weight.

9. The weight of the double pice shall be two hundred grains Troy.

The other copper coins shall be of proportionate weight:

Remedy allowed.

Provided that in the making of copper coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding one fortieth in weight.

*V.—Devices on Coins.*

Present devices on coins.

10. Until the Governor General in Council otherwise orders under the power hereinafter conferred, the coins coined under this Act shall bear on the obverse the likeness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the inscription "Victoria Queen," and on the reverse the designation of the coins in English filled by the word "India," with such date and embellishments on each coin as the Governor General in Council from time to time determines.

Power to order other devices.

11. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the coining and issuing of all coins authorized by this Act, and prescribe in lieu of the likeness and inscription hereinbefore mentioned, such other likeness and inscription for all or any of the said coins as he thinks fit.

*VI.—Legal Tender.*

Gold coin not a legal tender.

12. No gold coin shall be a legal tender in payment or on account.

13. The said rupee and half rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:

Rupees and half rupees a legal tender.

Provided that the coin has not lost more than two per cent. in weight:

Provided also that it has not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished otherwise than by use.

The quarter rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee, subject to the second proviso contained in this section.

Four-anna and two-anna pieces.

14. The double pice shall be a legal tender for the thirty-second part of a rupee or for half an anna;

Copper coin how to be legal tender.

the pice for the sixty-fourth part of a rupee or for one-fourth of an anna;

the half pice for the one hundred and twenty-eighth part of a rupee or for one-eighth of an anna;

and the pie for the hundred and ninety-second part of a rupee or for one-twelfth of an anna:

Provided that none of the said copper coins shall be a legal tender, except for the fractions of a rupee.

15. All silver coin of the weight and standard specified in the Acts No. XVII of 1835, No. XXI of 1838, and Act No. XIII of 1862 issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and declared by those Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

Coin made under former Acts.

and all copper coins of the weight specified in Acts No. XXI of 1835, No. XXII of 1844, and No. XIII of 1862 issued since the passing of those Acts, respectively, and declared by those Acts, respectively, to be a legal tender,

shall continue to be a legal tender for the amounts thereof, respectively, subject to the same conditions and provisions as under those Acts, respectively, anything contained in this Act or in any Act hereby repealed notwithstanding.

### *VII.—Diminished, Counterfeit, or Called-in Coin.*

16. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorized by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to act under this section, who has reason to believe it to have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight,

Cutting certain silver coins.

or to be counterfeit,

or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing,

or to be called-in by any proclamation,

he may, by himself or another

(subject to the rules which the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf),

cut or break such coin.

17. If any coin so cut or broken is counterfeit, or has been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, the pieces shall be returned to the person tendering the coin, and he shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking.

Return of cut coin.

But if it has been coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India, and has lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight or has been called-in by any proclamation, the officer cutting or breaking the same shall receive it at the rate of one rupee per tola.

Receipt of cut coin.

18. All public servants are hereby indemnified for anything done heretofore, which they might lawfully have done if this Act had been in force and if they had been authorized under section sixteen; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such person in respect of anything so done.

Indemnification of public servants for anything done before passing of Act.

No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

### *VIII.—Coinage of Bullion.*

19. Subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, the Mint Master shall receive all gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the Mint:

Receipt of gold and silver bullion and coin.

Provided that such bullion and coin be fit for coinage:

Provided also that the quantity so brought at one time by one person is not less, in the case of gold, than fifty tolas, and, in the case of silver, than one thousand tolas.

20. A duty shall be levied at the rate of one rupee per cent. at the Mint on the produce of all gold bullion and on all gold coin brought for coinage to the Mint in accordance with the said Mint-rules.

Duty on produce of gold bullion.

21. All silver bullion or coin brought for coinage to the Mint, in accordance with the said Mint-rules, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin, and the amount of such duty shall be deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.

Duty on produce of silver bullion.

22. A charge of one fourth per mille on gold bullion and coin and of one per mille on silver bullion and coin, shall also be levied for melting or cutting such bullion and coin so as to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint.

Charge for melting and cutting bullion.

23. All gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the Mint for coinage and which is inferior to the standard fineness prescribed by this Act, or which, from brittleness or other cause, is unfit for coinage, shall, in case it is refined, be subject, in addition to the duty and charge aforesaid, to such charge

Charge for refining.

on account of the loss and expense of refining, as the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf.

Certificate for produce of bullion.

**24.** The Mint Master, on the delivery of gold or silver bullion or coin into the Mint for coinage, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Assay Master for the net produce of such bullion or coin payable at the General Treasury.

Withdrawal of bullion.

**25.** The proprietor of any bullion or coin so delivered for coinage, who is dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its value, may, within twenty-four hours after receiving such report, and subject to the payment of the fee prescribed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, withdraw such bullion or coin without being subject to the duties on coinage imposed by this Act.

Payment for gold bullion.

**26.** For all gold bullion and coin, in respect of which the Assay Master has granted a certificate, payment shall be made, as nearly as may be, in gold coins coined under this Act or Act No. XVII of 1835; and the balance (if any) due to the proprietor shall be paid in silver, or in silver and copper, coins current in British India.

### *IX.—Power to make Rules.*

Rules as to officers and management of the Mint.

**27.** The Governor General in Council may, from time to time,

(1) fix the number and duties of the officers of, and persons employed in, the Mint:

(2) make rules and give directions (subject to the provisions of this Act, and any notification made thereunder) respecting the management of the Mint, and revoke and alter such rules and directions.

Rules by notification.

**28.** The Governor General in Council may also, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,—

(1) diminish the amount of remedy allowed by sections five, seven and nine in the case of any coin:

(2) determine in the case of any coin the date and embellishments to be put thereon:

(3) call-in coins of any date or denomination, or any coins coined before the date in the notification mentioned:

(4) prescribe rules for the guidance of officers authorized to cut or break coin under section sixteen:

(5) prescribe the charge to be made on account of the loss and expense of refining:

(6) determine the period for which certificates granted under section twenty-four shall run:

(7) fix the fee payable under section twenty-five:

(8) establish a Mint at any place in British India other than Calcutta and Bombay:

(9) abolish any Mint so established or any Mint now existing in British India:

(10) regulate any matters relative to coinage and to the Mint, which are not provided for by this Act:

(11) revoke or alter any notification previously made under this Act.

Every such notification shall come into force on the day therein in that behalf mentioned, and shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

SCHEDULE.

| Number and year. | Title or subject. |
|---|---|
| Bengal Regulation II of 1812 ... | A Regulation for levying a Duty on the Coinage of Silver Bullion and on the Re-coinage of Rupees, and other Coins with certain Exceptions at the Mints established at Calcutta, Furruckabad, and Benares; for defining the Weight and Standard of the Benares Rupee; for modifying the Rates of Duty at present levied on the coinage of Gold Bullion in the Mint of Calcutta; and also for establishing certain Rules for the Conduct of the Business of the above-mentioned Mints, respectively. |
| Bengal Regulation XIV of 1817 ... | A Regulation for amending certain Parts of Regulation II, 1812. |
| Bengal Regulation XIV of 1818 ... | A Regulation for altering the Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, and for further modifying some of the Rules in force respecting those Coins. |
| Bengal Regulation V of 1819 ... | A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of the Rules in Force in regard to the Conduct of the Business of the Mints subordinate to this Presidency. |
| Act No. XVII of 1835 | Gold and silver coinage. |
| Act No. XIII of 1862 | An Act to provide for a new Silver and a new Copper Coinage. |

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September 1870, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

## ACT No. XXIV OF 1870.

*An Act to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Taluqdárs in Oudh.*

Preamble.

Whereas many of the taluqdárs of Oudh are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### *I.—Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Taluqdárs' Relief Act."

2. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

'Chief Commissioner' means the Chief Commissioner of Oudh:

'taluqdár' means a person whose name is entered in the first of the lists mentioned in the Oudh Estates' Act, 1869, section eight:

'heir' means the person for the time being entitled under the same Act as heir to a taluqdár:

### *II.—Vesting order.*

Power to vest management of taluqdár's property in an officer appointed by Chief Commissioner.

3. Whenever, within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any taluqdár,

or (when such taluqdár is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such taluqdár if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot), his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

applies in writing to the Chief Commissioner, stating that the taluqdár is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Governor General of India in Council, by order published in the local official *Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the immoveable property of or to which the taluqdár is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the taluqdár or his heir during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

4. On such publication, the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits against taluqdár.

*First*, all proceedings in respect to such debts or liabilities which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Taluqdár freed from arrest,

*secondly*, so long as such management continues,

the taluqdár and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the taluqdár was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof was then charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government;

and his moveable property from attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of his power to alienate.

*thirdly*, so long as such management continues, *(a)* the taluqdár and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

and *(b)* such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government.

### *III.—Duties of Manager.*

Manager to receive rents and profits,

5. The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

*first*, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the said property:

and an annual sum for maintenance of the taluqdár and his heir,

*secondly*, such annual sum as appears to the Chief Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the taluqdár, his heir and their families:

and costs of repairs and improvements,

*thirdly*, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Chief Commissioner:

and costs of management,

and shall settle the debts and liabilities.

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the taluqdár and his heir and their immoveable property as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

### *IV.—Settlement of Debts.*

Notice to claimants against taluqdár.

6. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish in the local official *Gazette* a notice in English and Urdú, calling upon all persons having

claims against the taluqdár or his immoveable property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Tahsíldárs' kachahrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

7. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant, is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Debt or liability not duly notified, to be barred.

8. Every debt or liability (other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government) to which the taluqdár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

9. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the taluqdár and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof.

Appeal.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under sections seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Commissioner of Division to whom the Manager is subordinate, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

11. When the total amount of such debts and liabilities has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Chief Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Chief Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Power to return scheme for revision.

Until such approval is given, the Chief Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Restoration of taluqdár to his property.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the taluqdár or his heir,

the taluqdár or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section nineteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Where the taluqdár or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager), and the debts and liabilities barred by section eight, shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied;

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

### *V.—Powers of Manager.*

Power to call for further particulars.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Power to administer oaths.

16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Statements of persons examined, to be evidence.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the taluqdár would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Manager to have powers of a taluqdár.

And if such property, or any part thereof be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

18. Subject to the rules made under section twenty, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

19. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Chief Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the taluqdár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is charged,

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the taluqdár and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted, is raised.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Manager's receipts.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section three.

### *VI.—Miscellaneous.*

20. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Power to make rules.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General of India in Council, and published in the local official *Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

21. Whenever the Chief Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Power to appoint new Managers.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

22. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

23. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Indemnity-clause.

24. No petition, application, memorandum of appeal, or other proceeding under this Act, shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.

25. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts of the Province of Oudh, having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to or rights of persons claiming maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits, but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Oudh in respect of certain suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

# The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th September 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 20 OF 1870.

*A Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners.*

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*I.—Preliminary.*

Short title. 1. This Act may be called 'The Coroners' Act, 1870.'

Extent. It extends to the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay.

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments. 2. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

*II.—Appointment of Coroners.*

Coroners of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. 3. Within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts there shall be a Coroner. Such Coroners shall be called, respectively, the Coroner of Calcutta, the Coroner of Madras, and the Coroner of Bombay.

Their appointment, suspension and removal. 4. Such officers shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed by the following Authorities, respectively (that is to say),—

The Coroner of Calcutta, by the Governor General of India in Council:

The Coroner of Madras, by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

The Coroner of Bombay, by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Present Coroners. Every person now holding such office shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Oath to be taken by Coroner. 5. Every person hereafter appointed to the office of Coroner shall take and subscribe, before one of the Judges of the High Court, an oath that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

*III.—Powers and Duties of Coroners.*

Powers and jurisdiction of Coroners. 6. Every Coroner under this Act shall have and exercise the same powers and jurisdictions, within the place for which he is so appointed, as by law may be had and exercised by Coroners elected for counties in England.

Coroner's fees. 7. Every Coroner under this Act shall be entitled to such reasonable fees and allowances for the performance of the duty of his said office, as are prescribed by the said respective Authorities in that behalf.

8. Whenever an inquest ought to be holden on any body lying dead within the jurisdiction of any Coroner under this Act, such Coroner shall have power to hold and shall hold such inquest; and every such inquisition taken before him is valid, whether or not the cause of death arose within his jurisdiction.

Power to hold inquests on bodies within jurisdiction, wherever cause of death occurred.

9. Every Coroner under this Act, upon any inquisition taken before him, whereby any person is indicted for culpable homicide or murder, or for abetting culpable homicide or murder, shall commit to writing the material parts of the evidence given to the jury before him;

Coroner to take evidence in writing;

and may bind by recognizance any person knowing or declaring anything material touching the said offences to appear at the next criminal sessions at which the trial is to be, then and there to prosecute or give evidence against the party charged;

may bind witnesses to appear;

and shall certify and subscribe such inquisition, evidence and recognizances, and deliver the same to the proper officer of the Court in which the trial is to be, before or at the opening of the Court.

to certify and deliver inquisition, &c.

10. Any Coroner failing to comply with the provisions of section nine shall be liable to such fine as the said Court, upon summary examination and proof of the failure, thinks fit to impose.

Penalty for failure to comply with section nine.

11. No proceeding for anything done under this Act, or for any failure to comply with its provisions, shall be commenced or prosecuted after the expiration of six months from such fact or failure, nor after tender of sufficient amends.

Limitation of suits.

*IV.—Coroners' Juries.*

12. On all inquests to be held by the Coroners of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, no greater number than five Jurors shall be necessary, and every finding of a jury consisting of five Jurors shall be as effectual in law, as if such finding had been the finding of twelve Jurors.

Necessary number of jurors.

13. When any person has been duly summoned to attend as a Juror by any of the said Coroners, and fails or neglects to attend at the time and place specified in such summons, such Coroner may cause him to be openly called in his Court three times to appear and serve as a Juror; and upon the non-appearance of such person, and proof that such summons has been served upon him, or left at his usual place of abode, may impose such fine upon the person so making default, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to the Coroner seems fit.

Fine on Juror neglecting to attend.

The Coroner shall make out and sign a certificate, containing the name and surname, the residence and trade or calling of every person so making default, together with the amount of the fine so imposed, and the cause of such fine,

Certificate as to defaulting juror

and shall send such certificate to one of the Magistrates of the place of which he is the Coroner,

and shall cause a copy of such certificate to be served upon the person so fined, by having it left at his usual place of residence, or by sending the same through the Post Office, addressed as aforesaid and registered.

Service of copy of certificate.

Thereupon such Magistrate shall cause the fine to be levied in the same manner as if it had been imposed by himself.

Levy of fine.

14. No inquisition found upon or by any inquest of any of the said Coroners, nor any judgment recorded upon or by virtue of any such inquisition, shall be quashed, stayed, or reversed for want of the averment therein, or any matter unnecessary to be proved,

Inquisitions not to be quashed for want of form.

nor for the omission of the words "with force and arms," or of the words "against the peace,"

nor for the omission or insertion of any other words or expressions of mere form or surplusage,

nor for the insertion of the words "upon their oath," instead of the words "upon their oaths,"

nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed, when time is not of the essence of the offence,

nor for stating the time imperfectly,

nor because any person mentioned in any such inquisition is designated by a name of office or other descriptive appellation instead of his proper name,

nor by reason of the non-insertion of the names of the Jurors in the body of any such inquisition, or of any difference in the spelling of the names of any of the Jurors in the body of any such inquisition and the names subscribed thereto,

nor because any Juror has set his mark to any such inquisition instead of subscribing his name thereto, nor because any such mark is unattested, provided that the name of such Juror is set forth,

nor because any Juror has signed his Christian name or other name which is not a family name by means of an initial or partial signature only, and not at full length,

nor because of any erasures or interlineations appearing in any such inquisition, unless the same are proved to have been made therein after the same was signed, nor for or by reason of any such inquisition not being duly sealed or written upon parchment,

nor because the Coroner and Jury did not all view the body at one and the same instant, provided that they all viewed the body at the first sitting of the inquest.

In all or any such cases of technical defect as are hereinbefore mentioned, any Judge of the High Court may, if he thinks fit, order the inquisition to be amended in any of the respects aforesaid, and the same shall forthwith be amended accordingly.

*V.—Miscellaneous.*

Committals by Coroners.

15. Every person committed by a Coroner for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered, in Calcutta, to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and in Madras and Bombay, to the Superintendent of Jails for the town of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, together with a warrant of commitment directing him to have the body of such person before the Court for trial.

And such Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable, cause the person so delivered to be taken before the High Court at a criminal session of the said Court, together with the warrant of commitment, in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

Power to appoint deputy.

16. Each of the Coroners under this Act, may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint, by writing under his hand and seal, a proper person to act for him as his deputy in the holding of inquests.

All inquests taken and other acts done by any such deputy, under and by virtue of any such appointment, shall be deemed to be the acts of the Coroner appointing him :

Provided that no such deputy shall act for any such Coroner except during the illness of the said Coroner, or during his absence for any lawful and reasonable cause.

Revocation of appointment.

Every such appointment may at any time be cancelled and revoked by the Coroner by whom it was made.

## SCHEDULE.

| Number and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 33 Geo. III., cap. fifty-two... | An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possessions of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said territories and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. | Section one hundred and fifty-seven. |
| 9 Geo. IV., cap. seventy-four | An Act for improving the administration of criminal justice in the East Indies. | Sections five and six, and (so far as it relates to Coroners) section fifty-one. |
| Act No. IV of 1848 ... | An Act for regulating Coroners' juries ... | The whole. |
| Act No. XLV of 1850 ... | An Act to declare the law as to the jurisdiction of Coroners. | The whole. |
| Act No. XII of 1867 ... | An Act to amend the law relating to the custody of prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. | In section twelve the words "or Coroner" and the last sentence. |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law relating to the Coroners at the three Presidency Towns is now inconveniently scattered among two Statutes and three Acts, and the object of this Bill is, not to make any substantial change in the law, but merely to consolidate these five enactments.

SIMLA;
*The 26th August* 1870.

J. F. STEPHEN.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th September 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week:—

No. 21 OF 1870.

*A Bill to legalize the levy of certain duties on timber imported into Maulmain.*

Preamble.

Whereas certain duties were in the years 1864 and 1865 levied on foreign timber imported into Maulmain by the River Salween, and whereas doubts have been raised to the legality of the levy of such duties, and it is expedient to preclude such doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Legalization of levy of duties.

1. All duties levied between the first day of July 1864 and the second day of August 1865 (both inclusive) on foreign timber imported into Maulmain by the River Salween, shall be deemed to have been levied in accordance with law.

Indemnity-clause.

2. All officers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or other person in respect of anything so done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Since 1854, duties have been levied at Kadoe on the timber brought to Maulmain down the Salween River, which flows through Tenasserim. The authority for levying these duties was supposed to be given by Act XXX of 1854, section seven, which provides that teak timber floated down any river in the Martaban *or Tenasserim* provinces shall be charged with the same duty as that chargeable for the time being, under section six, on teak timber passing a river frontier Custom House, *i. e.*, according to section six, on the Rivers Irawádi and Sitang.

In 1863, however, the duties leviable on the Irawádi and the Sitang were abolished by a notification issued in the Foreign Department under Act IV of 1863, which gave effect to a treaty between Lord Elgin and the King of Burma. Thereupon the levy of duties on the Salween became unauthorised; but this change in the law, which of course was unintentional, remained till lately unnoticed either by the public or the local authorities.

The object of the present Bill is simply to legalize the levy of the duties on the Salween from the 1st July 1864 to the 2nd August 1865. For the time before the former date, the Limitation Act will provide. The time between the 2nd August 1865 and the present day is covered by Act VII of 1869.

SIMLA; *The 6th September* 1870. } J. F. STEPHEN.

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

No. 37 of 1870.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### OPERATIONS OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING 1869-70 AND UP TO THE END OF JUNE LAST.

From T. W. ARMSTRONG, Esq., C.E., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 6—58 I., dated Nagpore, the 1st July 1870.

Public Works Department No. 131 I., dated the 13th May 1869.
Public Works Department, No. 205 I, dated the 26th May 1870.

WITH reference to the orders contained in letters noted on the margin, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward a report received from the Irrigation Department reviewing the survey operations carried out during the past official year, and since then up to date, in the Central Provinces.

2. Seven projects have been under survey and examination.

3. The "Shere," a small scheme, has been carried out, and the works necessary were completed in April last at a cost of Rs. 3,136. This little work is described in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Report.

4. The Kanhan project has been submitted for the orders of Government, and the Pench and Balaghât schemes are now under consideration, and the necessary plans and estimates are being compiled.

5. There remains "The Dham," "The Wurdah," and "The Deo."

The two last have been practically abandoned on financial grounds, but the former presents favorable features which further investigation will, it is believed, develope, and so allow of its being submitted for orders. It will not be an expensive undertaking.

6. On the whole, the Chief Commissioner is statisfied at the progress made and field-work executed. The staff is small; and, owing to the sudden illness of Lieutenant Shepherd, some inconvenience and delay was experienced last working season.

*Note by* T. W. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., C.E., *Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Works, in the Central Provinces, Public Works Department,—Dated the 30th June* 1870.

REPORT submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government of India's No. 205 of the 26th May 1870.

THE UPPER DHAM PROJECT.

The investigation of this project was commenced, in the first instance, by Mr. Carey, with a view of supplementing the supply in the lower portion of the Wurdah Canal. It was then taken up at the commencement of the last field-season as a separate scheme. The idea entertained was to throw an anicut across the Dham at either "Kachnoor," the site first hit upon, or at "Kharangua," a later and better selected site, and to lead the water of the river off by channels on either bank. Lieutenant Shepherd, however, found that even so early as January, there was a flow in the river of only 2½ cubic feet per second, and that officer consequently recommended that a reservoir site higher up the river should be searched for with the view either of supplementing the channels below in the drier months of the year, or else of taking out the channels direct from the reservoir itself, and so avoiding the construction of the anicut. Two sites were examined for this purpose by myself and Lieutenant Skipwith, one just above the village of Kachnoor, and the other at the junction of the Mahadeo, and another large nullah with the Dham, near the village of Masodh. This last was found to be the most favourable locality. It has been surveyed and cross-sectioned. The field-work was not completed until the month of May. It was found impracticable from the physical conformation of the country just below the proposed reservoir, to lead out the channels direct from it, except at a great expense, and the project has consequently been designed with a view to storing water in the reservoir at "Masodh," and then passing it down the river bed to the anicut and canals on either bank. This will involve waste from absorption, but it is unavoidable. The scheme sketched out as it stands, is not likely to prove a financial success, but it is known to be capable of modification and extension. The quantity to be stored in the reservoir is in excess of the supply requisite for the area under command as at present surveyed. The project is now under examination with a view to such modification and extension. The preliminary report on it, having been returned for that purpose to Lieutenant Skipwith, who is in charge of the surveys.

The following is a general statement of surveys made and levels taken :—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| (1.)—Miles of channel surveyed ... ... ... | 31½ |
| (2.)—Subsidiary miles surveyed including check levels ... | 101 |
| (3.)—Miles of cross-sectioning ... ... ... | 56 |
| (4.)—Standard of supply, 100 acres khurreef crop, 200 acres rubbee crop ... ... ... | 1 cubic foot per second |
| (5.)—Trial lines surveyed ... ... ... ... | 59 |

"THE SHERE PROJECT."

2. This is a small project for "monsoon" irrigation only. It consists of a masonry dam, or little anicut across the bed of the Shere, which is an affluent of the Dham River, an earthen channel and some masonry works as culverts to pass drainage, have been executed also. The little anicut is three feet high, and the length of channel is somewhat over one mile. Its dimensions are, one foot width of bed, height of banks of about 2½ feet. It is intended to carry a depth of water of one foot only. The estimated cost of the whole scheme was Rs. 3,168, and the actual cost of construction was Rs. 3,136. Of this sum about one-half was spent by the close of the past official year, and the balance in the month of April. The channel and works have now been handed over to the Civil authorities for the prosecution of experiments in cotton cultivation, which are undertaken at the wish of the Viceroy, expressed when here in March. Manure of different kinds is to be used, and experience will be obtained as to which class of cultivation and quantity of irrigation water, the cotton plant will best thrive under, and yield more abundantly a supply of staple. Valuable data are expected from the results. The cultivation is under the direct charge of two officials, one a practical gardener or overseer, the other is Mr. Noble, an Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, Mr. Carnac.

3. The surveys and the levels were carried out by Lieutenant C. E. Shepherd. The works were executed by Mr. Scott, Supervisor, Lieutenant Skipwith being then in Executive charge. The large proportion that the number of subsidiary miles levelled bears to the channel length, is due to the work having been connected with the mean sea-level, which was brought down from the Railway Station at Wurdah, distant some 12 miles, and also to more than one trial line having been surveyed.

1. The project was sanctioned by the Local Administration in Public Works Department Secretary's No. 2—15 I, dated 7th March 1870, and funds were supplied from the grant "Agricultural"—minor works Irrigation. The following is a general Statement of surveys made and levels taken :—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| (1.)—Miles of channel surveyed ... ... ... | 1¼ |
| (2.)—Subsidiary miles surveyed, including check levels .. | 23¼ |
| (3.)—Miles of cross-sectioning ... ... ... | ¼ |
| (4.)—Number of acres it is proposed to irrigate ... | 80 acres. |
| (5.)—Standard of supply ... ... ... ... | None.* |

WURDAH CANAL PROJECT.

5. The Wurdah Canal was designed by Major Fischer to take its rise from the Wurdah River at the village of Laraigaon, not far from the important Town of Arvee, about 20 miles distant in a direct line from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Nachungaon. It was intended for "monsoon" irrigation only, combined with navigation. The line of canal after leaving the Wurdah follows a rough contour line for the first 19 miles of its course as far as the village of Russoolabad, where it divides into several branches, one of which crosses the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near Nachungaon—here it is upon a ridge line which it follows to Kamgaon. Another and smaller channel follows the Deolee ridge. A third and a principal one, after taking a tortuous course along a rough contour line, crosses the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near the Civil Station of Wurdah, and ultimately gets upon the Ulleepoor ridge, throwing out a branch for that of Mandgaon.

6. The anicut was designed by Major Fischer to be 29 feet high, with an estimated rise of flood waters on its crest of 12 feet. As calculated by formula, the rise amounted to 16 feet, but 4 feet were deducted on account of the increased velocity of approach. The canal channel was designed to carry 8 feet depth of water, with a bottom breadth of 41 feet, and side-slopes of 1 to 1. The estimated velocity with a fall in bed of 6 inch per mile, was 2 feet 3 inches per second, nearly. The nullahs and streams met by the channel on its course, were passed by lines of single embankment, provided with escape weirs for the overflow of surplus water. There were scarcely any other masonry works proposed, with the exception of sluice heads and the Baklee Nuddee aqueduct.

7. Colonel Strachey objected to the proposed method of crossing drainage lines by single embankments. Various other objections have been raised from time to time, and several modifications and alterations proposed, the principal of which will be found in the report which accompanied Lieutenant Shepherd's No. 452, dated 17th September 1869. Of the total amount of work done, as shown in the tabular Statement, 412½ miles were executed in the early part of the last official year. Since then, no field-work has been undertaken.

8. Major Fischer estimated that 280,000 acres would be commanded by the proposed channel, after deducting two-fifths of gross area for jungle, waste, village sites, and so on; and of this amount he proposed to irrigate 90,000 acres. The standard of supply being 100 acres for each cubic foot of discharge.

(4.)—The project was reported on by Lieutenant Skipwith in April 1870, as directed by me in March last. Since then, no further investigation of this project has been made and no further enquiry has been undertaken. The report was unfavourable to the scheme, chiefly on financial grounds. One principal point in it being that it was found that only 42,437 acres were under command of the channel estimated for by Major Fischer, instead of 90,000 acres as reckoned on by that officer; and moreover, it being now established that monsoon irrigation schemes will not be remunerative in the Central Provinces, they are rejected by all Departments and by the Chief Commissioner.

9. The following is a general statement of surveys made and levels taken—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| (1.)—Miles of channel surveyed ... ... ... | 162 |
| (2.)—Subsidiary miles surveyed, including check levels ... ... | 445 |
| (3.)—Miles of cross-sectioning... ... ... ... | 551 |
| | Acres. |
| (4.)—Number of acres it is proposed to irrigate ... ... | 90,000 |
| (5.)—Standard of supply, 100 acres to 1 cubic foot of discharge ... | |
| | Miles. |
| (6.)—Trial lines surveyed ... ... .. ... | 70 |

* No exact standard is fixed, the project being an experimental one as explained above.

KANHAN PROJECT.

10. By the Kanhan Project, it is proposed to utilize the water of the Kanhan River by storing a portion of the monsoon flow in a large reservoir at the village of Khapa. The water spread will cover 40½ square miles. This reservoir contains, when full, 19,758,000,000 cubic feet of water. The waste weirs are 13,000 feet in length, and in extreme floods, 3 feet is the greatest depth of water which will flow over them.

With the source of supply noted, it is proposed to irrigate a large tract of country, chiefly situated on the right or South-West bank of the Kanhan River, but also including a smaller District on the left bank, lying between that river and the River Pench, at their point of junction and in the Pergunnah Bhewgurh.

The larger District includes lands in the Pergunnah Patunsoungee, Kailod, Hingna, Nagpoor, Boree, and Ambora, and extends from near the town of Khapa to the banks of the Weingunga, near the point of debouchure of the Kanhan River.

11. The cost of the appropriation of the land for this reservoir, with the villages submerged, is estimated by Mr. Bernard, the Commissioner of Nagpoor, at one lakh and-a-half of Rupees. To cover contingent payments, two lakhs are included under this head in the estimate.

12. The channels are laid to command a gross area of 448,000 acres, and on the supposition that three-fifths of this total area will eventually have to be provided with water.

Mr. Bernard reports from actual returns that ·786 or four-fifths nearly of the gross area is either cultivated or culturable. The irrigable duty of the water is taken at the rate of one cubic foot per second for each 200 acres.

13. The estimate for the scheme is 72 lakhs of Rupees for 1,344 cubic feet per second, of Rs. 5,319 for each cubic foot per second of perennial supply.

If the water is charged at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre, per annum, the revenue is estimated at 3¾ per cent. for the first five years, if one-fifth of the gross area is irrigated; 7½ per cent. for the second five years, if two-fifths of the gross area is irrigated; and 11¼ per cent. for the third five years, if three-fifths of the gross area is irrigated. The supply of water is shown by the actual gaugings of the river to be practically perennial.

14. The field-work for the Kanhan Project last year extended from February 1869 to June 1869. Two European Overseers and one Native Sub-Surveyor were engaged taking contour levels on the site of the proposed Store Reservoir at Khapa, whilst the Executive Engineer, Mr. Hooper, was reserved for the important duties of contouring the line of main channel between the reservoir and Nagpoor, a distance of 33 miles, fixing the position of the aqueducts, river crossings, and communication bridges, &c. He also took check levels over the line of head-works at the reservoir, and a large series of check and trial levels in the District to fix contour canals and so on.

15. The following is an outline of the work done by the staff of the Kanhan River Irrigation Project:—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| (1.)—Four contours for reservoir ... ... ... | 429 |
| (2.)—Section through line of hills forming dam to reservoir ... | 5 |
| (3.)—Section for waste weirs ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| (4.)—Check levels of head work at Khapa. ... ... | 2 |
| (5.)—Longitudinal section of bed of River Kanhan ... ... | 23 |
| (6.)—Cross sections of the River Kanhan ... ... | 5 |
| (7.)—Trial line of Canal contoured from Khapa to Bunwaree ... | 38 |
| (8.)—Trial line of canal from Tegaie to Nagpoor ... ... | 25 |
| (9.)—Main canal bearing and levels from Khapa to Nagpoor ... | 33 |
| (10.)—Checking the same ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| (11.)—Trial levels in the Oomrair District ... ... ... | 80 |
| Total Miles ... | 670 |

BALAGHAT IRRIGATION PROJECT.

16. The District which can be commanded by the line of main canal, is bounded by the River Mussurra on the East and the Weingunga on the West. The canal after reaching the village of Durpewara about six miles North of Bhoora, or as it is more commonly called Balaghat, is at a sufficiently high level to command the land sloping away towards the Weingunga, and at a point two or three miles North of Balaghat gains the ridge or back-bone of the Doab, and, consequently, the whole of the land East and West of the main canal as far as the Bagh Nuddee, would be capable of irrigation if sufficient water could be obtained.

PROPOSED SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

17. The supply of water will be obtained from two rivers, *viz.*, the Musmer and the Nehra which are affluents of the Weingunga. They empty into the latter river together, at a point near the village of Titwa.

No surveys exist of the catchment basins of these rivers, but cross-sections have been taken and necessary levels, to enable calculations to be made of flood discharges, and the summer season discharge has been accurately gauged at intervals.

These rivers, from their close proximity to the hills are quickly affected by showers, and it has been found that after a little rain, the flow of the Nehra increased from five cubic feet per second to about 30 cubic feet. Then gradually, and in about 10 days, returning again to five cubic feet a second, less than which it has not been. A gauge is now fixed in the Nehra to establish the flow with certainty.

The summer flow of the Musmer is very small, being about 1½ cubic feet per second, as a minimum.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORKS.

18. The works proposed to regulate the flow and utilize the waters of these rivers, are as follows:—

(1.)—Store Reservoir on the Musmer at Kinaree Tola.
(2.)—The restoration of a Tank at Sacoree.
(3.)—The construction of a channel of 1½ miles, to convey the water stored in the Kinaree Tola Reservoir to the Sacoree tank.
(4.)—A channel from the Sacoree tank to pass the water stored in the Kinaree Tola Reservoir into the River Nehra.
(5.)—A Store Reservoir on the River Nehra near the village of Tikaree.
(6.)—An anicut across the Nehra near the village of Mondper.
(7.)—A canal from the anicut to convey the united waters of the Musmer and Nehra to the Balaghat Doab,—

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT PROPOSED TO BE IRRIGATED.

19. The District proposed to be irrigated is already supplied with a system of small tanks, and the ground is laid out for watering. This existing arrangement will suffice for one crop of rice, so that except in years of small rain-fall, none of the stored water will be required, during the months from June to November inclusive, the flow of water in the Nehra during that period will be amply sufficient to supplement the supply in the existing village tanks.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE STORED WATER.

20. During the remaining six months from December to June, the stored water will be drawn upon, and the supply that can be affodred, is calculated as follows, *viz.*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Kinaree Tola Reservoir per second for 150 days | 11 | cubic feet. |
| Nehra Reservoir ... ... ... ... | 14 | „ |
| Nehra River minimum flow ... ... ... | 5 | „ |
| Musmer ditto ... ... ... ... | 2 | „ |
| Total ... | 32 | „ |

21. The approximate cost of the works to supply 32 cubic feet per second, amounts to Rs. 3,48,974, reckoning that each cubic foot per second will water 200 acres. We have—

| Cubic feet per second. | | Acres. | | Square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | × 200 = | 6,400 | = | 10 |

as the area capable of being irrigated by the proposed supply. To obtain 7 per cent. on the outlay, the following figures show that Rs. 24,400 must be received :—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 per cent. on ... ... ... ... | 3,48,974 | = 24,428 |
| 6,400 acres, @ Rs. 3-13 ... ... ... | | = 24,400 |

This is based on the assumption that the whole of the water will be quickly sought after, and it is considered certain that it will be.*

* The Commissioner of Nagpoor is of this opinion.

22. The estimate allows for the canal being carried down the Balaghat Doab as far as the Bagh Nuddee, so that if difficulty is found in the disposal of it in the neighbourhood of Bhoora, it may be advanced down the District at a small cost. The expense of the channel is very slight after reaching the ridge.

23. On the first of last February, field-work was begun in connection with the Balaghat Irrigation Project with a staff of one Executive Engineer, Mr. Hooper, two European Overseers, and one Native Sub-Surveyor. Mr. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, joined the camp on the 23rd February. The following is an outline of the field-work completed on the 3rd of the present month :—

| | Miles |
|---|---|
| Contour levels Musmer Reservoir ... ... ... | 18 |
| Saeoree Reservoir cross-sections .. ... ... | 2¾ |
| Trial levels for channel between Musmer and Nehra Rivers ... | 11½ |
| Cross-sections and longitudinal sections of Nehra River at site of proposed Reservoir ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Section for waste weirs of Nehra Reservoir ... ... | 4 |
| Survey of nullahs ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Levels of main canal ... ... ... ... | 34 |
| „ branch canal ... ... ... ... | 16½ |
| „ Sub-branch canals ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Trial levels main canal and in bed of Nehra River ... ... | 36 |
| Check levels of main and branch canals ... ... ... | 40 |
| Longitudinal sections of Musmer, Nehra, and Weingunga Rivers ... | 48 |
| Trial levels on banks of Weingunga ... .. ... | 11 |
| Trial levels near Punchalla and in the Durpewara Nullah ... | 12 |
| Traverse Surveys ... ... ... ... ... | 7½ |
| Cross-sections of Doab ... ... ... ... | 59 |
| Total number of miles surveyed ... | 327 |

### Other Projects Examined in the Bhundara and Balaghat Districts.

24. When Mr. Hooper proceeded to examine the projects recommended to notice for the Balaghat and Bhundara Districts, he found at Chandpore, a village 30 miles North of Bhundara, a spot where the Lamundoho Nuddee has cut its way through the line of hills lying in the direction of Ambaghur and Chandpore. It is a good site for a reservoir, provided the ground higher up stream is favourable. A dam might be formed at a point near the village of Chandpore, where the hills are not more than five or six hundred feet apart. The banks and bed of the river are rock. The ground which lies between the Lamundoho and Ambaghur Rivers, slopes gently from the hills towards the Weingunga, and contains an area of 40 square miles. The greater portion of this is under rice cultivation, now a single crop, and is at present irrigated by a series of small tanks which often fail and do not afford water till late in the monsoon.

### The Deo Nuddee Project.

25. Being first under consideration, the Executive Engineer proceeded to Godree, a village on the banks of the Deo, beyond which all is dense jungle—a reservoir in the valley is impracticable. The course of the river has been traced from a point about three miles up stream from Assurma, to the village of Dhutta down the nuddee. It is found that no spot exists suitable for storing water on a large scale, and even if there was, the expense of leading a channel from it to the lands below, would be very great. It would pass through heavy jungle, the ground being cut up in the wildest manner by nullahs, hills, ravines, immense heaps of boulders, &c. It is only on reaching a point, near Dhutta, that any work could be done. Trial levels were commenced from this point, and 30 miles of levels were also taken down the bed of the river from Assurma to Kokha.

There was a considerable stream of water passing down the river in January, which measured as 40 cubic feet per second. It is believed that the river near runs dry, but the "Deo," throughout, is of such a character, that irrigation works from it would be of a most expensive nature, and the land which could be irrigated even at this great cost, is so limited in quantity, that it was not advisable to attempt to lay out a project. Mr. Hooper's attention was, therefore, directed to the Musmer and Nehra Rivers directly North of Bhoora. Trial levels were taken from the Weingunga at several rocky barriers with the idea of leading off a channel from an anicut, but the excavation and head-works would be such a great depth and so expensive, that reluctantly the investigation was abandoned.

### Pench Project.

26. In the latter end of April last, a site for a reservoir on the Pench River, which had been proposed and reported on by Lieutenant Shepherd from some rough measurements, was again examined.

These have been now supplemented by a set of cross-sections within the basin of the reservoir, and a top contour line round its margin at a fixed height above the bed of the river, has been surveyed. At the proposed dam site, an accurate section of the ground along the line of the proposed head dam, completed the data required.

This information is now being worked up into form, and will be submitted as soon as completed.

"ABSTRACT OF FIELD-WORK."

| | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|
| 27. | Contour of proposed Pench Reservoir ... ... ... | 8¼ |
| | Cross-sections of Reservoir ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| | Flying levels ... ... ... ... ... | 2½ |
| | Sections of gaps in hills on right and left banks of Pench River and section of river at proposed site of bund ... ... | 2¼ |
| | Total ... | 18 |

28. From the above detailed report, I trust it will be allowed that the working staff of the Irrigation Department at Nagpoor, have been fully engaged the past year and with good results. The staff is small and the establishment inexpensive.

Practically, it consists of only one Executive Engineer and one Assistant Engineer, assisted by three Overseers. Lieutenant Skipwith is acting as Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, and Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

29. Every project investigated or under survey, has been recommended, in the first instance, by the Civil Department, and orders were then passed on their proposals by the Chief Commissioner.

30. An abstract of the field-work put out of hands since February 1869, up to the 1st current, is as follows:—

| | Miles of Levels, &c. |
|---|---|
| The Dham Project ... ... ... ... | 247½ |
| „ Shero „ ... ... ... ... | 24½ |
| „ Wurdah „ ... ... ... ... | 412½ |
| „ Kanhan „ ... ... ... ... | 670 |
| „ Balaghat „ ... ... ... ... | 327 |
| „ Deo „ ... ... ... ... | 30 |
| „ Pench „ ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| Total ... | 1,729½ |

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No. 341 I, dated Simla, the 17th August 1870.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 6—58I, dated the 1st ultimo, submitting a report of the operations of the Irrigation Department in the Central Provinces, during the past official year and up to the end of June last, and in reply to state that the report submitted describes very clearly what has been done, and the work performed is considered by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to be very creditable to the officers concerned.

2. A copy of the report will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## PLAN FOR DESPATCH OF COVERS TO THE ADDRESS OF OFFICER[redacted]NYING THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

From F. R. Hogg, Esq., Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of [redacted]e Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,—N[redacted]imla, the 12th May 1870.

On occasions of His Excellency the Governor General proceeding on tour, it is customary for your Office to forward to my Office a tour list with the names of those who accompany His Excellency, with instructions to regulate thereby the transmission of covers by Post. The redirection of covers at a Post Office other than that of the original address involves great trouble, and cannot practically be fully carried out. It has been found also that considerable inconvenience is caused by the redirection of covers in accordance with your instructions, but which, nevertheless, were not intended for redirection by those who posted them.

2. For instance, in the tour list received with your communication dated 26th March, "Major-General H. W. Norman, C. B., Secretary to Government, Military Department," was mentioned as one of the party, and yet great inconvenience was caused by the transmission to His Excellency's Camp of a number of covers addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Calcutta or Simla, which were intended for General Norman's Office, and not for himself.

3. It seems desirable, therefore, that there should be some clear and simple rule for the guidance of the Post Office in such cases, and I would propose that future instructions of the kind referred to, be applied only to covers addressed to "The Governor General's Camp," all those addressed to a particular Post Town being forwarded to that Post Town.

4. It would be easy, if His Excellency considers it desirable to except from the operation of this rule the Overland Express Packet for the Viceroy which might be forwarded to the Camp, even though bearing the name of a particular Post Town on its address.

5. This seems to me to be on the whole the best rule; but if any other of equal simplicity can be substituted, I shall of course be ready to carry it out. The great object in framing any rule is to avoid complication and to provide a form of address which can easily be observed, both by those who post letters, and by the Department which conveys them.

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From Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, to the Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India,—dated Simla, the 18th May 1870.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honor to say that His Excellency the Viceroy approves of the plan you suggest for the transmission of letters during future tours as an experimental measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 20th September 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., *Presiding.*
The Hon'ble JOHN STRACHEY.
The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, Q.C.
The Hon'ble B. H. ELLIS.
Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN, C.B.
The Hon'ble F. R. COCKERELL.

### MAULMAIN TIMBER DUTIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN introduced the Bill to legalize the levy of certain duties on foreign timber imported into Maulmain, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a week. The Bill was intended to correct a departmental error committed in 1863, and he had already fully described the measure.

### TARIFF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR R. TEMPLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to Customs' Duties. Various amendments in the present tariff were desirable, and the opportunity would be taken to incorporate the law relating to the import duties on salt and opium.

Leave was granted.

### PRISONERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to prisoners committed by Courts. This Bill formed part of the general scheme for consolidating the Acts and Regulations, which, commencing with the Administrator General's Act (XXIV of 1867), had since been steadily pursued, and was now being actively carried out. It provided for the re-enactment of the substantial provisions of Acts VII of 1837, XVI of 1840, VIII of 1863, II and XII of 1867, and part of Act XXIV of 1855 relating to convicts and prisoners under confinement by order of any Court.

Those enactments embraced the entire law regarding such prisoners and convicts, as distinguished from the law relating exclusively to the internal management and economy of prisons.

No amendments of the existing law were contemplated by the Bill beyond such as were incidental to the more concise expression and convenient arrangement of the matter to be re-enacted.

Leave was granted.

## CATTLE TRESPASS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to cattle-trespass. This also was a purely consolidation measure.

The principle, as he understood it, on which the general scheme of consolidation was being carried out, was that it was to be applied to all enactments, of which there were more than two on the Statute-book relating to the same subject and in operation exclusively within the same local limits.

The law regarding cattle-trespass was contained in Act III of 1857 and its amending Acts V of 1860, and XXII of 1861.

It was now proposed to re-enact in a consolidated form, for facility of reference, and without any material amendment, the extant provisions of those three enactments.

Leave was granted.

The following Select Committee was named:—On the Bill to legalize the levy of duties on certain timber imported into Maulmain, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Friday, the 23rd September 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,

SIMLA; *The 20th Sept.* 1870.

*Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.*

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**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Simla on Friday, the 23rd September 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., *Presiding.*

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Hon'ble JOHN STRACHEY.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, Q.C.

The Hon'ble A. H. ELLIS.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN, C.B.

The Hon'ble F. R. COCKERELL.

## MAULMAIN TIMBER DUTIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize the levy of certain duties on timber imported into Maulmain.